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MAP

EEC help to restore free milk in schools

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TH[illegible]IMES

Women are not the gentle sex, Bel Mooney, page 11

Lowest rise in incomes for 10 years

Personal incomes rose less in the first quarter of this year than at any time in the past 10 years, according to figures published yesterday by the Central Statistical Office (Our Economics Editor writes).

The biggest factor depressing incomes was unemployment. Wages and salaries account for 60 per cent of all personal income and although the average earnings of the employed rose over the year to early 1981 by 16½ per cent, this was countered in the first quarter by a fall in employment of 5 per cent leaving a net rise in total incomes of less than 1 per cent.

Living standards fell by 1½ per cent, but, despite this, people dipped deeply into their savings to create a small consumer boom. The level of consumer sending went up by 1½ per cent in real terms, while the ratio of savings to after-tax income, which had reached 17 per cent in the summer of 1980, went down to 14 per cent.

Wholesale prices up, page 17



Mother Teresa condemns fast

Mother Teresa of Calcutta on a visit to Northern Ireland, condemned the IRA hunger strike as an act of violence. "We have no right to destroy the beautiful gift of God, life." Mother Teresa, who was awarded the Nobel peace prize for her work feeding the poor in India, was visiting a religious festival at the Corrymeela centre near Ballycastle. She said that anyone who destroyed life, whether it was their own or another persons was committing an act of violence. "I see many people dying of hunger because they do not have food. I deal with people who are hungry because they have not got food, but I have never dealt with people who are hungry because they choose to be hungry", she said

30 patients test interferon

Thirty patients at St Bartholomew's Hospital, London, are being treated with interferon, the drug thought to destroy cancer cells. Doctors conducting a clinical trial have discovered the patients can accept massive doses, far higher than those administered elsewhere in the world, without the drug producing unacceptable side effects Page 3

GLC threatens to resign

The Labour-controlled Greater London Council would resign to seek a new mandate rather than accept the Government's imposed ceiling on its rates, Mr Kenneth Livingstone, the council leader, said yesterday. "Voters would have to support us or sack us", he said Page 2

Kidnapped oil man killed

The body of Signor Giuseppe Taliercio, a petrochemical plant manager kidnapped by the Red Brigades in May, has been found in the boot of a car parked at Mestre, on the Venice lagoon. He had been shot 14 times Page 6

Stalemate in the Gulf

After 10 months of war between Iran and Iraq, there is little sign of the conflict ending. The Iraqis, who wanted a swift victory, are thought to have control of Khorramshahr, but they have made little advance against Abadan Page 7

Dayan emerges as key figure

Mr Moshe Dayan, the former Israeli Foreign Minister, has emerged as a key figure in negotiations to produce a new coalition government with a working majority in the Knesset. Mr Menachem Begin is now confidently expected to continue in power Page 6

Civil Service left seeks £10 a week

Left wingers in the Civil Service are trying to persuade their leaders to approach the Government with an offer to accept a £10-a-week increase for all white-collar civil servants, a 10 to 13½ per cent rise for lower grades Page 2

The Toxteth riot

Leader of Liver[illegible] council want[illegible] troops on stand[illegible]

By Staff Reporters

Fears of renewed violence in Liverpool last night led to a call from Sir Trevor Jones, Liberal leader of the city council, for the Army to be placed on standby to protect the riot-scarred city.

Sir Trevor, whose request to Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, was relayed by Mr David Alton, Liberal MP for Edge Hill said he had been "besieged" with pleas for Army protection from councillors and members of the community in Toxteth.

Sir Tervor said: "It is a legitimate request. If the police cannot cope, as quite clearly they have not been able to, then the military should be available to protect the city centre."

The Home Office confirmed last night that a request had been received from Liverpool City Council for troops to be placed on stand-by to help the police in case of renewed violence.

But Mr Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, has not given permission. The constitutional procedure is that the Home Secretary will be guided by the chief constable on the spot.

If the chief constable says his men cannot cope with the disorder the Home Secretary will send in troops. But Mr Kenneth Oxford, the Chief Constable of Merseyside, is confident his men can control the situation.

Tension remained high in the Toxteth area of Liverpool last night but, apart from the breaking of a few shop windows, there had been no serious incidents.

Liverpool began to count the cost yesterday of a weekend of looting, burning and destruction described by most observers as unprecedented in a major British city in peacetime and culminating in the first use of CS gas by police on the mainland.

Shopkeepers, some of whom guarded their property with weapons against gangs of masked looters, were appalled by the wreckage that confronted them at first light yesterday.

According to police, 186 officers were injured in the rioting and last night 30 remained in hospital, one with a fractured skull. Seventy people were arrested and 59 people appeared in court yesterday charged with offences ranging from theft to causing grievous bodily harm and possessing offensive weapons. Hospital authorities said 260 people received medical treatment over the weekend.

As controversy also broke out in the Commons yesterday over a Young Socialist leaflet calling for the immediate release of those arrested and the dropping of charges against them, it was disclosed that one of the contact telephone numbers on the leaflet belonged to Mr Terry Harrison, a leading member of the Militant Tendency and prospective parliamentary Labour candidate for Edge Hill. The leaflet has been widely distributed in Toxteth but Mr Harrison was not available for comment.

Rioters looted a hospital and prevented medical aid getting through to pregnant women "streaming for help", Liverpool Area Health Authority said yesterday.

The authority's report on the violence said the looting began after [illegible] 100-old people were [illegible] from Princes Park [illegible] and St Joseph's Hosp[illegible] because they were in dang[illegible].

Ab[illegible] immediately after the hosp[illegible] were emptied and boar[illegible] up looters broke in and [illegible]ed patients' lockers.

Doctors and ambulancemen were refused access to people in need of medical care an official of the authority said. Heart attack victims in the riot area were deprived of treatment.

Among other extreme incidents which will be discussed at a special meeting of Liverpool City Council on Friday was the commandeering of a range of vehicles, including milk floats, an old fire engine, cement mixers and an excavator, for use against police.

The police, who denied losing control despite constant retreats, were clearly surprised by the arrogance and ferocity of the rioters, many of them wearing IRA-style balaclava helmets, who appeared to take a delight in rushing to within a few yards of officers behind riot shields before they hurled their missiles.

Although police chiefs spoke of the violence being orchestrated and one shopkeeper said his shop was attacked by a gang of Londoners, there seemed general agreement that most of the rioters were local.

Mr John Graves, aged 35, managed to stop youths raiding his electrical shop in Smithdown Road by standing guard outside all night with his wife, armed with an axe and a hammer.

☐ Mr Anthony Marlow, Conservative MP for Northampton, North tabled a Commons motion yesterday calling for the introduction "as a matter of urgency" of a Riot Act (the last was repealed in 1967) and establishment of a special riot squad.



Dawn breaks: A policeman stands guard in Upper Parliament Street after the second night of violence. Photograph by Peter Price

Whitelaw defends use of CS gas against rioters

By Hugh Noyes, Parliamentary Correspondent, Westminster

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, told the Commons yesterday that violence of the kind seen in Liverpool and London at the weekend could not be tolerated in a free society. He called on the nation's leaders to give the Government full support in the task of ensuring that people were adequately protected.

Members on both sides of the House listened anxiously as he spoke of "the new ferocity of the violence", which at Toxteth, Liverpool, resulted in the decision by the Chief Constable of Merseyside to use CS gas for the first time in mainland Britain.

To cheers from the Tory benches, he said that the Chief Constable had had no alternative to using CS gas, and he was totally right in making that decision. Because of the new scale of violence, the police would be issued with better protective headgear and fire-resistant clothing.

Over the weekend 355 police were injured, and 52 of those treated on Sunday night after the Toxteth rioting are still in hospital. There were 108 arrests in Southall and Toxteth.

Mr Whitelaw said that in Liverpool particularly, the police were attacked with extraordinary ferocity. Chief officers would have his full support in taking positive action when necessary.

The Commons should be given an opportunity to debate the events before the House rose for the summer recess, but he appeared to reject any hasty emergency action. The police already had sufficient powers to deal with those situations.

He also ruled out demands for further reports aimed at discovering the causes of the violence. The time had now come for action, and Lord Scarman's investigation into the Brixton riots and the Home Office inquiry into racial violence should provide adequate information.

Mr Roy Hattersley, Opposition spokesman on Home Affairs, agreed that violence of this intensity could not be tolerated. The Labour Party utterly condemned the arson, looting and mindless violence of the past three nights.

But while accepting that the troubles in Toxteth and Southall arose from different causes, those two areas, like Brixton and Bristol, were decaying central areas of old cities with intolerably high levels of unemployment. They all had low levels of social services and abysmally inadequate housing.

☐ Mr Whitelaw was in trouble with Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, Labour MP for Ormskirk, after appearing to promise an investigation into the policing of Toxteth (Julian Haviland writes).

Mr Kilroy-Silk said there might be something seriously wrong with relations between the police and community, and asked Mr Whitelaw if he would "demand an investigation into the policing of that particular area".

Mr Whitelaw replied: "Yes. I will make the sort of investigation you are considering." But it was said later on Mr Whitelaw's behalf that he had no intention of initiating any inquiry himself. In his view, there were enough inquiries alread.

Meanwhile, police authorities are to have full backing from the Home Office for any decision to issue new crash helmets or other protective clothing to men on riot duty.

It emerged yesterday that supplies of CS gas, which was used at Toxteth, are held by police in most of the large urban areas. The Toxteth experience confirmed the view that it is the most effective riot control agent available.

☐ The Government was determined to protect police on riot duty, Mrs Margaret Thatcher said yesterday (Hugh Clayton writes).

"We have to do everything we can to protect the police and give them everything that they need," she said at the Royal Show at Stoneleigh, Warwickshire.

Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, yesterday highlighted mass unemployment, especially among the young, as one of the causes of the weekend riots at Liverpool and Southall, west London.

He attacked the Government for the folly of failing to provide extra help for deprived city areas and told the National Union of Railwaymen's annual conference at St Andrews that the Labour Party would call for a wide ranging inquiry into the social problems of inner cities.

Mr Foot added: "We have seen the appalling events of last weekend in Liverpool and Southall and a few weeks ago in Brixton. I am not saying there is any one single cause of all these appalling developments. But I do say, and no one with sense can dispute it, that it is the background of mass unemployment particularly among young people, which is one of the causes of what is happening in our inner cities."

Heffer disowns pamphlet attacking police

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

MPs were shocked and surprised when Mr David Alton, the Liberal MP for Liverpool, Edge Hill, produced a leaflet during yesterday's Commons debate defending those arrested during the riots and calling for the dropping of all charges.

The pamphlet calls for a one-day general strike to bring down "the vicious Tory Government whose policies inevitably lead to violence".

Mr Alton said that it had been circulated in the Toxteth area, that it was printed and published at the headquarters of Liverpool Labour Party, and that the telephone number on it was that of Mr Terence Harrison, the prospective Labour candidate for Edge Hill and a member of Liverpool city council.

Mr Alton asked Mr Whitelaw what action he would take against those who had circulated the pamphlet.

It was immediately disowned by Mr Eric Heffer, MP for Liverpool, Walton and chairman of the organization committee of Labour's National Executive Committee. He told MPs: "It is totally untrue that it was issued by the Labour Party." He had asked for a copy, so that the NEC could investigate.

The pamphlet is headed: "Labour Party Young Socialists". It says that it was printed and published by Merseyside Labour Party Young Socialists, and it invites anyone in trouble to telephone one of three numbers, of which the first is Mr Terence Harrison's home.

Mr Harrison is a senior figure in the Militant Tendency, the faction within the Labour Party.

The pamphlet is severely hostile to the police and to the Government. It blames "brutal police harassment" for what happened at Toxteth. Police were drafted in from as far away as Llandudno, it says, "to intimidate the youth of Toxteth."

"We defend all those arrested during these events, and call for their immediate release and the dropping of all charges against them."

Mr Alton said later: "There was a volatile community in Toxteth which was open to incitement by groups of political extremists. The local Labour Party has been taken over by people who believe in destruction and devastation, as a way of spreading the revolution they believe in."

Carrington snub at Moscow talks

From Michael Binyon Moscow, July 6

The Russians today all but rejected Lord Carrington's proposal for a two-stage international conference on Afghanistan, describing his plan as unrealistic. He said afterwards he was disappointed but not surprised by the Soviet response.

The Foreign Secretary spent two hours this morning outlining the proposals put forward in the name of the European Community to Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister. But Mr Gromyko told him they were unrealistic in their present form, criticizing in particular the suggested composition of the conference and the exclusion of Afghanistan from the first phase.

Lord Carrington explained that the proposals had been drafted to take account of the Soviet point of view and that he found their objections unconvincing. He told Mr Gromyko that the root of the problem was the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan which was ignored by the Russians. His proposals aimed to end all outside intervention.

Looking tired and rather disappointed at a press conference after five hours of talks, the first he has held in Moscow since becoming Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington indicated he had made little headway. The Russians refused to put forward any counter-suggestions or amplify his proposals. But both sides had agreed to continue their dialogue, which Lord Carrington said would definitely include the subject of Afghanistan.

He said his plan was a serious proposal and one supported not only by Britain. He hoped the Russians would reflect on it and consult other countries as it offered the best hope of a negotiated settlement which the West wanted and which the Russians said they wanted.

The proposals still lay on the table. The next stage was for Lord Carrington to consult his European colleagues. He was going to Rome immediately after leaving Moscow for talks with Signor Emilio Colombo, the Italian Foreign Minister.

Lord Carrington said he hoped to talk with Mr Gromyko on the matter again in September at the United Nations.

The Russians made it quite clear in press statements beforehand that they had little interest in Lord Carrington's proposal, and today *Pravda* pointedly carried a report criticizing Western interference in Afghanistan. Mr Gromyko told journalists after the talks that everyone should keep their hands off internal developments in that country.

The atmosphere during the brief visit was reasonably cordial, and during the lunchtime toasts Mr Gromyko insisted that a dialogue was the only way to resolve the problems between the two countries. He expressed hope for the improvement of political and commercial relations with Britain.

Nevertheless, there was clearly some tough talking today. Lord Carrington said afterwards there were big differences between the two sides. Afghanistan cast a shadow on détente and was the stumbling block to better relations with the Soviet Union. The withdrawal of Soviet troops was a prerequisite to any solution.

He also said there could not be normal business relations between Britain and the Soviet Union until the problem was resolved.

Several other subjects came up during the talks—theatre nuclear forces in Europe, human rights and the Madrid conference, and the Middle East. But there was no public discussion of Poland, from where Mr Gromyko returned yesterday. Following the recent decision of the European Community in Luxembourg not to make any statement on Poland for fear of exacerbating the situation, Lord Carrington refused to outline the private remarks he had made on the subject over lunch.

British sources suggested some progress was made on agreeing how to end the Madrid conference, which has now gone on far longer than most countries want.

But both sides quickly ran into disagreement on theatre nuclear forces in Europe. The Russians again put forward the idea of a moratorium on deployment of new missiles which the British said was unacceptable.

☐ Tass attack: The EEC initiative on Afghanistan was tonight denounced by the Soviet Tass news agency as a diversionary play and unrealistic (Reuter reports). The attack was issued only three hours after Lord Carrington left Moscow.

Photograph and Italians angry with Carrington, page 6. Lord Carrington on his plans, Europa supplement.

Warrington almost had a third Roy Jenkins

By Frank Johnson

When nominations closed yesterday for the Warrington by-election there were two candidates named Roy Jenkins, both standing as social democrats.

Earlier in the day a potential third Roy Jenkins was sighted. A man told reporters he intended to stand, but failed to make good his threat, so that on July 16 the voters of Warrington who want to vote for a Mr Jenkins, will have a choice of only two.

One of them had changed his name by deed poll in Manchester that morning. The other had borne the name all his life, though not always as a social democrat.

The two Jenkins were only the most notable aspect of a list of candidates, picturesque even by the standard of highly publicized by-elections.

The "deed poll" Jenkins was not, as originally expected, Mr Anthony Keane, the Manchester barrister with a complaint against the Social Democratic Party concerning the copyright of the title. It turned out that he was sanding under the name of Mr Keane.

But another Mr Keane also handed in his nomination papers—a Mr Thomas Keane of the Campaign for a Prosperous Britain. His intention apparently was to spoil the chances of the other Mr Keane in the same way as the "deed poll" Mr Jenkins was allegedly trying to spoil the chances of the more celebrated Mr Jenkins.

For it seems that the "deed poll" Jenkins is known to the Mr Keane who is the Manchester barrister. As if this were not enough, the perennial by-election candidate, Commander Boaks is, of course, standing—as, among other things, a "monarchist-white resident".

For some time the "deed poll" Jenkins, when asked his real name, kept on replying—perfectly truthfully: "Roy Jenkins". Eventually, he disclosed that he was previously Mr Douglas Parkin and worked with an organization for homeless people in Leeds.

Of the other Mr Jenkins, he said, grimly: "I don't like him." This, it seems, was his motive for standing. But he would not keep the name after the campaign. "I don't like it. It's not my style."

He wore blue check trousers, a blue tee-shirt, and hair over his shoulders.

The original Mr Jenkins's

Continued on back page, col 7

Fears of MLR rise as Bank forces up short-term rates

By Our Business News Staff

The Bank of England made it clear through its money market operations yesterday, that it is prepared to accept a higher level of short term interest rates. But there was no sign that this was a prelude to a possible increase in the minimum lending rate later this week.

In a rarely used move, the Bank forced discount houses to borrow from it for seven days at a rate above its 12 per cent minimum lending rate.

News of the Bank's action immediately sent money market rates, which had been rising for most of the day, higher still. The three month interbank rate, which had been traded about 12½ per cent for most of last week, touched 13 per cent, and dealers were talking of a probable opening level nearer 13½ per cent this morning.

The pound was boosted from the start of trading by the rising market rates, although it fell to a low of $1.8780 at one point after operators felt it was overvalued in terms of Continental currencies.

Sterling's rise against the European currencies is bound to prompt renewed calls for Britain's early full participation in the mechanisms of the European Monetary System to stabilize its value.

Mr Nigel Lawson, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, in answer to a parliamentary question said yesterday that a more stable exchange rate against EEC currencies would benefit the United Kingdom in the correct conditions.

Market dealers went home in a state of some confusion last night, not knowing precisely what level of interest rates the authorities now consider appropriate.

Although the view may well be that they are doing no more than bringing day-to-day rates into line with market rates for rather longer periods there was no doubt in the markets that the Bank's action was intended as a deliberate signal that the authorities would seek to defend sterling, by raising interest rates if they felt it necessary.

Government sources have strongly denied weekend press reports that there has been a change of official view on the need to tailor policies on interest rates and foreign exchange intervention to influence the exchange rate. But the reports have made for considerable uncertainty.

This was reflected in the gilt-edged market where long dated stocks fell by as much as £1. The thought that the Government might attempt to hold up the exchange rate to defend its gains over inflation was outweighed by the consideration that higher interest rates might now be needed in the short term to achieve this.

Whether the Government is thinking in terms of raising MLR imminently remains to be seen. It may simply be content to allow money market rates to rise instead of MLR itself.

In the foreign exchange markets the dollar was the centre of interest. It soared to a five-year high against the Deutsche mark at DM 2.4502 and reached its highest level for 23 years against the French franc at FF 5.8050 to the dollar.

Civil Service left pushes for £10 flat rate increase

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

Left wingers in the Civil Service unions are mounting a campaign to persuade their leaders to approach the Government with an offer to accept a £10-a-week flat rate increase for all 530,000 white-collar civil servants.

The move, which apparently emanates from the left in the Civil and Public Services Association, the largest union, would give increases of between 9 per cent and 13½ per cent for lower grade staff while people in the higher grades, who have so far called for moderation in the campaign of selective strikes, would receive a smaller percentage increase.

A flat rate increase would be to the advantage of lower grade staff, who are the largest single group in the Civil Service, but it is doubtful whether a £10-a-week increase could be contained within the overall 7 per cent cash limit which the Government has set for Civil Service pay increases this year.

The Government has made clear on several occasions that it is prepared to discuss with the nine unions how the money available should be distributed between grades of workers, but unofficial estimates last night indicated that a £10-a-week increase would require a cash limit of nearer 9 per cent.

However, the left wingers are hoping that if there is support for the £10 option, which was the basic increase demanded in the unions' original 15 per cent claim, those unions so far reluctant to countenance an all-out national strike will fall into line.

The 230,000-strong CPSA was the only union to return a vote of its members in favour of an all-out strike but its leaders have so far gone along with the other eight unions, which favour continuing selective strikes.

Moderate union leaders believe that an all-out strike by at least the CPSA, which represents clerical workers in sensitive areas such as the departments of employment and health and social security, is now a more likely outcome.

The alternative strategy, to continue the selective strikes, is being closely examined by campaign leaders and it is likely that some civil servants at present on strike will be sent back to work in order to conserve union funds.

Meanwhile the unions will today launch a campaign against the Government's plans to rationalize the naval dockyards. Union members are to lobby Parliament this afternoon.

The unions claimed yesterday that up to 70,000 jobs could be at risk as a result of the defence cuts and the Government's determination to hive off to the private sector the 11 Royal Ordnance factories which employ almost 23,000 people.

Leading article, page 13

Praise from Thatcher for strike-free farming

From Hugh Clayton, Stoneleigh

Mrs Margaret Thatcher said yesterday that she had nothing but praise for the farming and food industries. She used the opening of the Royal Show, at Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, to contrast the record of a strike-free agriculture with that of urban industry.

The Prime Minister said: "If only the whole of industry had performed as well as British agriculture, the economy of this country would have been transformed. You now produce 64 per cent more than you did 20 years ago, a performance that is twice as good as that of our manufacturing industries.

"*Farming is free from strikes, restrictive practices and bad labour relations.* That shows what we can do when we are *free of these things.*"

She appealed to farmers to improve the marketing of their produce at home and abroad, and promised to campaign for changes in the EEC farm policy which would enable them to do so.

"We are entitled to ask that Community trade is conducted on a basis of fair competition. If after that we could not compete, then we should have only ourselves to blame."

Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, said that the common agricultural policy would not survive without the abolition abroad of state aids to farmers which distorted competition.

"The price of retaining the policy *is seeing* that competition in the Community is fair. *I suppose the biggest national* aid we have seen was the previous French Government's decision to inject in one pre-election dollop to farmers almost the equivalent of my department's annual *budget for* agriculture."

Gormley on 'Mafia'

From Our Labour Editor, St Helier

In his final presidential address to the National Union of Mineworkers in Jersey yesterday, Mr Joe Gormley, referring to the struggle within the Labour Party told delegates: "What I hate is that certain people are working around the country *with a so-called* hit list of loyal members of the party who have to be, *in some way,* attacked or removed.

"I noticed from one recent statement that the present leader, Mr Michael Foot, could be on that list. If I were an outsider looking in, I would be thinking I was reading a page from the history of the Mafia, not the Labour movement.

"It is for us to say as trade unionists that we have no time for internal squabbles. We have to ensure that Labour candidates get elected on the basis that we will have a Labour government which can control the country and solve the problems in a socialistic way — not in pipe dreams, but in realistic ways which would ensure for evermore a Labour government being elected, time after time after time, not just for one short session."

CROYDON LIBERALS IN SDP LINK

By Ian Bradley

Members of the Liberal and Social Democratic parties in Croydon, North-West, will meet on July 24 to choose a joint candidate for the constituency's forthcoming by-election.

The Social Democratic Party sent a questionnaire to members in Croydon of whom there are just under 400, most in the south. Of those who replied, 45 per cent wanted a joint candidate.

The Liberals took soundings at a members' meeting which agreed to fight with the SDP but said the candidate should be Mr William Pitt, who is already the prospective Liberal candidate.

The by-election was caused by the death last month of Mr Robert Taylor, Conservative.

Whiteha[illegible]

Uncovering the [illegible]l defence cuts

By Peter Hennessy and David Greenwood

DEFENCE BUDGE[illegible] PROJECTIONS at 1981-82 estimates prices

£m: 14000, 13500, 13000, 12500, 12000

1981-82 1982-83 1983-84 1984-85 1985-86

① REVISED COST OF [illegible] APRIL 1981 PROGR[illegible]
② EXPENDITURE ENVISAG[illegible] APRIL 1981 WHITE PAP[illegible]
③ SPENDING PLAN APPROV[illegible] BY CABINET JUNE 25

The Commons today debates the Government's new-look defence strategy for the 1980s. However, *the realities of the* defence review, presented 12 days ago by Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, in his White Paper *The Way Forward*, remain unclear to many outside the Ministry of Defence. Does the revised defence programme represent a cut or a rearmament? What exactly will it mean for the size and shape *of Britain's Armed Forces*, particularly the Royal Navy's *slimmed-down surface fleet*.

When the sixth defence review since the last war finally emerged from the murk of Whitehall confidentiality into *the spotlight* on June 25, after five months of blood spilling inside the Ministry of Defence, the first general reaction was one of anti-climax.

Instead of a savage cut in defence spending, the Cabinet had agreed that the defence budget would increase by 3 per cent a year in real terms for the next four years, *despite the parlous condition of Britain's economy*. Had a Navy Minister left the Government for this? What about all those headlines warning of anything up to £10,000m in cuts?

Inflationary

An alarming inflationary surge in the defence bill forecast for the next 10 years by the ministry's long-term costings exercise lay behind the confusion. Blood had indeed been spilt in the Chiefs of Staff suite.

To hold the budget to a 3 per cent annual increase up to and including the 1985-86 financial year, *painful readjustments* were required. The amount of gore shed is depicted by the stained area in the accompanying graph.

Mr Nott seems to have *applied* merchant banker techniques he learnt as a young man at Warburgs when faced with the financial imperatives *upon assuming the defence* portfolio in January.

From the perspective of a City man taking over a giant business, the *structure* of Britain's defence commitments *appeared over extended and* the number of men and machines *too high to be adequately* sustained given the money available.

On top of that, the capital *stock looked unbalanced*, with too many large and costly platforms—*ships and aircraft*—masking inadequate provision *of actual weapons*, ammunition stocks, fuel and the rest.

The best method of illustrating what the most rapidly conducted rethink since 1945 has produced is to embark on a Cook's Tour of the new programme.

The obvious starting point is money, moving on to an examination of how Mr Nott has imposed his philosophy by reshaping the four pillars of Britain's defence effort: the strategic nuclear deterrent, the security of the United Kingdom home base, the commitment to Nato's Central Front and the protection of the Eastern Atlantic.

First in translating volume figures into cash that will actually be handed over to the Ministry of Defence next year the Treasury will seek to impose a relatively optimistic forecast for the level of inflation in 1982-83 in setting the cash limit for that sum. As defence costs have raced 1 to 1½ per cent higher than the retail price index in recent years, the ministry is certain to fight the Treasury's interpretation of what a 3 per cent increase means.

Second, it is right to project, at 1981-82 estimates prices, a figure of £13,850m for the defence budget in 1985-86, (*which is what comes up if one* applies 3 per cent annual *growth to this year's sum?*) The answer from the White *Paper, it seems, is no.*

What Mr Nott said is that *the intended provision* for 1985-86, the last year to be covered by the Government's 3 *per cent spending pledge* to Nato, would be 21 per cent higher *in real terms* than actual expenditure in 1978-79, the last full yearrs *before the Conservatives* took office.

That works out at £13,750m, which is £100m lower than the figure produced by 3 per cent compound growth. Treating 21 per cent over seven years as equivalent to 3 per cent a year is the kind of arithmetic for which teenagers are failed in their O level mathematics.

Trident

Nothing was sacred in the defence review except modernization of the strategic nuclear deterrent. The decision to purchase the Trident system was not questioned despite uncertainty about the size of the submarine to carry it, the exact specification of the missile itself and concern, given the experience of the Chevaline improvement to the Polaris, about the ease with which the Atomic Weapons Research Establishment at Aldermaston would be able to produce the complex warheads required.

Perhaps because of these imponderables, Mr Nott declined to put a price on Trident in the White Paper.

The Government is still sporting its estimate of £5,000m *over 15 years at mid-1980* prices. With so much remaining *to be settled that can only* be a guess. A £6,000m to £7,000m bill, on the same prices basis, seems more plausible. That *figure* is equivalent to £7,500m to £8,000m at mid-1981 prices.

At first sight the British Army of the Rhine and its supporting air force must have struck the unsentimental Mr Nott as a sacred cow ripe for the slaughter; but a number of *political* and military factors prevented him from cutting *Rhine Army down to size*.

Mr Nott, therefore, has had to content himself with another restructuring, going back to a three-division format, saving *one headquarters thereby*.

However, an unnoticed but important *shift in the disposition* of the RAF in Germany has emerged as *part of the* review. It arises from the inability to afford a new aircraft to replace the Jaguar for a variety of tasks in support of ground forces.

The ministry has decided to *improvise*. The Harrier will have to fill in where it can, and more of *them* will be purchased.

The pure milk of the Nott merchant banker approach to money, equipment, and commitments is to be found in his plans for reshaping the Royal Navy's presence in the Eastern Atlantic. For that reason more MP-hours are likely to be devoted in today's debate to the maritime consequences of the White Paper than to any other aspect.

The argument will revolve around two poles: first, the numbers game, just how many hulls, and of what kind, will the Fleet lose by the mid-1980s; second, can Mr Nott's preferred mix, with fewer surface vessels and greater emphasis on Nimrod maritime patrol aircraft and nuclear-powered hunter-killer submarines, give a sufficient degree of anti-submarine protection to keep Nato's maritime strategy credible?

Mr Nott, naturally, presented the hull-counting side of his review in such a way as to reassure, if not bemuse, the naval lobby.

What will really happen *is* shown in the accompanying table. The number of escorts in service will be down to 42 by 1985-86, with eight Leanders mothballed and needing at least 30 days to be restored to rudimentary readiness. And the total number of warships of frigate size and above will accordingly have dropped from 63 to 44.

Furthermore, the reductions will not be counterbalanced by an expansion of the construction *programme for hunter-killer submarines*. What Mr Nott has said simply confirms past intentions that the total *will rise to 17 by 1990*.

He omitted to mention that three of them, HMS Dreadnought, HMS Warspite and HMS Valiant, will be nearing the end of their hull lives and that the Trident programme will thereafter pre-empt space in the one remaining fleet submarine yard at Barrow, making a *phased replacement* impossible.

THE SURFACE FLEET

Ships of frigate size and above

Type	In service 1981	Under construction	In service 1985-86
Larger fleet units			
ASW carriers	1	2	2
ASW/Cdo carriers	1	—	—
Assault ships	2	—	—
Sub-total	4	2	2
Escorts			
County class	5	—	—
Type 82	1	—	1
Type 42	7	7	14
Leanders	26	—	12 (8)
Rothesays and others	10	—	—
Type 21	8	—	8
Type 22	2	5	7
Type 23 (new class)	—	—	—
Sub-total	59	12	42 (8)
Total	63	14	44

Substantial

On any reckoning, all that represents a substantial contraction of naval forces in the *Eastern Atlantic*.

But he has offered reasons *for it. By reducing the nominal* size of the Fleet, he can free *himself from the burden* of expensive mid-life refits to modernize, *as some would put* it, obsolescent frigates in *ancient dockyards*.

As a result more of the Navy's money will be devoted to buying fuel for the remaining vessels and the modern weapons that should permit them to give a decent account of themselves if ever they have to take on the Soviet navy.

If that reasoning is correct, the new-look Navy will cut no less impressive a figure in the eyes of a potential enemy than the old; but unless the Royal Navy is required to fight a real anti-submarine battle no one will really know whether the new Nott assumptions are valid.

Mr David Greenwood is Director of the Centre for Defence Studies at Aberdeen University.

Science report

Visiting wealth on sons of sisters

By The Staff of Nature

An explanation of the inheritance of wealth by means of transfers from one male to his sisters' sons or to his brothers has now been put forward in the language of sociology. Dr John Hartung of Harvard University, until *recently a colleague of* Professor Edward O. Wilson, the *chief originator of* sociobiology, is mainly concerned to demonstrate that this unusual pattern of inheritance occurs when males are in doubt about the paternity of their wives' children, a possibility first raised in 1771 by the Scottish scientist John Millar.

Hartung's argument goes like this. In societies where extramarital sex is common, a man cannot be absolutely *sure that his children* are really his own. He can, however, be sure that he and his brothers and sisters share the *same mother and that he* is related to them. Thus related*ness to male heirs* can be guaranteed only by passing *wealth to sister's son* or brothers.

The anthropological evidence seems to support that *argument*. Hartung has analysed *records* from each of *the world's 186 major culture* areas for which data on both *sex and property rights* are available and has shown that *frequent extramarital sex* is strongly associated with inheritance by sister's son or brother.

The possibility of a relationship between extramarital sex and patterns of inheritance has not previously been *accepted by anthropologists*. In a society where *extramarital sex is common*, it has been argued, just as a person cannot be sure that his children are his own, so he cannot be *sure that his sister and* he have the same father. The *relationship to a sister's son* may thus be quite distant and, on *the average*, a person's "own" son is more *likely to be closely related*.

But Hartung has now shown that, over several generations, a line of inheritance through sisters' sons is indeed more likely to ensure that wealth *is passed* to true biological relatives. If there is doubt about the paternity of a son, then it is even less certain that grandsons are closely related, for *sons* themselves may also be cuckolded. Moreover, this uncertainty increases with further generations. By contrast, because *maternity* can be definitely established, there is no *added uncertainty* about the degree of relationship with sisters' sons and their sisters' sons.

Although Hartung's explanation fits the data, he is unlikely to win many converts among anthropologists. Attempts to explain aspects of culture on biological principles have never been kindly received. It has never been widely accepted that the incest taboo may be related to the harmful effects of inbreeding.

Anthropologists will thus argue that the hypothesis glosses over many complications. Trobriand islanders, for example, pass wealth to their sisters' sons but contribute considerably to their "own" children's welfare; how should their descent system be classified?

Again, wealth is not the only factor affecting future success—inheritance of clan membership may, for example, follow a different pattern in the same society. It remains to be seen whether the hypothesis is an empty generalization or whether it provides a basic framework within which more detailed data can be successfully incorporated.

Source: *Nature*, Vol 291, page 652 (25 June) 1981.

Livingstone expects GLC to resign over rates

The Labour-controlled Greater London Council would resign and seek a new mandate from voters rather than accept the Government's imposed ceiling on its rates, Mr Kenneth Livingstone, the council's leader, said yesterday.

Mr Livingstone said the council will probably be dissolved in April, 1983, less than two years after the ordinary election. He was commenting on government plans to introduce new legislation to stop high-spending councils increasing their rates without first holding a referendum or calling new elections.

He said: "We will be forced into another election to defend our programme, and most London boroughs, and a number of cities would join us. We would fight across the country against the Government's major attack on the cities. The voters would have to support us or sack us. A referendum would be quite pointless, because if we lost, we could do nothing but implement Tory policy."

Mr Livingstone has tabled a report for debate at today's meeting of the GLC on the implications of the Government's plans. He says that the Government is interfering in the democratic rights of local councils to carry out the electorate's wishes.

☐ There is no legal provision for the resignation of a local authority (Our Local Government Correspondent writes). Individual members may resign, and if enough of them resign from a ruling party, control would pass to the opposition.

Photograph by Bill Warhurst

Passers by looking at "Euston Head", a cast iron sculpture by Eduardo Paolozzi which was unveiled in the forecourt of Euston railway station, London, yesterday.

IN BRIEF

Heir tried to kill mother

Robert Nigel Edwards, aged 27, of Tinsleys, East Boldre, Hampshire, was sent to prison for four years in Guernsey yesterday for two attempts to murder his widowed mother, Mrs Johanna Eline Edwards, of Guernsey.

A psychiatrist said Edwards, who would have inherited nearly £1m on his mother's death, suffered from a personality problem. He was convicted of tampering with the brakes of her car, and of fixing a device to another car that would have blown it up when the fog lights were put on.

Man stole fire engine

A man who had been drinking broke into a fire station and stole a fire engine, the Crown Court at Chichester, Sussex, was told yesterday. David Jenkins, aged 31, of Burrell Close, Partridge Green, West Sussex, admitted taking and driving the engine without consent. He was fined £100 with £100 costs.

Trawler detained

The Jean Mermoz, the French trawler arrested in the North Sea by HMS Alderney after carrying off a naval boarding party, is to be detained indefinitely in Grimsby while charges against her skipper, M Jean Blainpain, are formulated.

Millionaire charged

Oliver Curtis, aged 61, the millionaire owner of Rhinefield House, at Brockenhurst, Hants, is to appear at Ringwood Magistrates' Court on July 17, charged with assault and *indecent assault*.

Range Rover modified

A *four-door derivative of the* Range-Rover, the first substan*tial development of the vehicle* since its introduction in 1970, is announced today by the Land-Rover subsidiary of British Leyland. It costs £14,250.

Anthem dropped

The Methodist Conference voted to delete the National Anthem from its hymnbook yesterday—after singing it at the start of their meeting. It was "out of place in a post-imperialist age", one minister said.

Rector murder charge

Mark Anthony Bartholomew, aged 19, was remanded *in custody* for a week by magistrates at Bridgnorth yesterday. He is charged with murdering the Rev Denis Manning, Rector of Quatt, aged 65.

£500,000 for arts

Sainsbury's the grocery chain, yesterday announced a £500,000 three-year arts sponsorship programme. Three companies, Kent Opera, Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet and the Polka Children's Theatre are to receive a substantial share of the money.

Universities campaign against grant cuts

By Frances Gibb

Vice-chancellors of the universities worst affected by government cuts in their grants are preparing a concerted campaign, backed by lecturers' and students' unions, to contest the proposals, which mean the loss of 20,000 student places and hundreds of staff jobs.

Emergency meetings of senate (a university's governing body) are being held in many institutions today and tomorrow the day the Commons debates higher education, and letters seeking support have gone out to MPs and local companies that employ graduates.

Professor John West, vice-chancellor of Bradford, which faces a 19 per cent cut in students and 33 per cent cut in grant over the next four years, said yesterday that Bradford and the other universities worst affected would be seeking a meeting with the Secretary of State, or Under-Secretary, for Education and Science.

"If these proposals by the Government and the University Grants Committee are a Machiavellian way of closing some universities, we ought to be told at the outset that that is the case", he said.

In sciences alone, Bradford was having to cut places by 62 per cent, he said.

"There is *no* reason why some universities should be told *to make a substantial increase*, for instance in biological sciences, and *we are told* to close. The difference between *goodness and badness is not* that great."

At Aston, another of the badly affected universities, Professor Frederick Crawford, the vice-chancellor, said: "Of course we will resist. We can see no logic for attacking the technological universities, particularly the one that has the best graduate employment record in the country."

Mr Charles Fyans, senior assistant registrar at Salford, which with proposed cuts of 30 per cent in students and 44 per cent in grant, faces the worst cut of all, said that Salford had also written to local MPs and to companies such as British Aerospace, GEC and the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, all of which either employed or sponsored graduates or were involved in research.

Scarman speeds inquiry after latest violence

By Tony Samstag

The shadow of the weekend's violence in Toxteth and Southall lay heavily over the Scarman inquiry into the Brixton riots yesterday. As demonstrators with a loud-hailer shouted slogans opposite Lambeth Town Hall linking the three incidents, inside Lord Scarman spoke of his sense of urgency, "in view of the events of the weekend . . . that I should report as soon as is humanly possible".

It was in the national interest that the first stage in the inquiry should be concluded, perhaps this week.

After phase one, an attempt to determine the facts of the riot, the inquiry is to examine the underlying social causes. Lord Scarman said he was satisfied that he had taken most of the evidence he needed for phase one.

He rejected an application from Mr Rudy Narayan, for the Brixton Legal Defence Group, to adjourn until tomorrow, when the High Court is to rule on an attempt by 22 people awaiting trial on charges arising from the Brixton riots, to prevent the inquiry from hearing further evidence concerning them in public.

The 22 are seeking leave to apply for an order that would forbid public discussion of their cases for as long as the charges were pending.

In the High Court yesterday Mr Justice Webster said he had adjourned the matter in order to allow Lord Scarman and the Home Secretary to be represented.

Lord Gifford, for the 22 applicants, said he was concerned not only that the trials might be prejudiced because of the public hearing of the inquiry, but that further, more serious charges may be preferred.

Civil disorder, pages 4 and 5

DISQUIET OVER CHILD BENEFIT

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

The Government is facing continuing disquiet over its decision to compel new mothers to accept monthly payments of child benefit from next January.

The Association of County Councils wants the policy reviewed after a year on the ground that it may cause hardship for families.

Under the new rules, women who are *mothers already* will be able to choose whether to continue with weekly payments or to switch to payments every four weeks. But new mothers will have to accept benefits every four weeks unless they are lone parents or receiving supplementary benefit or family income supplement.

Miss Ann Spokes, chairman of the association's social services committee, said yesterday that the association supported the Government's aim of *improving speed, efficiency and* security in making payments. *But they very much regretted* the Government's decision to *restrict the choice to existing* mothers.

Duke drops art lawsuit

The Duke of Devonshire has *dropped legal action* against an international firm of art dealers which, he says, owes him £1,815,000. The dispute arose after a painting, The Holy Family, by Nicholas Poussin, was sold at Christie's in April to provide funds for a charitable trust to preserve Chatsworth, the Duke's family home in Derbyshire.

Yesterday the trust and Wildensteins, the New York dealers, said in a joint statement that legal proceedings had been discontinued pending the granting of an export licence.

The picture was bought on behalf of the J. Paul Getty Museum and the Norton Simon Foundation. But Wildensteins refused to hand over the money, saying the deal depended on the granting of an export licence.

The Government has given British galleries until September 12 to raise money to keep the painting in the country.

Pact broken, papers say

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

National newspaper employers last night accused printing trade unions of breaking a disputes agreement signed three weeks ago and claimed that more than 1,500,000 copies of newspapers had been lost since then.

Talks last night between the Newspaper Publishers Association and national officials of the main printing unions were against a background of a threat by *The Observer* management not to publish the paper next weekend unless the unions *agreed to guarantee uninterrupted* production.

Last weekend The Observer lost 850,000 copies, about 90 per cent of its *normal* print run, as a result of a dispute in the machine room.

The employers said there had been losses of copies at Express Newspapers, *The Sun*, *The Sunday Times*, the *New Standard* and the *Financial Times*.

Runcie challenge over creed

From Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent, York

With the apologetic air he sometimes adopts to disarm his *opponents*, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, *yesterday invited the Church of* England to criticize him for *leaving words out of the creed* at his enthronement service last year.

The words were "and the Son", known to theologians as "the filioque clause", and he dropped them to please the Eastern *Orthodox* churches. Twice this year, he said, the *Pope had done* the *same; for* the same reason.

As if alive to another sort of criticism—that the General Synod could have been debating racial tension in Liverpool rather than the contemporary equivalent of angels dancing on the end of a pin—Dr Runcie and those who spoke after him ventured to propose a variety of reasons why "filioque" mattered so much.

It had alienated Eastern Christianity for centuries, and divided it from the western Christian tradition; it had encouraged ordinary people to think that the Christian Trinity referred to three gods, not one; it *stood for* the claim that Popes could alter creeds written by councils, anathema to Anglicans.

"Filioque" had its friends in the synod, however. It was an antidote to excessive spirit-filled enthusiasm which had been creeping into the fringes of the church, and it might, more than one theologian told *the synod*, actually be true.

Dr Runcie's intention was to launch the process leading to "filioque" being dropped from Church of England worship, or at least being printed inside brackets, but he responded sympathetically to a plea by Miss Christian Howard, a member for York diocese, that ordinary people might not take kindly to such tinkering.

MURDER CHARGES

Jeffrey Alcock, aged 19, and Mark Kelly, aged 20, both of Wavertree, Liverpool, were remanded in custody until July 13 by Liverpool magistrates yesterday, charged with the murder of Police Constable Raymond Davenport, who died after an incident in which he was struck by a car. Reporting restrictions were not lifted.

هكذا من الأصل

Interferon trials find patients can accept huge doses

By Annabel Ferriman, Health Services Correspondent

A total of 30 patients in Britain are now being treated with interferon, a drug thought to destroy cancer cells. The patients, all at St Bartholomew's Hospital, London, are taking part in a £1m clinical trial financed by the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, with supplies being provided by the Wellcome Foundation.

Details of the trial have not been released until now because the fund does not want to raise people's hopes before the drug's effectiveness is proved.

Many cancer experts were besieged by demands for the drug after a doctor in Glasgow announced last year that it had proved useful in treating two cancer patients there. Both subsequently died.

Patients at St Bartholomew's are being treated with massive doses of the drug, far higher than anywhere else in the world. They are being given 400 megaunits a day . compared with three megaunits a day in trials in the United States.

Doctors have found that these doses are possible, without producing unacceptable side effects, when the drug is given by continuous intravenous infusion rather than by injection.

A course of treatment lasting between five and 10 days, costs between £10,000 and £20,000, and the progress of the patient's disease is subsequently carefully monitored.

Most of the patients, who are in the forties and fifties, are suffering from acute myeloblastic leukaemia, a severe form of leukaemia in which the blood's white cells, used for fighting infection, do not mature properly and in which immature, useless white cells proliferate.

The study, being conducted by Professor James Malpas, director of the fund's Medical Oncology Unit at St Bartholomew's, is being hampered by lack of beds and staff.

The City and East London Area Health Authority has reduced the number of cancer beds at the hospital by four, from 28 to 24, and has reduced the number of department staff by one consultant physician. London University has also reduced the number of university staff in the oncology department at the hospital by one, and is reducing it by two more next year.

Consequently only one or two new patients can be treated each week. A total of 150, including some children, will have been treated by the time the trial is finished in 1983.

□ "No one now believes that interferon is going to transform the treatment of cancer in the forseeable future (Our Medical Correspondent writes). What seems likely is that it is going to prove a valuable addition to the range of anti-cancer drugs since it is fundamentally different from those in current use.

AA dispu… accuracy of police radar guns

By Peter Waymark
Motoring Correspondent

Radar guns used by the police to check vehicle speeds can be upset by radio interference, according to tests by the Automobile Association.

The AA says the guns should be modified to reduce or eliminate the interference

The tests were on an unmodified Muniquip T3, the gun in most common use by the police, and the MPH K-15. The AA says: "There are thousands of radio transmitters, many of them in cars, operating on frequencies which could cause interference.

The Association of Chief Police Officers yesterday stood by its recent statement that hand-held radar devices were accurate when operating instructions were observed.

The association's traffic committee, chaired by Mr Charles McLachlan, Chief Constable of Nottinghamshire, ordered an inquiry into the operation of radar guns after a court case in March.

Upholding an appeal by a motorist against a speeding conviction at Newport Crown Court, Gwent, Judge Charles Pitchford recommended safeguards to be adopted by police using radar equipment. Among these were that officers should test the site for sources of possible radio interference and make sure that their own radios were not being used.

The Association of Chief Police Officers replied that both measures were already part of police practice.



Photograph by Peter Trievnor

Heavy make-up for Clinton Gibson, aged nine, of Oxford Gardens School, Kensington.

Schools' do-it-yourself arts show

By Alan Hamilton

The reedy piping of madrigals took wing in the warm, windy air of the South Bank, in London, yesterday, only to be smothered by the combined opposition of a brassy rendering of Tuxedo Junction and the iron drum-roll of trains crossing Hungerford Bridge.

Two thousand children from Inner London Education Authority schools were displaying their creative skills in the second "Schools on the South Bank" festival, which continues until Friday with a new cast every day, each from a different ILEA district. The open-air end-of-term entertainment was tried for the first time last year, and promises to become an annual event.

Any ILEA school may send a group, a class or even the entire register, to demonstrate to each other and to itinerant office workers their artistic accomplishments. Yesterday the musical offerings were supplemented by a display of antipodean baton-throwing by a troupe of diminutive and lily-white Maoris from Fulham, a ropical pageanta of Weddings Around the World, and an art gallery that covered the railings from County Hall almost to Waterloo Bridge.

The event gives thousands of demob-happy children, their concentration waning with the approaching end of term, a day out at minimal cost. At the same time it brings life and colour to the arid concrete boulevard of the South Bank,

Children, not yet having attained the age of unemployment, displayed a racial harmony which has been missing elsewhere in recent days. The Henry Compton School Swing Band was performing Tuxedo Junction with a much more racially mixed line-up on trumpet and alto saxophone than Glenn Miller ever displayed, and the Wedgwood School steel band had one white drummer in its otherwise West Indian complement.

Doctor accused of killing by overdose

A Harley Street doctor's extreme negligence killed a patient who he was treating for warts, it was alleged at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Dr Gordon Kells, aged 36, of Devonshire Mews, Marylebone, has denied unlawfully killing Mr Leslie Holt, aged 42, on September 13, 1979.

Mr David Tudor Price, for the prosecution, said: "Mr Holt, an antique dealer, of Blaenffos, Dyfed, South Wales, had gone to Dr Kells to have warts removed from his feet.

"The Crown says that Dr Kells, in carrying out a normally simple routine treatment, was so grossly negligent that he killed his patient", he said.

"Every one of us, including a professional man, is capable of making a momentary slip which can have disastrous or even a fatal result. But we say this is not a case of a professional man making that kind of error that carelessness can produce."

Mr Tudor Price told the jury that Dr Kells's conduct "reached such an extreme of negligence that it can be categorized as criminal".

Mr Holt had suffered a heart attack in either the July or August before his death, post mortem revealed.

In September, while he was staying in London, he made an appointment to see Dr Kells.

Mr Tudor Price told how an ambulance crew had received an emergency call from Dr Kells's surgery.

"The ambulance driver said that when he arrived Mr Kells was very upset and panicky and Mr Holt was dying on an examination couch and had ceased to breathe."

According to the Crown, Dr Kells explained that, in the course of removing a wart from the man's foot, he had given him a quantity of Valium.

According to the ambulanceman they had tried, with Dr Kells, to revive the patient, using a special tube; but, Mr Tudor Price alleged, "Dr Kells was in such a state of agitation that he put the tube in the wrong place and he ambulanceman had to ask the doctor to reposition it".

Mr Holt was taken to University College Hospital, where the hospital registrar, Dr Winner, managed to get his heart restarted. By that time Mr Holt had suffered extensive brain damage, Mr Tudor Price said.

Mr Holt was kept technically alive by artificial means until September 25 when, as a result of pneumonia, even the artificial means failed and he was declared dead.

Mr Tudor Price went on: "Dr Kells had told the registrar and the consultant he had injected Valium into the vein.

"The prosecution case is that he had not done so; in fact he had injected a very considerable overdose of a fast acting anaesthetic drug called methohexitone."

Dr Kells must have known he used methohexitone and that meant he lied in saying he had used valium Mr Tudor Price said.

"One answer, perhaps, may be that Dr Kells knew it was totally improper to have given an intravenous injection of methohexitone." He appeared to have given a considerable overdose, probably as much as ten times the accepted anaesthetic dose.

The hearing continues.

BBC union condemns world service cuts

By Kenneth Gosling

As the number of MPs signing the all-party Commons motion condemning the cuts in the BBC's external services rose yesterday to 94, the main broadcasting union issued the text of a letter to the Prime Minister describing the economies as irrelevant, unnecessary and damaging.

Mr D. A. Hearn, general secretary of the Association of Broadcasting and Allied Staffs, told Mrs Margaret Thatcher the issue was the survival of the BBC as a major international broadcaster. He described the Government's suggestion that the choice was between having 33 language services that were audible and 40 that were not as facile and misleading.

Last month the Government announced cuts to seven language services and the BBC's transcription services, adding that more money would be made available for the transmitter programme. The total saving would be £3m.

Mr Hearn said: "The ABS has warned repeatedly of the damage to the transmission system that must result from the repeated cuts in the capital expenditure plans of the external services forced on the BBC by governments in the last few years.

"The 'increases' in capital expenditure now proposed by the Government amount at best to the reinstatement of the capital programme which was cut in 1979."

It was, he said, replacement money rather than expansion money; it was needed to replace worn out plant and would not allow for improvements in the audibility of programmes in several key audience target areas.

In an English language broadcast at the weekend Moscow Radio referred to Britain, to the involvement of *The Times*, and in particular to a letter from Mr John le Carré, the author, in the controvery over the Government's plan to discontinue the services. It accused Mr le Carré of having politically well-grounded reasons for taking up the cudgels for the BBC. It claimed he was shooting from the hip in defending the corporation.

There are to be more parliamentary moves to oppose the cuts. Lord Strabolgi, the Labour peer, is to raise the matter in the Lords today and Mr Greville Janner, Labour MP for Leicester, West, a co-sponsor of the Commons motion, is to introduce a Bill under the 10-minute rule on July 21 calling for a royal commission into the external services.

Mr Francis Pym, Leader of the Commons, has already rejected a call for a debate.

Woman wins right to stay in UK

An Asian woman has won a two-year battle against the Home Office to be allowed to remain in Britain.

Mrs Nasira Begum was told yesterday by an immigration appeals tribunal that it had rejected an appeal from the Home Office that she should be deported.

Mrs Begum, aged about 30, first came to Britain in 1976 and soon after that her brother arranged a marriage for her to Mr Mohammed Afzal, a Pakistani supermarket proprietor in Manchester, with British nationality.

He applied for her to be allowed to stay but the marriage lasted only three months. In 1979 the Home Office refused her leave to remain because it considered she had married only for convenience. It also alleged that her husband was already married at the time of the wedding.

It ordered her deportation, ut she appealed and an adjudiator ruled in her favour. The lome Office appealed against hat ruling but now an appeals ribunal which heard the Home ffice appeal has ruled in her ivour.

Yesterday her MP, Mr Gerald aufman (Manchester, Ardick) said: "Following the desion of the immigration ppeals tribunal in favour of y constituent, I am writing to e Home Secretary asking him r two assurances.

"Firstly, I am asking for an surance that he will now give structions that the hounding Nasira is to end, and that ere will be no further tempts through the courts to prive her of her established ght to remain in this country.

"Secondly, I am seeking an surance that she will now be owed to remain in this untry."

Mrs Begum's case received despread publicity and led to monstrations in her support.

COAL TEST SITE

The National Coal Board has en given planning permission test drill for coal near Eagle, ncolnshire, north of the Bel- r coalfield. Approval was nditional on the land being tored for agricultural use erwards.

BABY LEFT TO STARVE TO DEATH

From Our Correspondent
Manchester

Christopher Breeze, aged nine months, starved to death when he and his brother were left alone by their parents, Manchester Crown Court was told yesterday.

He was left without food for five days in an unlit, unheated bedroom, Mr Michael Shorrock, for the prosecution, added.

When ambulancemen went to the house, having been summoned by the boys' grandfather, they found flies swarming around Christopher's body and maggots on the mattress where he lay dead.

His brother Barry, aged 19 months, had not been fed for three days and the skin was peeling off his feet.

Barry Breeze, aged 20, and his wife, Doreen, aged 19, of Albany House, Ladywell Estate, Salford, Manchester, admitted the manslaughter of Christopher of Christopher and a charge of cruelty against Barry.

"This has been described as a horrifying story and it is," Mr Justice Forbes commented when he jailed each parent for four years.

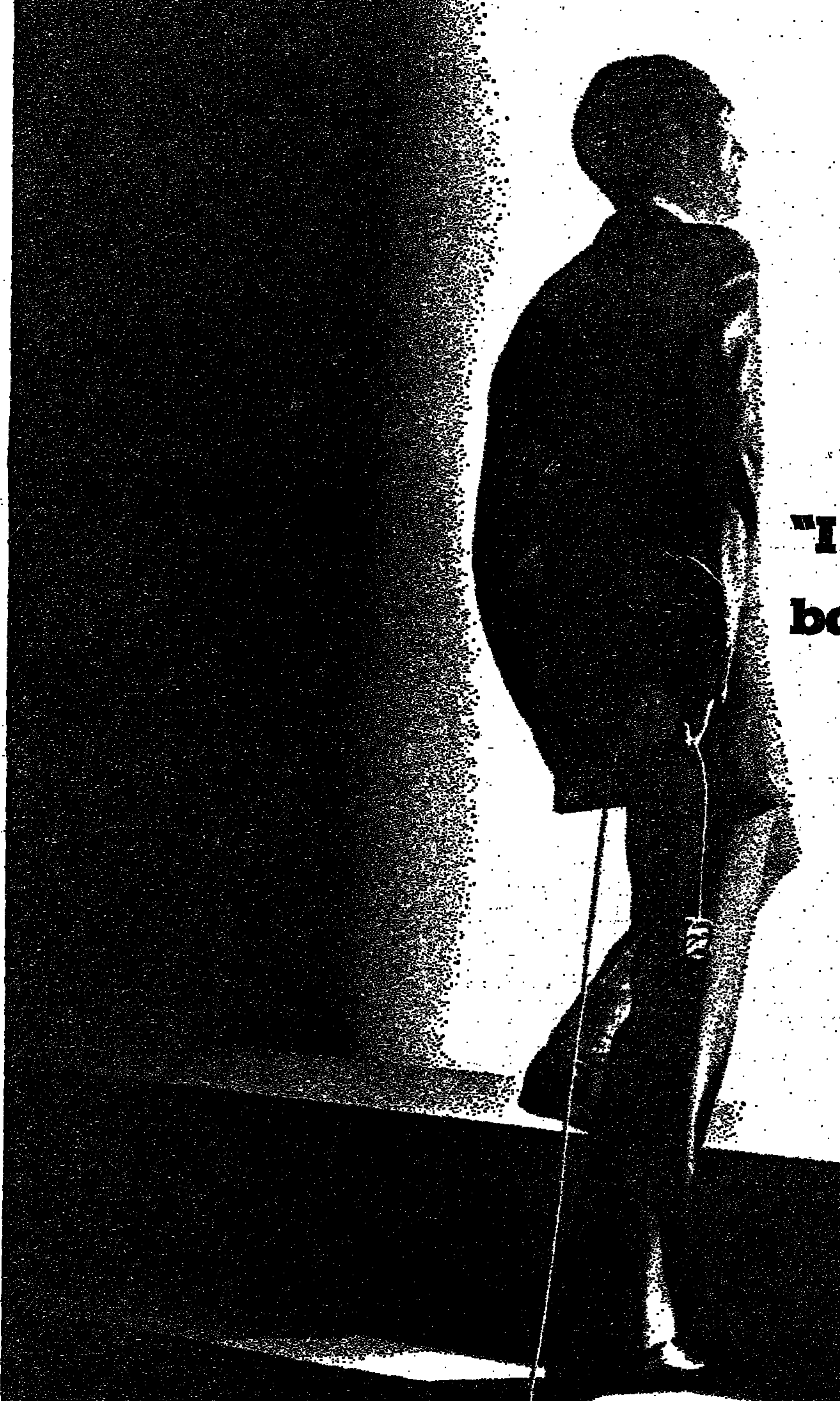
"These children were simply forgotten — deliberately overlookd might be the better expression — and your older child was inadequately fed, his elementary hygiene neglected and he was subjected to cold. Your youngr child was shut up in a small bedroom without food, light or heat for something like five days, having been inadequately fed for a long time before that. It was gross, irresponsible behaviour."

Mr Shorrock said that almost every day in the months before Christopher died the boys would be left alone while their parents went out in the morning and returned late at night.

SANDS MARCHER FINED £100

Alexander Edward Fraser, aged 27, of Gretney Walk, Moss Side, Manchester a demonstrator on a banned march in support of Robert Sands, the IRA hunger-striker, was fined £100 yesterday for obstructing a police officer.

Magistrates at Willesden, north London, ordered him to pay the fine within 14 days. He admitted obstruction at the rally in Kilburn on April 26.



PARLIAMENT July 6 1981

Home Secretary endorses use of CS gas against rioters

COMMONS

In the circumstances of Sunday night's violent disturbances in Toxteth, Liverpool, the Chief Constable of Merseyside had no alternative to using CS gas, Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, said in a Commons statement.

Distasteful though this was to him and me (he went on), I believe he was totally right in that decision.

Mr Whitelaw was reporting on the violence which occurred during Friday night in Southall, London, and on Saturday and Sunday nights in Toxteth, Liverpool. The violence arose in different circumstances, he explained.

In the light of the new ferocity of the violence, Mr Whitelaw said he had decided that better protective headgear and fire-resistant clothing must be available to the police, and steps would be taken, with police authorities, to this end.

The working group, which he had set up after the Brixton disorders, would carry these decisions forward.

Mr Whitelaw (Penrith and the Border, C) said the disturbances in Southall began when a group of white skinhead youths began smashing shop windows in the Broadway.

Word of this (he said) soon passed within the local community, and groups of Asian youths gathered near a public house where skinheads were listening to a pop group.

The pub was attacked and the police, in their attempts to keep the two sides apart, were assaulted with petrol bombs, bricks and other missiles.

As the police were increasingly reinforced they brought the disorders under control. But 105 officers, two firemen and three ambulancemen were injured. Twenty-five members of the public were treated in hospital. There was damage to property, and 23 arrests were made.

There were some further disturbances in Southall on Saturday, but the scale of the violence of the previous evening did not recur.

In Toxteth in Liverpool on Friday evening, a group of police officers attempting to arrest a youth whom they believed to have stolen a motor cycle were set upon.

The following evening, when police were called to an alleged incident in the area they were again attacked, on this occasion ferociously, with bricks and other missiles. Reinforcements were called as buildings were set alight and the police were assaulted with petrol bombs.

The area in which the disturbances occurred was cordoned by police, and brought under control. Seventy-five police officers were injured, one of them seriously; 15 arrests were made.

The worst violence of the weekend occurred last night in Toxteth, and the House will be aware of its main features.

The police were faced with concerted violence by white and black youths, hurling missiles, including petrol bombs, and setting fire to, and looting, buildings.

The cordons the police had formed to prevent violence spreading to other parts of the city were attacked by having stolen vehicles driven at them.

The fire service were unable to bring their equipment into the area to control the buildings that were ablaze. The 92 occupants of an old people's home had to be evacuated.

In order to prevent further violence and damage, the Chief Constable authorized the use of CS gas. This was effective, and the rioters were rapidly dispersed.

The Merseyside police were reinforced very quickly by officers from the Greater Manchester, Cheshire and Lancashire forces. None the less, the injuries sustained and the destruction of property were serious—175 police officers were injured, and 52 are still detained in hospital. Seventy arrests have been made.

This weekend, particularly in Liverpool, the police were attacked with an extraordinary ferocity. Violence at such a level must be firmly met if people and property are to be protected. I wish to make it clear that chief officers of police will have my full support in taking positive action when necessary.

Throughout the weekend, I have been in close touch with the Commissioner and the Chief Constable of Merseyside. They have both reported to me personally today.

As far as the events in Southall are concerned, the Commissioner will present a detailed report to me, and Southall, will form a part of the study into racist attacks which is currently under way.

The Chief Constable of Merseyside will, of course, be making the report he presents to his police authority available to me.

The House will wish to pay tribute to the officers of all the forces involved and to those from the emergency services who sought to carry out their duty in the face of such determined opposition. Violence of this nature cannot be tolerated in a free society.

The Government is determined to see that our people are protected. For that to succeed, those to whom we entrust this task must have the full support of all our leaders and all our people.

Unemployment blamed by Opposition

Mr Roy Hattersley, chief Opposition spokesman on home affairs (Birmingham, Sparkbrook, Lab): We offer our sympathy and support to the police and fire officers and those ambulancemen who were injured in the course of their wholly legitimate duties. I endorse his determination to bring to an end violence of a



Crawshaw: Put police back on the beat

character and an intensity that cannot and must not be tolerated in a free and democratic society.

The Opposition utterly condemn the arson, the looting and mindless violence that has taken place over the past three nights. The Home Secretary has said that the violence in Toxteth and Southall arose from different causes: an essential fact to be remembered during the debate which is bound to follow.

While accepting and endorsing that, will he confirm that those two areas share with Bristol and Brixton one common factor: namely, that they are decaying central areas of old cities where there are intolerably high levels of unemployment, unacceptably low levels of social services and abysmally inadequate housing?

Those problems have been compounded by the escalating levels of youth unemployment for which the Government must take a share of the blame. Will he also accept that the problems are likely to intensify over the next few weeks with the enrolment of thousands of more young people as they leave school—in the dole queue?

In the light of that, will the Government now accept its obligation to the inner cities to improve their housing, increase their prospects of employment and end the despair and disillusion which was a major cause of this week's chaos?

Realizing that even the skinheads who invaded Southall last Saturday are part of the pattern of disadvantage and deprivation—(Conservative interruptions)—will he look again at the Government's inner city policy, at the funds the Government provides for housing and social services in those deprived areas and at the prospect for employment of both black and white young people who live in those deprived areas?

Will he accelerate and broaden his inquiry into racial violence so that it includes the whole question of urban deprivation and the product of that deprivation: such incidents as the one at Walthamstow last week, which the police themselves described as murder through racial attack? It is essential that the Government, which will have the Opposition's support in tackling the symptoms of these problems, also attacks the causes of these problems. (Labour cheers.)

It is essential that that process begins with an opportunity for the House to debate how incidents and violence and tragedy like those we have witnessed over the past three days come about.

Will he use his influence and good offices to ensure that before Parliament rises the inquiry into racial violence, its causes and results is presented to this House, that we have an opportunity to debate that report, and that an opportunity is provided for those who argue, as we intend to argue, that the cause of such incidents are social and economic and that until the social and economic circumstances are changed such incidents are likely to continue.

Mr Whitelaw: I understand the feeling in this House that there should be a debate. I will speak to the Leader of the House as it is his responsibility, but the Government as a whole would welcome the opportunity for such a debate.

As to whether the inquiry into racial violence can be ready for such a debate, I will do my best, but the more we broaden that inquiry and the more work it is asked to do the more difficult it is to bring it to a quick conclusion.

I am grateful for the Opposition's support on the need to deal firmly with mindless violence in our society. Many different reasons can be put forward, but there can never be any reason or excuse for violence of the sort we have seen.

As to the various social reasons Mr Hattersley puts forward, it is just worth the House appreciating that the Liverpool Inner-City Partnership will receive £17,600,000 in 1981-82. In addition a further £17,000,000 will be available to the Merseyside Development Corporation. These are not sums which can easily be written off.

I return firmly to my major point. Of course this House should debate all these matters, but I [illegible] at any time get into the habit of imagining that there can be any reason or excuse for mindless violence in a free society.

Mr Richard Crawshaw (Liverpool, Toxteth, SDP): Although there is high unemployment in the area, there is high unemployment in other areas of the country and people do not resort to this violence—violence which must be stamped out whatever excuses are given for it.

It is not that that caused the trouble nor housing. This came about because, rightly or wrongly, there is a genuine belief among black and white that the enforcement of law and order is not even-handed.

While all elements of the community are entitled to no more privileges than anyone else, they must never be made to feel they are being treated less equally than anyone else.

Would he consider removing the police from their pandas and Land-Rovers in which they remain isolated from the community and get them back on the beat where they can get to know the community?

Even if it is against police regulations, they should be able to knock on people's doors and go in for a cup of tea because only in this way will it be possible to get back trust and confidence between police and community.

Mr Whitelaw: I would agree about law and order being evenhanded. It is important to assert firmly that all our citizens are entitled to protection from those opposed by us to look after and protect us. They need to be supported, but that protection must be evenhanded between everybody.

Law and order must be equally enforced throughout all parts of our community. That is important too.

Chief constables are very anxious to get more officers back on the beat. If it had not been for the policies of this Government, which have enabled 6,000 more police officers to be recruited in England and Wales, the opportunities for doing so would not have been there.

Mr Sydney Bidwell (Ealing, Southall, Lab): Southall arose from premeditated action by skinheads, some of them members of neo-fascist, racist organizations.

Will he undertake to see that the Metropolitan Commissioner carries out a thorough investigation into aspects of the undoubted premeditation which brought 300 to 400 skinheads from other parts of London in order to trigger off this disturbance?

Southall is a peace loving community where the representatives of the ethnic minorities—although not minorities in my constituency—have excellent relationships with the police. There have been peaceful and harmonious circumstances for many years.

That is the basic situation in Southall. They cannot take it from outsiders when they come in smashing Asians' property. If the police are not seen to be acting with the alacrity that they should be showing—and there are aspects in this case—I hope the Commissioner will listen carefully to community leaders.

If they are not seen as protectors of the ethnic minorities, then undoubtedly they will form in order to protect themselves.

Mr Whitelaw: The Commissioner will have to look carefully into the problem of people coming in from outside and the speed of reaction of the police. That will be done. Equally, I accept that good race relations can be disturbed through people from outside.

Mr Anthony Steen (Liverpool, Wavertree, C): It would seem there is total breakdown of law and order in that part of Liverpool and there is serious risk of it beginning to spread.

Would he consider declaring a state of emergency if these problems continue? We cannot wait for the results of more reports and the passing of more Acts of Parliament and more statements.

Would he appoint a minister with special responsibility for such areas charged with the task of getting to grips with the increasing discontent and anarchy evidenced among young people?

Mr Whitelaw: There is no question of waiting for reports of any sort. I have made clear my support for chief constables to take any action which they believe to be necessary and I am providing at once protective headgear and fire resistance clothing.

I doubt whether the appointment of one minister would be worthwhile but certainly we will work in every way we can to improve conditions in the area.

Mr Enoch Powell (South Down, Off UU): In which town or city is Mr Whitelaw expecting that the next pitched battle against the police will be fought?

Mr Whitelaw: I very much hope that Mr Powell and I will do everything we can to make sure that no other disorders of this sort occur. I believe to that end neither Mr Powell nor I should speculate in the way he is suggesting I might.

Rule of law must be upheld

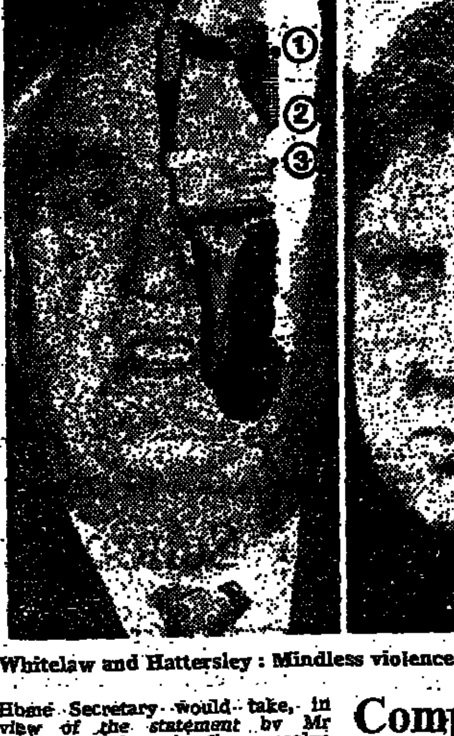
Mr Eldon Griffiths (Bury St Edmunds, C): Despite the terrible injuries the police are suffering and the verbal brickbats hurled at them by many people who ought to know better, all ranks of the police service are determined to uphold the rule of law and they will continue to do so without regard to colour, race, creed, rank or political interests?

He urged Mr Whitelaw to move as quickly as possible to ensure that fireproof equipment was available to all police officers, that their training, particularly in higher ranks, could be improved in tactical riot situations, and to look at improving powers of police to stop and search for offensive weapons and liquor, those who might be going to cause disturbances.

Mr Whitelaw said that throughout two nights of extreme problems, police morale remained high. Evidence of this was that many of those who were injured were most anxious to get out of hospital and get back to help their other colleagues.

He would look at suggestions on training improvements and fireproof clothing, and also in the longer term at the more difficult question of greater police powers.

Mr David Alton (Liverpool, Edge Hill, L) asked what action the



Whitelaw and Hattersley: Mindless violence.

Home Secretary would take, in view of the statement by Mr Hattersley about a firm resolve to tackle violence in the area, against those who had circulated a leaflet in the Toxteth and Edge Hill area saying: "We defend those arrested during these events and call for their immediate release and the dropping of all charges against them."

The leaflet was printed and published at 70 Victoria Street, the headquarters of the Liverpool Labour Party, and the telephone number at the bottom was that of the Labour parliamentary candidate, properly selected and agreed to by the National Executive Committee of the Labour Party.

Mr Whitelaw said the matter of the leaflet was not for him.

Mr Eric Heffer (Liverpool Walton Lab): As soon as I heard about this leaflet supposedly coming from the Labour Party in Liverpool I checked with their office and it is totally untrue that it was issued by the Labour Party.

I have personally asked as organizational chairman of the party to have a copy sent to us so that the national executive can investigate the matter.

Mr Whitelaw: I will not get involved in the argument between Mr Heffer and Mr Alton.

Mr Peter Emery (Honiton, C): Many find it strange that there were only 90 arrests. Is that because the police are concerned about being able to ensure that they can get a conviction?

Mr Whitelaw: In the sort of melee and disorder last night, such action is difficult. I will look into this aspect. There is no question of the police holding back in any way. If people are there and should be arrested, they will be arrested.

Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk (Ormskirk, Lab): While violence cannot be justified and must be condemned, Mr Whitelaw's only positive initiative today is to talk in terms of extra precautions for the police and extra protective clothing.

He cannot deal with these situations unless he is prepared to inquire into the causes. They may have something to do with social



Bidwell: Neo-fascists and racists

and economic causes. If it was just a matter of the high unemployment it would have happened first in Kirkby in my own constituency where there is unemployment and great social deprivation.

There may be something seriously wrong with the relationship of the police to this particular community, which I and others have said many times. Will Mr Whitelaw demand an investigation into the policing of that particular area? Unless he is prepared to find out the causes he will be dealing with nothing but the symptoms.

Mr Whitelaw: I will make the sort of investigation he is considering. It is important that such investigation should be made and I will look into that.

Compensation claims under Riot Act

After Lord Belstead, Under Secretary of State, Home Office, had repeated Mr Whitelaw's statement in the House of Lords, Lord Boston of Faversham (Lab), for the Opposition, said whatever the immediate or underlying causes, whatever the tension, frustration, anxiety or provocation, there could be no justification or excuse for these appalling acts. Nothing could condone them.

It was regrettable that CS gas had to be used. It brought a new dimension to these outbreaks of lawlessness, but in the circumstances the decision was correct.

There was a need urgently to deal with the growing and increasingly disturbing problems of the inner city areas and the extent to which racial tensions had played a part.

What provisions are there (he went on) for compensation under the Riot Damages Act 1886? There is an overriding need, whatever the longer-term action, to ensure that law and order is maintained and the police must be given the means to do that. People must be protected.

Lord Wigoder (L), for the Liberals, said his information was that in Liverpool extremists from both right and left, but particularly from the left, had come into the area from outside and were deliberately stirring up trouble.

The people responsible should be ruthlessly rooted out and dealt with for the various offences of incitement.

When would the working group on police equipment report? Could Lord Scarman issue an interim report at the end of part one of his inquiry into the Brixton disorders dealing with the policing problems of inner city areas and leave aside for the time being part two, dealing with the longer-term problems?

Lord Belstead said the Government must wait to consider in detail the accounts which would come from both the Commissioner for the Metropolitan Police and the Chief Constable of Merseyside for the underlying causes.

Claims for compensation would be dealt with under the Riot Damages Act 1886. Subject to certain conditions, the police authority would pay out of the police fund, compensation to any person whose house, shop or building had been injured or destroyed, or its contents had been injured, destroyed or stolen.

On the question of extremists, the investigations of the Commissioner and the Chief Constable would address themselves to this important question. Anyone who had sought to foment disorder in these communities, or in any community, did the gravest disservice. When apprehended and charged, if they were found guilty, the courts would take a severe view.

On police equipment, Mr Whitelaw would seek to make available as quickly as possible helmets resembling those worn by motor cyclists which had protective visors and padding for the neck. The introduction of fire-resistant materials for uniforms would go forward with all possible speed.

The second part of the Scarman inquiry, which was to consider the problem of policing areas where the community was multiracial, would look at areas outside Brixton. He will no doubt wish to take account of the situation in Liverpool.

Eye witness

Greed and ferocious violence mark a collective madness

From Arthur Osman and Nick Timmins, Liverpool

Toxteth in the early hrs of Monday presented an awful picture of anarchy. We saw looters of all ages and both sexes, youths, both black and white, wearing Balaclava masks and handkerchieves and black plastic bags tied cowboy style across their face rushed up within yards of lines of police to hurl petrol bombs, bricks, bottles and lengths of uprooted iron railings at the police shields. Some involved were only children.

The police lost control of a large area of the multi-racial suburb. Only 800 officers from four North westren forces were deployed, too few men to deal with the violence.

The trouble began about 9 a.m. when a group of youths broke into an off licence in Kingsley Rd. Reinforcements were called bu their numbers were oinadequate. A Unigate dairy was broken into and ten or a dozen milk floats were driven out, some at police lines.

Police managed to clear the broad expanse of Upper Parliament Street for a time but trouble spread down Lodge Lane where 20 buildings were fired by the end of the night and dozens of shops were looted.

A dozen buildings were set ablaze down the half mile stretch of Upper Parliament Street. Police at Kingsley Road who turned an abandoned fire hose on the crowd with little effect were driven back as cement mixers were pushed through the cordon. Steel poles and railings were hurled. The line was forced apart so the greater part of the length of Upper Parliament Street was left in the control of the rioters.

At around 11 pm the savagery of the pitched battle at the corner of Kinsley Road and Upper Parliament Street went beyond anything that most experienced observers had seen before. The mob screamed, the buildings roared in flames and a hail of missiles beat a non-stop drum roll on the police shield wall.

Few mobs can have got so close to a determined police line without faltering at the last. Not so at Toxteth; it was one of the most frightening aspects of the night.

The hose that was played on the mob had not visible effect and within minutes was being used against the police themselves. The commandeered cement mixed was used like a baterting ram as i drove into the police ranks. Inevitably the police line was turned on one flank. The retreat began foot by foot, the police taking their injured with them.

When first light came towards 4 am the stench of fire and smoke was everywhere and the city was under a pall of smoke that wreathed the nearby Anglican cathedral and penetrated the Georgian splendour of Rodney Street.

Exhausted police lay on pavements, mute but glad to accept the tea and sandwiches from the Salvation Army.

That the night's events were being orchestrated became more and more apparent. The area's very efficient grapevine brought news of impending moves by the mob many minutes before they happened. After the wild jubilation at Kingsley Road, the word came that Lodge Lane was the next target and in a matter of minutes we heard howls of delight as shop after shop went up in flames.

The road was littered, inches deep in places with shoe boxes and their contents representing one small shopkeeper's life's investment, the remainder being spirited away to the gaunt blocks of flats on the nearby housing estate. With them went food and drink of every description, in large and small amounts, refrigerators, washing machines, television sets, suits and dresses. Scores of neck ties were trampled underfoot. Behind the burning street the sound of shouting and laughter came from the blocks of flats.

Firemen who managed to get through to the blazing street also came under attack. They fought a brave but losing battle.

A collective madness seemed to have seized scores of residents as the looting began in earnest with every sort of transport, mainly prams, being used. Such things as a huge carton of chocolate bars were offered to passers-by with the assurance "have them mate, there is plenty more in there". All the thieves had one thing in common: they seemed quite oblivious to the implications of what they were doing.

A mile away the famous Liverpool Racquet Club was set on fire, its 104 years of history and many valuable paintings being consumed within minutes. With it went the well-loved Rialto building, a noted landmark remembered with fond wartime memories by another generation.

The fear among police was that the rioters' ultimate target was the main prize of all, the city centre with its sleek well-stocked shops only half a mile away. As a National Westminster Bank went up in flames and the contents of a wine shop exploded like mortar bombs, the 800 officers who under orders had left Toxteth to burn, awaited the final battle. In a brief truce 98 terrified old people, some in wheelchairs, were evacuated in their nightclothes from a nursing home.

Many times during the night frightened residents, appalled at what was going on around them asked pressmen: "In heaven's name why have the police abandoned us, why don't they use rubber bullets or gas them as they would in Belfast?" Shortly after 2 am the cannisters of CS gas that had been at hand for some hours were finally launched and it was not a moment too soon.

It was difficult not to question the wisdom of holding them back so long. Their effect was swift and helped regain the initiative for the police who repossessed the battle-scarred Upper Parliament Street. The mob's progress was halted and they were pressed back. But as the city stirred towards 6 am they were still looting and firing shops in the adjoining suburb of Wavertree.

Reaction

Bishops appeal for peace on streets

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Liverpool, Mgr Derek Worlock, and the Bishop of Liverpool, the Right Rev David Sheppard, called yesterday for long-term solutions to "acute and complex social problems in Liverpool".

"After the tragic happenings in Toxteth over the weekend and last night, the immediate need is for the restoration of peace and hope. Only in this way will it be possible to carry out the genuine search for long-term solutions to what all acknowledge are acute and complex social problems. For this it will be essential to hear the voice of the local people which at the moment is in danger of being submerged in the din and horror of violence.

"This long-term commitment to social justice is of absolute importance. But in the meantime, to help bring an end to present rioting, we appeal to all local people to cooperate with the leaders of their community to stay off the streets of Toxteth this evening and throughout the night. Further, we urge most strongly that people from outside the area should stay away lest local sensitivities be further inflamed.

"What is happening here concerns all the country in that the very institutions of our society are involved. We ask all men and women of goodwill for their prayers and understanding." The General Synod of the Church of England, meeting in York yesterday sent a message of sympathy and prayers to the Lord Mayor of Liverpool.

The Toxteth riots were a sign of the whole community protesting about the "bottom of the pile" position in which it found itself the Rt Rev Michael Henshell the Bishop of Warrington and suffragen bishop of Liverpool said last night after touring the riot area.

He said that was his early first impression of what had happened over the weekend. As he stepped through the still smouldering debris of Lodge Lane, Toxteth, where some of the worst looting and burning happened, he said: "People have been screaming for a long time that there is a long term problem in our inner cities. It is a great pity that it takes this to make people realize what some of us have been saying for a long time".

He was clearly shocked as he surveyed the extensive damage and the obvious looting which had been carried out and said that the first job of the community and the authorities was to get peace and reconciliation before asking the crucial question of why it had happened

He said it was not a race riot in the sense that it was blacks against the community. There were black and white people involved and it also involved the question of the relationship between the whole community and the police, who had a great problem in carrying out their duties. "My own impression and, it is very early, is that the whole community was protesting about the kind of corner it has found itself in. It is very bottom of the pile here and the flashpoint has happened.

Mr Wally Brown, the black chairman of the Merseyside Community Relations Council, said:

"I feel we are in desperate danger of destroying the community if there were any repeat of last night's tragic events. I appeal to everyone to stay off the streets tonight."

The events, he said, though triggered on Friday by a confrontation between police and black youths had surpassed the race dimension. Both black and white were involved, and suggestions that the blame lay with outsiders or a small number of troublemakers were unhelpful.

"This is patently an inadequate explanation of the spontaneous action of hundreds of young people over the last three days. Events such as those in Liverpool this weekend, and earlier in Bristol and Brixton are desperate warnings of the need for government policy makers to take a clear lead in responding to the social problems of unemployment and police pressure that lead to such eruptions of anger."

Minister defends tax package

TAXATION

The increased duties for tobacco products, betting, bingo and gaming machine licences was a reasonable package desinged to recoup the loss of revenue caused by the reduction in derv duty, Mr Leon Brittan, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, said.

The changes, he said, shifted the balance of the budget in favour of industry and against the consumer. That was a shift in direction which the Government believed was reasonable to make.

Mr Brittan was moving the first of four orders covering the increased duties. The increased druy for tobacco products would yield £65m in this financial year and £95m in a full year. Together with the other increases it would restore the loss of revenue lost as a result of the 10 pper gallon reduction in tax on derv.

When the Chancellor of the Exchequer accepted the reduction in derv on April 30 he had made it clear that he would have no option but to ask the country to pay the cost of the relief in some other way.

Mr Peter Shore, chief Opposition spokesman on Treasury and economic matters, said the Opposition were bitterly opposed to any measures which would increase unemployment and to any reductions in the level of spending and were therefore opposed to further measures of fiscal deflation.

That was their principal objection to the whole Budget and asd that was their principal objection to the resolutions.

The Chancellor had reduced the proposed increase in tax on derv from 20p to 10p because he realized there was sufficient dissidence on his side of the House, with Opposition support, to defeat the Government.

In the Budget the Chancellor had announced the largest increase in tobacco tax there had ever been.

He should take account of the pace at which it was reasonable to expect people, especially elderly people who were entrenched in the addictive habit of smoking, and retailers and manufacturers to adapt.

This further increase set much too fast a pace.

If the Chancellor had wanted to recoup the £85m lost when the increase in tax on derv was cut, he should have considered the concessions in the Budget on capital gains tax, capital transfer tax, and development land tax.

Mr Edward Taylor (Southend, East, C said he accepted the general principle involved in the Government's move but the Government should remember there was a possibility of tobacco revenue collapsing and having to be replaced from other sources. Tobacco produced mor erevenue than North Sea oil.

Mr Harvey Proctor (Basildon, C) said the increase in tobacco duty was not reasonable and fair and he felt unable to support the propisal. But as a vite against the resolution was a vote for further inflation he would abstain.

He thought the unprecedented rise in tax with the inevitable drop in consumption of tobacco products would seriously affect the industry where there was already a high level of unemployment. Competitiveness of the export market would also suffer.

Mr Richard Wainwright (Colne Valley, L) said he was baffled by the need for the taxation. It appeared to be the action of a whipped party producing kindergarten discipline because some back benchers had been naughty enough to force a modest reduction in the proposed tax increase on derv.

What would have been welcomed would have been the phasing out of the national insurance surcharge which would have ended a deliberate tax on jobs and exports.

Mr George Foulkes (South Ayrshire, Lab) said that as a non-smoker he was glad to see a reduction in tobacco sales, but it was wrong that taxation should be used as a socal tool.

There should be a complete ban on advertising except at source and on sponsorship and health warnings should be produced that worked. There was evidence that the fall off in sales would mean the Treasury would not be getting anything like the amount they hoped in increased taxes.

Mr Michael English (Nottingham, West, Lab) said the Government seemed to be adopting the French principle that a suggested increase or decrease in taxation had to be matched with a compensating proposal.

While it seemed bent on closing the whole tobacco industry the Government had not made any suggestions to compensate workers for the jobs that would be lost.

It should not be considering measures to increase taxation to make up for the loss of revenue of the lower derv figure, but rather to consider reduction of expenditure to make up the difference.

Mr Ray Mawby (Totnes, C) said that the duty was being pushed a little too high. The amount put on in the Budget was about right. That was about as much as the trade could stand. Any additional amount would reduce the consumption of tobacco. The Chancellor should in future look for alternative ways of raising the additional tax.

UK would be hit by curb on shipping

SHIPPING

The United Kingdom's stake in the freedom of the world's shipping market was such that the Government must resist restrictions on free access to shipping wherever they ere proposed, Mr Reginald Eyre, Under Secretary of State for Trade, said during a debate on the Government's attitude to flags of convenience.

Such restrictions (he said) threaten our shipping earnings, threaten our seafarers' jobs, and they raise the cost of international trade on which as a nation we depend.

In 1089, the gross overseas earnings of the United Kingdom shipping industry were over £3,000m. More than half of that was made by British ships carrying cargoes neither to nor frof the United Kingdom, and therefor e this country perhaps more than many other nations had a strong interest in preserving an open world market in shipping services.

The proposal by the United Nations conference on Trade and Development (Unctad) secretariat, supported by developing countries and communist bloks, that flags of convenience should be pahsed out, meant that an international convention should be concluded whose signatories should pledge themselves to shut their ports to the shipping of non-signatories for nothing worse than the wrong of keeping their shipping registers too open to international investment.

That was a dangerous precedent, above all for the British shipping industry. An indiscriminate assault on certain shipping nations would do nothing to improve safety at sea or to control maritime pollution. It would directly threaten over 40 per cent of the British fleet.

The Government had no desire to soften the attack on sub-standard shipping in any respect. Just as he urged that states had the right to fix their own conditions of registry, they also surged that they accepted the obligation to implement and enforce internationally agreed safety standards.

Mr Eyre (Birmingham, Hall Green, C) was replying to Mr Stanley Clinton Davis, an Opposition spokesman on trade (Hackney, Central, Lab), who said that the growth in the number of ships sailing under flags of convenience was decimating traditional fleets, including the British feelt, and was damaging the interests of the developing nations.

He moved a motion calling attention to the policy of the Government in relation to flags of convenice and the part it played in opposing moves to take action at a meeting of the shipping committee of the Unctad in Geneva and its decision to vote against recommendations of the third world countries. The motion concluded that such action reflected the failure of the Government to work out a coherent shipping policy for the United Kingdom.

H esaid that countries supplying flags of convenience were often poverty stricken, but the people of those countries gained no benefits from the registration fees. The ship owners were interested in cutting cots and exploiting seamen.

British Underwater Engineering, a subsidiary of the National Enterprise Board, was using eight submersible support vessels in the North Sea, five under the Bermudan flag and three British with British officers and Spanish crews. It was reprehensible and provocative for the NEB to be a party to the use of flag of convenience vessels.

Mr Eyre said the current campaign within Unctad against open registries was part of a wider campaign to change prodoundly the present structure of international shipping. If open registries were eliminated the world's bulk shipping trades would be disrupted. It would hit the jobs of British seafarers and Britains cost of living.

Mr John Prescott (Kingston upon Hull, East, Lab) said the British flag was increasingly becoming a flag of convenience, making it easier to employ Asian labour on cheap rates.

On British ships today (he said) there are different wage rates. If you are blac kyou get half the rate; if you are white, you get twice the rate. We have become a flag of convenience country.

Britain had slackened on some of its procedures, and was less fussy about inquiries into ships that sunk. Ships were sunk today with crews on board for insurance money.

Mr Robert McCrindle (Brentwood and Ongar, C) said safety was best achieved by international conventions applying to all countries, including those flying flags of convenience.

If MPs were afraid of British seamens' jobs disappearing, seamen were arguably best served by increased productivity and efficiency rather than by old fashioned protectionism.

Mr Neil Thorne (Redbridge, Ilford, South, C) said that while ships sailing under flags of convenience had increased their share of world trade by 30 per cent in the last 30 years, the United Kingdom share in the same period had fallen decline was due to inflexibility by unions, governments and managements and pious motions at Geneva were not going to reverse the decline.

Mr Austin Mitchell (Grimsby, Lab) said that the British Government was defending, not British ships and the shipping industry, but financial manipulation because ritish owners, seeking to compensate for their management failure and failure to keep up with trends had been trying to swithc to flags of convenience.

The Opposition motion was rejected by 170 votes to 132—overnment majority, 38.

No debate on hunger strikes

EUROPE

Calls for an emergency debate in the European Parliament in Strasbourg on human rights in Northern Ireland were rejected after Sir James Scott-Hopkins leade of the European Democrat Group said he Maze hunger strikers were not innocent patriots but men who had killed maimed and destroyed during the past nine years.

He said this was not the time or place to discuss these matters and no useful purpose could be served by chaning their agenda.

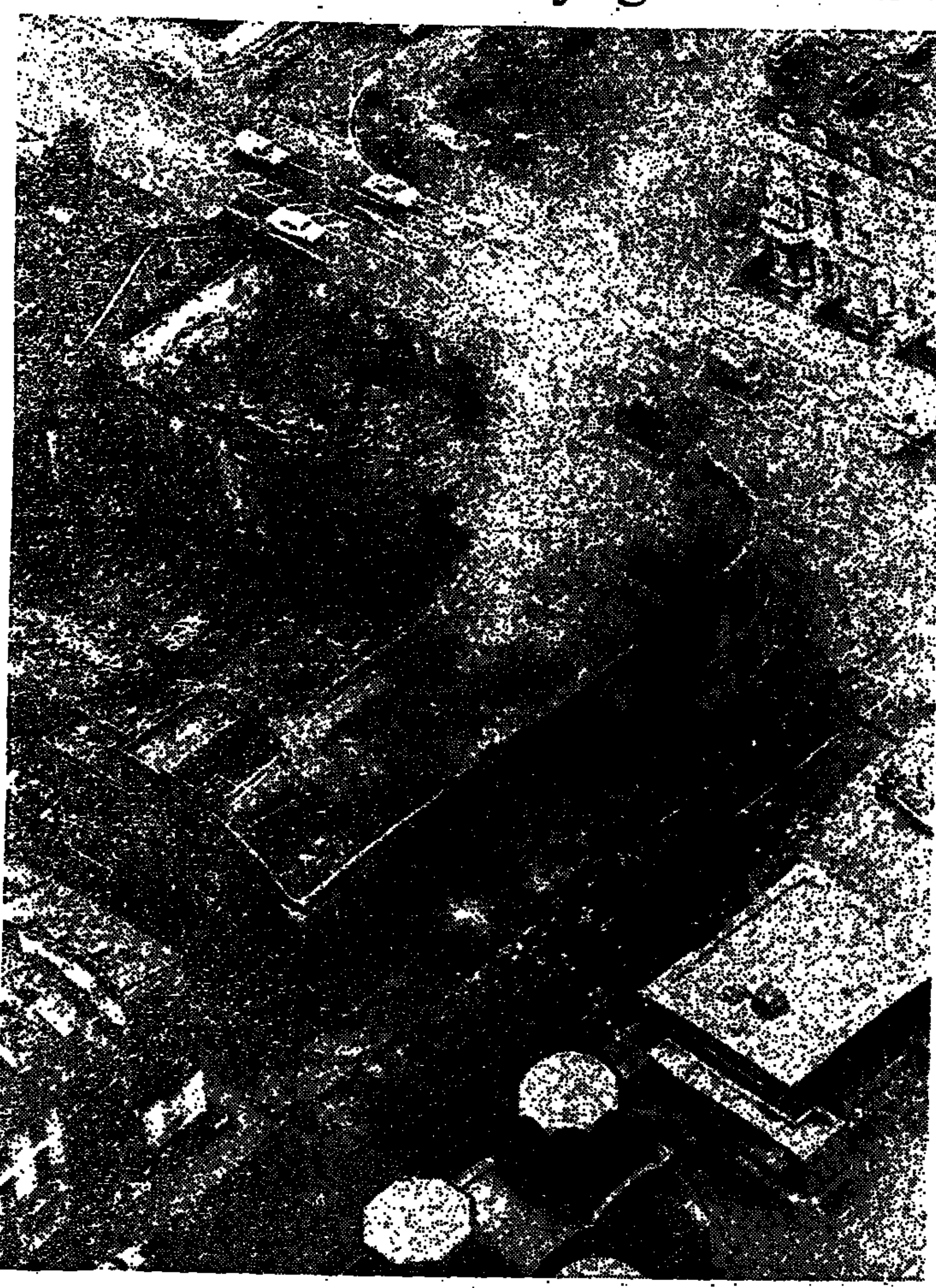
Sir James Scott-Hopkins (Hereford and Worcester ED) said there would be continuing contacts between the new Irish Republic government and the British Prime Minister and there were signs that perhaps a new position was being adopted by the hunger strikers and those directing them behind the scenes. Mr Humphrey Atkins Secretary of State for Northern Ireland had emphasized that his government was anxious to do everything possible to resolve this problem subject to the two conditions that there should be no differentiation of treatment of convicted prisoners and that overall control of the prisoners should not be relinquished.

The application for an emergency debate was rejected on a show of hands.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Social services; Prime Minister. Debate on defence. Lords (2.30): British Nationality Bill, committee stage (First day.)

Toxteth: Daylight reveals the worst riot damage ever seen in mainland Britain



That famous Liverpool landmark the Rialto building, now a smoking shell.



There were buildings in Lodge Lane Toxteth—a scene reminiscent of the blitz.



Hours after the disaster firemen still at work in Upper Parliament Street.

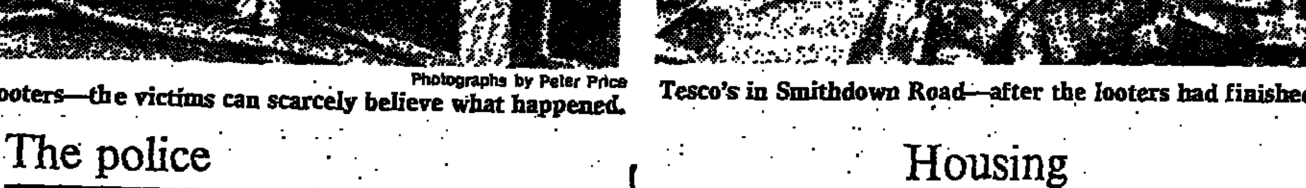


Photographs by Peter Price

Clearing up in the wake of the looters—the victims can scarcely believe what happened.



Tesco's in Smithdown Road—after the looters had finished.



The community

Liverpool counts the cost of chaos

By Nicholas Timmins

A special meeting of Liver pool City Council on the riots has been called for Friday at the request of the Labour group. Typists belonging to Nalgo will lift their picket to allow Labour members to attend.

Merseyside county council was yesterday examining the question of compensation for the many businessmen who have lost their premises and livelihoods as firemen damped down fires and demolished more than a dozen buildings reduced to shells by fires.

In Lodge Lane, 20 buildings had been set ablaze and seven had either collapsed or had to be demolished. Dozens of shops had been looted, scarcely one remaining undamaged, and the abandoned spoils of looting from food to electrical goods littered the streets. Gas pipelines continued to flare as the air was filled with the crash of buildings being brought down.

Half a mile away a dozen buildings in Upper Parliament Street were gutted, smoking ruins including the 104-year-old Racquet Club where valuable paintings were destroyed.

Alongside, smashed windows were boarded up in the Princes Park Hospital from which elderly patients had to be evacuated when flames from the club threatened to engulf it. Twisted wrecked lampposts, traffic lights and islands littered the road. Three bus shelters were reduced to mangled metal.

Gutted vehicles still smoked. A pool of dry blood could be seen on the pavements. A 21-ton mechanical excavator was being dragged away from Jamaica House, a community bank; it had been used to ram the building. The giant Rialto Centre, which housed a furniture store with half an acre of floor space, was smoking. Its roof and floors had fallen in. A National Westminster Bank opposite was another shell.

Half a mile farther on, in Park Road, half a dozen shops had been fired or looted as dawn came up.

Mr Harold Scruton, Merseyside's assistant chief fire officer, said firemen in Lodge Lane had rescued people from the upper floors of blazing buildings set alight by cars driven into their shop fronts, while looters emptied the shops and fired them. Appliances had been unable to approach many of the worst blazes in Upper Parliament Street.

In Lodge Lane, some of the few undamaged premises, including a bingo hall, boarded up their windows in anticipation of more trouble.

Mr Brian Lee, aged 31, a Post Office driver and father of two, loaded furniture into a hire van to move out of his ground floor council flat that backs on to the scene of the worst rioting. He had lived happily there for six years but after two sleepless nights, he said he was moving to his mother's flat three miles away. "We have just had enough, and the kids are more important than anything else. They don't have a chance here." His wife, Doreen, aged 25, stood by in tears.



Local people were divided as to whether outsiders had been involved in the rioting and looting. One woman claimed people had come in from outside. "They were driving up in posh cars and just helping themselves. It was an absolute scandal."

But Mr Chunilal Shah, a pharmacist whose chemist's shop was a ruin, said: "It's the local people who have done it, but it's affecting their own shopping area." He put his share of the estimated millions of pounds worth of damage at £60,000. "The young kids just got carried away and set fire to things", he said.

Mr Alan Geddes, aged 36, the landlord of the Croxteth Arms, mounted an all-night vigil with the assistance of 12 of his customers to save the pub from the rioters. They were armed with heavy staves, but none of the mob approached. Mr Geddes said: "It was like a war. I've never witnessed anything like it in my life."

Fifty-nine people appeared in court in Liverpool yesterday. The accused ranged from juveniles accused of looting to men and women charged with grievious bodily harm and possessing offensive weapons.

Most of them were remanded in custody after spending a night in the city's main Bridewell cells and only those with extraordinary circumstances in their bail applications were released. The courts were sitting until late last night dealing with the hearings.

Reporting restrictions were lifted in the hearing of one coloured youth after Mr Rex Makin, solicitor, had made a submission to the Liverpool Stipendiary Magistrate, Mr Norman Wooton.

John Phillips, aged 20, of Entwistle Heights, Toxteth, was remanded until July 13 charged with possessing petrol bombs with intent to damage or destroy property and possession of petrol bombs with intent to endanger police officers' lives. Counsel for the prosecution said he was arrested after a can of petrol was found in his car.

Mr Makin said that his client had been mistaken for someone else who was throwing petrol bombs. There was no application for bail.

Insurance companies yesterday pledged to deal "as speedily as possible" with claims from people whose property had been damaged in the disturbances at Toxteth and Southall. The British Insurance Association advised people with claims to get in touch at once with their insurance company, broker or agent.

It also urged them to do what they could to make property safe from further loss or damage, and said "reasonable costs for emergency repairs could be included in the claim.

The association said almost all household and motor policies and most package policies for small businesses, covered riot and malicious damage. People unable to make claims should contact police for advice on arrangements for compensation.

The gas that brought terror to an end

By Stewart Tendler

As clouds of CS gas drifted through the streets of Liverpool yesterday morning Merseyside police had made a kind of history. For the first time in mainland Britain a police force was forced to use chemical inhibitors to fight rioting mobs.

A familiar sight in Ulster since 1969, CS gas has been included in the police arsenal since the middle 1960s; but only used in cases such as sieges. All police forces stock it in small amounts. The Home Office yesterday said it had been used once or twice a year against gunmen or mentally disturbed people in dangerous confrontations.

A weapon often surrounded by controversy in Ulster, the full chemical name of the gas is 2-chlorobenzalmalononitrile, and derives from nothing more sinister than the active ingredient of cayenne pepper and paprika. The prefix "CS" is taken from the names of two American scientists, Corson and Stoughton, who worked on its development during the last war.

Developed by the British in the 1950s to control public disorder, CS was seen as a riot control agent which "should produce acute symptoms within 30 seconds and incapacitation within one to two minutes, to such an extent that the rioter is no longer interested in hostile activity and is capable only of escape; but he must remain physically capable of escape". The police do not have water cannon.

A water-soluble, white crystal with a faint peppery smell, it is cheap to make and has sold in the United States at less than £5 a kilo.

Depending on dosage, the effects range from a slight prickling sensation in the eyes and nose to gripping pains in the chest, running nose and coughing which in turn can lead to retching and vomiting. Exposed skin can also be damaged, producing burns.

The police



The shape of things to come: The protective helmet worn by police in Ulster (above right) has been discussed by a Home Office working party into better riot protection for police. Left, a policeman on duty during the Toxteth riots with less substantial headgear.

PC hit by garden spade says: 'It's my job'

From Ronald Kershaw, Liverpool

There were still 30 police officers in hospital last night after the weekend's riots at Toxteth, Liverpool

One of them, nursing a nine inch gash in his forehead at the Royal Liverpool Hospital, said it was "blatantly obvious" that the rioters were highly organized in their attacks on the police.

Police Constable Michael Eveleigh described a manoeuvre carried out with almost military precision which could have had disastrous results if the police had fallen for it.

He described how a line of 30 police officers in Kingsley Road were first attacked by missiles and makeshift weapons. Three ringleaders wearing IRA-type masks, then called back the rioters, all aged between 14 and 30 years old. As they withdrew, the police advanced towards a junction.

"They tried to draw us up past the junction where another mob was hiding, but we held back so they brought them all down in a rush straight at us", PC Eveleigh said.

The constable was wounded in the ensuing battle. He described how a young masked black man sliced between the riot shields with a garden spade. "I assume it struck me on the forehead", he said.

In fact the garden spade sliced through his helmet causing a wound that needed nine stitches. Asked if he would go back into a line again, he said simply: "It's my job. That is what I am paid for".

PC Eveleigh, aged 32, is married with two children. His wife, Mary, who was at his bedside, said: "He's very brave. But I hope nothing like this happens again. It's Mike's job to prevent crime and you always have to live with the fear that something like this might happen."

Police Constable Hanson, aged 32, from Birkenhead, another patient at the Royal Hospital, took up a riot shield in Lodge Road, Toxteth. He said the police were warding off missiles and holding the line in the road until the rioters rolled a fire engine towards them.

"The safest thing was to move and take cover", PC Hanson said. "That broke up the line and the crowd went berserk. They were pounding on the shields with everything they could lay their hands on. The next thing I remember my helmet was smashed, I fell down and was dragged away by my colleagues." He also was suffering from head injuries.

After an operation to his head, stitches over his eye and treatment to his jaw, PC Paul Marten, aged 25, of Ainsdale, was recovering in hospital last night. He was hit by a slab of concrete. "At one stage I thought I was going to be killed", he said.

PC John Webb, aged 24, of Widnes, a member of the Operational Support Division, had to jump for his life when hijacked cars were started, their accelerators jammed down and the cars aimed at the police.

He was in hospital with head and neck injuries. He described how he was moving up Upper Parliament Street and came under attack from petrol bombs and stones.

"We couldn't see who was throwing because it was dark; but we kept going and that's when the cars were set at us", he said. He was hit by a stone and knocked out.

Mrs Margaret Simey, chairman of Merseyside police committee, defended the police yesterday but conceded there was a great deal of mutual suspicion and hostility between them and the public in parts of the area.

Rubber bullets–yes, if need be

Police in Liverpool yesterday said they could not rule out the use of rubber bullets if violence continued to escalate in the streets of the city.

After a weekend of devastation that saw CS gas used on the mainland of Britain against rioters for the first time, Mr Peter Wright, Merseyside Deputy Police Constable, said he did not like the thought of rubber bullets. "Whether we decide to use them on Merseyside is a judgment which might have to be taken eventually."

The gas was used at about 2 am on Monday as police lines were blocking the entrance down Toxteth's Upper Parliament Street to the city centre after a truce had been called to allow 98 geriatric patients at the Princes Park Hospital, caught in the riots, to be evacuated to seven hospitals around the city by a fleet of ambulances and taxis.

As soon as the patients had been moved the street battle started again. Mr Wright said: "We used between 25 and 30 cans of gas and they had the desired effect. It dispersed the mob at a time when they were becoming a great danger to our containment line."

With Sunday night's toll of injured officers standing at 186, with 43 detained, one with a seriously fractured skull, Mr Wright said there had been 70 arrests.

Mr Wright said that despite the fact than only eight hundred police were in the area, against the thousands available at Brixton, and the fact that a large stretch of Upper Parliament Street and Lodge Lane were in the control of rioters and looters during Sunday's seven hours of clashes, he insisted that the police had remained in control.

"Our policy is still containment and if the men sometimes appeared to retreat this was for their own safety. They could do little else when the petrol and oil on the road under their feet was ignited by petrol bombs.

"At all times the police were in control even though our policy of retreat on occasions might have made it appear that we were being beaten. We were clearing out of areas where the street was littred with bricks

He appealed to parents to control their children. "These people are destroying their own neighbourhood and it is mainly youngsters. It disturbed me to see youngsters throwing bricks as big as your fist at the police. They were obviously doing it for sheer excitement, and I feel sure their parents had no inclination of their whereabouts."

He conceded that police feared a repetition of the violence.

☐ The *Liverpool Echo* called last night for an abandonment of Merseyside Police's policy of containment in favour of what it called "a more positive approach".

Housing

The city that tried, perhaps too hard

By John Young

When Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, faces the Commons Select Committee on the Environment today, he may have at the back of his mind an incident in Toxteth only 11 days ago.

On that occasion Mr Heseltine was leading an official party to inspect an environmental improvement scheme in Princes Avenue. The celebrations were somewhat marred by a group of demonstrators who threw eggs and rotting vegetables at the ministerial coach.

It would of course be foolish to equate such a relatively harmless incident with the far more serious rioting which occurred over the weekend. But it may well be used as evidence that Government spending cuts have helped to fan the flames of resentment and frustration that are erupting in deprived inner city areas.

Mr Heseltine, who will today be questioned specifically on housing matters, may be expected to stonewall as stubbornly as he did before the same committee last year. Throughout, he has flatly refused to supply any forecast of the country's housing needs in the years to come or to reveal the basis for his department's estimates, a refusal for which he was castigated in the committee's report last July.

But it is not just his fellow MPs who have expressed concern. Local authorities of all political complexions, housing associations, pressure groups like Shelter, and leaders of the construction industry and its associated professions have united in condemning the Government's housing cuts as short-sighted and certain to lead to a crisis.

If Mr Heseltine is worried, he does not show it. His response has been that vast amounts of public money have been poured into housing in the past 25 years, and that by and large it has proved a bad investment. If housing has been made to bear the brunt of the cuts, which it has, that is because there are better ways of using scarce funds.

Both he and his colleague Mr John Stanley, Minister for Housing and Construction, have repeatedly urged local authorities to look at other ways of meeting housing needs, such as building and improving flats and houses for sale, and offering derelict properties to first time buyers willing to renovate them. If councils want more money, it is said, they should sell off as many properties as they can and reinvest the proceeds.

Ironically Liverpool city council housing committee, under the leadership of Liberals like Sir Trevor Jones and Mr David Alton, now MP for Edge Hill, has been among the pioneers of new schemes like building low cost houses for sale. But it also has a grim record of responsibility for some of the most notorious estates in Britain; Kirkby, the "Piggeries", Belle Vale and Netherley.

There are council officials in Liverpool who would agree with Mr Heseltine's view that money has been wasted. One of them pointed out yesterday that Toxteth, or "Liverpool 8" as it is known to sociologists, has probably received more public funds than any other district of the city.

"There have been suggestions that blacks don't receive a fair crack of the whip when it comes to allocations," he added. "But the council has never kept any record of applicants' race or colour."

Tragedy of blacks

From the Press Association

Wry comics in Liverpool joke that the dole queue is one of the two expanding industries in the city. The other is for security men to guard the empty factories. More than one in six are now out of work in the city — more than at any time since the war. In the rundown area of Toxteth, the number of jobless was put at 37 per cent by a city council survey last year.

Other estimates paint a much more dismal picture. A recent Liverpool University report on the Liverpool 8 district, which includes Toxteth, put white unemployment at 43 per cent and black at 47 per cent.

In its 1980 report, Merseyside Community Relations Committee said half the black people in the city were out of work, while a House of Commons sub committee was told earlier this year that 60 per cent of black youths were jobless.

Latest unemployment figures show 81,729 people chasing 1,019 jobs. At the careers office, with thousands of schoolleavers looking for work, there are just 12 jobs. This is the depressing picture of life today in Liverpool, once a highly prosperous sea port. The recession has hit the city especially hard. Mr Phil Parry of the local employment office said: "We have large firms closing down or shedding labour and only small ones starting up. It's a never ending battle which just gets worse."

The most recent blow was the closure of a Courtaulds factory in Aintree,

A few months ago it was sugar firm Tate & Lyle which finally closed its refinery in Love Lane, Liverpool—1,570 jobs were lost. Before that were English Electric, Plessey, Thorn Colour Tubes, Cammell Laird, Western Ship Repairs, Tillotsons, Bird's Eye, KME, Standard Triumph, Dunlop, Mecanno, and Massey Ferguson.

It was no coincidence that the TUC chose Liverpool as the starting point of the recent People's March for Jobs. Mr Parry added: "When firms rationalize they choose areas like Liverpool in which to close factories. The growth of the EEC has attracted more firms to the east and south-east".

The industrial development officer for the city, Mr David Mowat has pledged that the government will give Merseyside more help, especially to find young people jobs.

"Job losses are exceeding job gains and the school-leaver are being hit hardest," he said.

Dayan emerges as a key figure in coalition talks

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, July 6

Mr Moshe Dayan, the Israeli war hero and former Foreign Minister, emerged today as a key figure in the continuing round of private negotiations designed to produce a new coalition government with a workable majority in the 120-seat Knesset.

For nearly two hours this morning, Mr Dayan and other prominent members of his newly formed Telem party held discussions with Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, who is now confidently expected to be confirmed as the head of a new right-wing administration before the end of the month.

Ironically, Mr Dayan's emergence as an important figure in the talks has occurred despite the poor showing of his centre party which secured only two Knesset seats. Because of the closeness of the final result between the Likud and Labour, even such a small faction has gained political significance.

Although Mr Dayan would say little after today's meeting, beyond confirming that further talks with Mr Begin were planned, it is understood that he is hoping to secure a position as the man in charge of the Israeli team in the negotiations with Egypt over Palestinian autonomy.

From the outset of the campaign, Mr Dayan, who recently celebrated his sixty-sixth birthday, has made clear that his primary political goal was to improve Israel's future relationship with the Palestinian Arabs. He is the architect of a scheme for the unilateral imposition of autonomy in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip, combined with a continued Israeli military presence.

In diplomatic circles, it is believed that Mr Dayan could play an important part in helping the autonomy talks out of their present deadlock. Until now, the Israeli team has been led by Dr Joseph Burg, the Minister of the Interior and leader of the National Religious Party.

For complex political reasons, Dr Burg is one of those politicians who has been working behind the scenes to persuade Mr Dayan to add his personal and parliamentary backing to the proposed new coalition, which is expeceted to win the support of at least two of the three religious parties.

In an interview with The Times before voting took place Mr Dayan said of his intentions after the election: "I do not want to be a member of the Cabinet, I do not want to be a minister, but I do want, and I am ready to deal personally with the vital issue of Israel's relationships with the Palestinian Arabs".

Mr Dayan made clear that although he was a firm supporter of the right of Jews to settle in the occupied territories, he was against building new settlements in centres of concentrated Arab population. His resignation from the Government in 1979 was prompted by what he claimed was the Cabinet's inflexibility in its handling of the delicate autonomy issue.

Some members of the National Religious Party have reacted angrily to speculation that Mr Dayan may be put in charge of the autonomy talks. But senior Likud figures claimed that the idea remained a working possibility as Mr Begin intended to switch some important portfolios in his new administration.

In a separate development today, Mr Begin used an interview with the American NBC television network to call on President Sadat of Egypt to agree to an early resumption of the deadlocked autonomy negotiations.

Mr Begin claimed that the Egyptian leader had held up the talks in anticipation of the June 30 election. Now it was over, he urged that they be resumed as soon as possible.

Israeli officials believe that the Prime Minister is likely to hold a summit meeting with the Egyptian President in Alexandria sometime before Mr Sadat leaves for Washington next month for talks with President Reagan. The venue for the meeting was agreed when the two leaders met in Sinai last month, provided that Mr Begin was reelected.

Although more political bargaining will be necessary before any coalition agreement can be signed, a number of Mr Begin's close associates now believe that he may be prepared to offer the post of Defence Minister to Mr Ariel Sharon, the former general and the present Agriculture Minister.

Mr Sharon is the man chiefly responsible for expanding Jewish settlements in the occupied territories and is widely regarded as an outspoken hawk on security issues. Since the resignation of Mr Ezer Weizmann in May, 1980, Mr Begin has been acting as his own Defence Minister, an arrangement that has been widely criticized inside the armed forces.

Kidnapped oil man's body found in car

From John Earle
Rome, July 6

The body of Signor Giuseppe Taliercio, a petrochemical plant manager kidnapped by the Red Brigades, was found today in the boot of a Fiat 128 car.

The car was parked in a street at Mestre, on the Venice lagoon, where Signor Taliercio worked at Montedison's giant plant. The body had 14 bullet wounds.

Signer Taliercio was one of four people being held by the Red Brigades in different parts of Italy. The others are Signor Ciro Cirillo, a prominent Christian Democrat politician in Naples, Signor Renzo Sandrucci, personnel manager at Alfa Romeo's main plant near Milan, and Signor Roberto Peci, brother of an imprisoned brigatista who has repented and turned state evidence.

In a communiqué found a few days ago, the Red Brigades said they had tried Signor Taliercio and condemned him to death. They did not set terms for his release or attempt to bargain for his life, as in the case of Signor Cirillo, whose fate they have linked to the handing over of homes to Naples homeless and to other conditions.

At the New Year, Judge Giovanni d'Urso was released in Rome after the Asinara maximum security prison in Sardinia was closed and after Red Brigade proclamations on prison conditions were published. Signor Taliercio apparently had no chance to escape death.

Signor Luciano Lama, Pierre Carniti and Giorgio Benvenuto the leaders of the three big trade union confederations, will tomorrow head a big demonstration against terrorism, in Mestre. A meeting had already been called, and will now take on added significance. The unions have also called for a national half-hour work stoppage in protest at the killing. In the Montedison works, unionists and shop stewards called on the management to express their sympathy.

Signor Taliercio, married with five children, had been a prisoner of the terrorists since a group dressed in uniforms of the Guardia di Finanza tax police rang the bell at his flat on May 20. He rose from eating lunch to speak with them, whereupon they pulled out pistols and bound the family before forcing him to go with them.

The Venice column of the Red Brigades has a long history of violence since first being heard of in 1974. In January, 1980, the deputy manager of the Montedison works was murdered, as was a senior official of the political police in the centre of Mestre in May last year.

The murder will underline the commitment of the new Government to fight terrorism, in the programme which Signor Giovanni Spadolini, the Prime Minister, is to read to the Senate tomorrow.



Lord Carrington, right, with Mr Gromyko before their talks in Moscow yesterday.

Italians angry with Carrington

From Michael Hornsby, Brussels, July 6

The decision by Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, to invite his French and West German colleagues to a private meeting near London yesterday before his departure for Moscow has been bitterly denounced in Rome as "an astonishingly negative start" to Britain's six-month presidency of the EEC.

The Italian Government is furious at being excluded from the meeting, as it was from a similarly restricted gathering in Bonn several months ago, and protests that "Italy's responsibilities, notably in the field of East-west relations, are certainly no less than those of the three other West European democracies".

Lord Carrington's belated decision to call on Signor Emilio Colombo, the Italian Foreign Minister, this evening on his way home from Moscow is so transparently intended to apply balm to wounded Italian pride that it seems more likely to add insult to injury.

A statement by the Italian Foreign Ministry describes yesterday's three-way meeting in London as "dangerous and pointless". There was ample opportunity, it says, at last week's EEC summit meeting in Luxembourg for discussion by the Ten of the Community's Afghanistan initiative and any other matters likely to be raised by Lord Carrington in Moscow.

The statement goes on: "The Italian Government hopes that Europe is not moving towards the replacement of a system of axes by a system of directorates"—a reference to the fear often expressed by the EEC's smaller states that the Community is developing a dominating "inner club" of big countries.

Officials at the Foreign Office in London were unrepentant today about Lord Carrington's weekend invitation to Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher and M Claude Cheysson. "It is obviously absurd to say that Lord Carrington cannot have meetings with smaller numbers of ministers than 10 if the occasion warrants it", one said.

British sources conceded that on Afghanistan Lord Carrington spoke for the EEC alone, but argued that on other matters he raised with Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, such as Poland and the Middle East, he was speaking not only as the EEC president but also as the British Foreign Secretary, and was entitled to consult whom he wished beforehand.

The implication, and this is undoubtedly what rankles in Rome, is that on the main issues of East-West relations London considers the views of West Germany and France to be more important than those of Italy and the EEC's smaller states.

☐ Making amends: Lord Carrington called on Signor Colombo, in Rome on his way back to London (David Spanier, Diplomatic Correspondent, writes).

The Italian accusation that the British were trying to run a "directorate" of the big powers in the European Community, while strenuously denied in London, evidently touched a sensitive spot. The result was that Lord Carrington has done his best to make amends by reporting on his Moscow talks in Rome before making his formal report to the European Council of Ministers.

His speech at the European Parliament in Strasbourg tomorrow will give him an opportunity to review the Afghanistan initiative in the context of European foreign policy generally.

IN BRIEF

Bolshoi claims a fabrication

Istanbul — Aleksei Yustin, leader of the Bolshoi Ballet group attending a festival here, described as a fabrication the news that one of his corps de ballet, Galina Chursina, had defected. Soviet-Turkish cultural relations would suffer if she was not returned.

The Turkish Foreign Ministry explained, however, that it had been decided to grant her transit facilities on her way to the United States. She had asked for asylum "orally and in writing" on July 4, a day before she left her group. Bolshoi representatives were refused permission to see her.

Coalition crisis for Belgians

Brussels—Belgium's four-party coalition Government is heading for a crisis over how to tackle a soaring public sector deficit. Disagreement with the Socialists could force the Social Christians to seek new coalition partners, possibly the right-wing Liberals. "The atmosphere is bad at all levels" Mr Mark Eyskens, the Prime Minister said.

Feuding between the social Christian and socialist parties, each split between its flemish and French-speaking wings, has made agreement on a coherent economic policy seem impossible.

Spending cuts and tax increases look inevitable if an aimed-for cut in the overall deficit is to be achieved, political sources said.

Killer downpour

Delhi—Torrential rain and floods have killed at least 69 people in northern India and disrupted oil production in the northeastern state of Assam and the Army is standing by to help with relief work. Twenty-six people were killed in the town of Aligarh in northern Uttar Pradesh state where one and a half million people have been affected by the floods.

Entebbe payment

New York—Air France has agreed to pay $2m in compensation to the 67 Israelis held captive by PLO hijackers in Entebbe, Uganda, in July 1976, the New York Times said. The survivors claimed that security procedures in Athens had been inadequate.

Death on spikes

Versailles.—David Haubenstock, the 14-year-old son of Romy Schneider, the actress, was killed when he accidentally impaled himself on iron spikes while climbing a fence surrounding his grandmother's home in St Germain-en-Laye, west of Paris.

Pilot in Pakistan

Islamabad.—The Pakistani authorities have taken custody of a captured Soviet pilot who was brought across the Afghan border by guerrillas, a reliable Afghan source said.

Crown Prince dies

Rio de Janeiro.—The Crown Prince of Brazil's royal family, Pedro Henrique de Orlaans e Bragança, has died near here. He was 71.

Cholera in Jordan

Bahrain.—Three persons have died of cholera in Jordan and the Government has ordered a vaccination programme, the Gulf news agency reported.

Sadat for London

President Anwar Sadat of Egypt will pay an official visit to London in August at the invitation of Mrs Thatcher.

Dr Kaunda to visit Zimbabwe

From Stephen Taylor,
Salisbury, July 6

President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia arrives here tomorrow for a state visit.

He played a leading role in the region during the Rhodesian conflict, committing himself from the start to the establishment of majority rule and providing support and sanctuary for nationalists.

Zambia suffered severely as a result of sanctions on Rhodesia and during the guerrilla war was raided several times by Rhodesian forces in reprisal for nationalist activities.

This four-day state visit is to accord President Kaunda tribute for these contributions. One of Salisbury's main roads is to be renamed in his honour.

The capital's two principal roads have already been renamed after President Machel of Mozambique and President Nyerere of Tanzania who have also paid state visits to Zimbabwe.

If relations between President Kaunda and his Zimbabwean hosts are not as warm as it appears, the reason is that the Zambian leader became closely associated in the final years of the guerrilla war with the cause of Mr Joshua Nkomo, a political rival of Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister.

Although Zambia provided headquarters for Mr Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union (Zanu), as well as Mr Nkomo's Party, then known as the Zimbabwe African People's Union, Zanu moved its base to Mozambique in 1975 from where it intensified the war.

The ruling party's fraternal relations with Mozambique date from that period.

Some observers have felt that Zambia's role in the independence struggle could have been recognized with an earlier invitation to President Kaunda.

SIBERIAN SEVEN FIND SUPPORT

Mr Danny Smith, organizing secretary of the campaign to free the seven Siberian Pentecostalists who this month began their fourth year in the United States Embassy in Moscow, said yesterday that the campaign was exploring ways of involving Britain in the role of mediator or negotiator.

"We have had letters from the Foreign Office supporting the campaign", he said. Forty MPs had signed an early day motion. The seven want to go to the United States.

Syrians refuse to discuss Soviet naval manoeuvres

From Robert Fisk, Beirut, July 6

Syrian officials again refused to comment today on Soviet naval manoeuvres off the Syrian coast, but their occasionally angry replies to jouralists' questions tended to confirm that the exercises were indeed taking place.

"We are in a state of war", one official said in Damascus. "You cannot expect us to reveal military secrets." Syria has regarded itself as in a state of war with Israel since 1973.

Meanwhile, the Arabic service of Israeli radio, whose broadcasts are widely listened to in Lebanon and Syria, reported this afternoon that large quantities of Soviet-made arms were being flown into Syrian airfields, some of the aircraft apparently coming from Libya.

The exercises appear to be taking place far away from civilian areas of the coast. A European airline hostess who flew over the Syrian port of Latakia this morning said that she saw several ships in the harbour but no evidence of naval vessels off the coast.

The most likely location of the manoeuvres, which are believed to involve Soviet landing craft and assault ships, is on the stretch of shore line between Tartus and Baniyas, south of Latakia.

One West European diplomatic source in Beirut said tonight that the Soviet-Syrian manoeuvres had yet to start in earnest but he did say that Soviet infantry had been put on board the naval craft last month.

He said that the Russians put their soldiers on board in daylight rather than at night, presumably because they wanted the Israelis and the Americans to be aware of the exercises.

Nationality challenge in Strasbourg

From David Wood
Strasbourg, July 6

The legal affairs committee of the European Parliament has criticized the British Nationality Bill, which will be discussed in the House of Lords today.

No new definition of British nationality is offered in the Government's Bill for the purposes of Community law, the committee says. Consequently there is conflict with the treaty provisions for freedom of movement by citizens. A clear definition of citizenship by the British Government is demanded.

It is also argued in the report that the Bill could create statelessness for some people. Under clause one of the Bill a person born in the United Kingdom to parents from another member state would no longer be entitled to British nationality unless they were settled there.

Under clause two a child born to British parents in a Community country other than the United Kingdom would no longer be able automatically to inherit British nationality.

The report says it is highly desirable that British nationality should be made available to these two categories.

To avoid stateless children, the committee calls for the harmonizing of nationality law in Europe. It is expected the report will be debated in Strasbourg on Thursday.

Marc Chagall is 94

Marc Chagall, the Russian-born French artist, photographed at the Chagall Museum in Nice where an exhibition of his latest paintings has opened. Today is his ninety-fourth birthday. He has lived in France since 1922 and was decorated with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour in 1977.

Gromyko trip leaves Poles calm

Warsaw, July 6.—Polish officials declared themselves satisfied today with the outcome of the visit by Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister, seeing it as Moscow's acceptance of next week's emergency Communist Party congress which is likely to legitimize most of the democratic changes of the past year.

Official sources said Mr Gromyko's talks with Polish leaders had emphasized the common ground between the two countries and parties, and played down their differences.

The final communiqué concentrated on foreign policy, where the Poles have no quarrel with Moscow, and scarcely mentioned internal developments in Poland which have seriously worried the Kremlin.

The sources said the Gromyko visit was regarded as a sign of Moscow's grudging acceptance of the congress, which should set the seal on a year of wide-ranging political, social and economic reforms.

It was also seen as an acceptance of the results of the Polish party's Central Committee meeting last month at which Mr Stanislaw Kania, the party leader, survived an onslaught from hardliners.

The Central Committee meeting came after the receipt of a letter from Moscow sharply criticizing developments in Poland and by implication, the party leadership as well.

There was a notable absence from the communiqué on Mr Gromyko's visit of the usual references to the talks being held in a cordial, friendly atmosphere. But the official sources said these could not be expected so soon after such a critical letter.

The official Polish press today continued its low-key treatment of the visit.

Meanwhile, it was announced here today that the party's Central Committee will meet on Friday for its final session before next week's congress.

☐ Port strike: Dockworkers in the Solidarity union have announced a one-hour warning strike in all Polish ports and port-related enterprises for Wednesday, the Polish radio reported. The broadcast did not outline the workers' demans.—AP and Reuter.

Bonn wary on Brezhnev missile freeze proposal

From Patricia Clough, Bonn, July 6

The West German Government was reserved today about Mr Brezhnev's proposal to Herr Willy Brandt, the Social Democrat Party chairman, for a freeze on the number of medium-range nuclear missiles.

Herr Kurt Becker, the government spokesman, said there were perceptible differences between Mr Brezhnev's proposal to Herr Brandt in Moscow last week and the first one he made in February.

But he pointed to the ever-increasing Soviet lead in European-range missiles and said the latest suggestion would have ben more useful had it been made earlier.

Mr. Brezhnev told Herr Brandt that Moscow was prepared to halt the stationing of its three-headed SS20s when negotiations with the United States on missiles reduction began and so long as the Americans declared that they did not intend to station any missiles of their own.

Six months ago he demanded that the United States stop production as well as deployment of its new Pershing 2 and cruise missiles. West Germany and the rest of Nato rejected this proposal, since it would have perpetuated the imbalance in Moscow's favour.

Herr Brandt today briefed Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister, on his Moscow trip and, tomorrow, five days after his return, will see Herr Helmut Schmidt the Chancellor.

He has also written to Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, and a close colleague, Herr Horst Ehmke, has gone to Washington to put the Americans in the picture.

The Chancellor's noticeable lack of haste in hearing about Herr Brandt's talks—although he has spoken to him by telephone—underlines a certain coolness towards the visit.

Herr Schmidt has not been over-enthusiastic about the trip.

Russians will visit West Germany to speed Siberian gas project

Bonn, July 6.—A Soviet delegation will visit West Germany this week for talks to speed up a project to bring Siberian natural gas to Western Europe, industry sources said.

Soviet interest in the scheme appears to have intensified again after a lull that followed difficulties over the terms on which West German banks would lend money for the deal.

An agreement on the project will probably be ready for signing this year, possibly in conjunction with the visit President Brezhnev is to make to West Germany in late autumn, the sources said.

They said Soviet trade officials had been holding talks recently with some of the German companies seeking orders to supply the 3,000-mile pipeline and plant.

The scheme, involving between DM20,000m (£4,255m) and DM30,000m, is designed to supply Western Europe with 40,000m cubic metres of natural gas a year from the middle of the decade.

The sources said the interest rates West German banks wanted to finance part of the deal was no longer the main obstacle to progress.

The price that Ruhrgas AG, the German gas company, wanted to pay for Siberian gas presented a greater difficulty.

United States opposition to the deal, on the grounds that it will make Western Europe dangerously dependent on Soviet energy supplies, was also a factor. Officials in Washington said last week that the Reagan Administration would insist that its European allies took steps to guard against potential Soviet blackmail if the gas deal went ahead.

The scheme will make West Germany, the largest potential customers, dependent on the Soviet Union for about 30 per cent of its gas, compared to 17 per cent now.

The leader of one of the principal West German companies seeking participation in the project has warned Bonn about allowing the deal to become a political instrument.

Sources said the companies, Mannesmann AG, Salzgitter AG and AEG-Telefunken, considered trade with the Soviet block as normal as trade with Western Europe and Soviet gas supplies as more dependable than supplies from most other possible sources.

An Economics Ministry spokesman said he was unaware of any Soviet delegation visiting West Germany this week for talks, but did not rule out such a visit. Negotiations were likely to be directly with the banks and industry, without involving the federal Government, he said.

The industry sources said fears that Moscow could turn off the pipeline like a tap were without technical foundation. The system would include 41 compressor stations at points along the pipeline, and switching it off would be a long and difficult operation. Attempts suddenly to cut off Western Europe's gas supplies could cause irreparable damage to this large investment, something the Soviet authorities were hardly like to want either.—Reuter.

French to have 39-hour week

From Ian Murray, Paris, July 6

The French Employers' Federation (CNPF) today agreed in principle to reduce the working week from 40 to 39 hours and to grant an extra week of paid holiday a year. A formal agreement on this is due to be signed on July 17, when the employers next meet the different national unions.

This concession by the CNPF has been welcomed with some caution by the unions as a step along the path to the 35-hour week, which they are claiming and for which they have the support of the Government.

Nevertheless, there is certain to be a considerable amount of tough negotiation ahead before the agreement can come into effect.

In return for a reduction in the working week the employers are looking for a greater flexibility in the way the 39 hours should be worked. The obvious concern of industry is that a shorter working week will make France less competitive and therefore different schemes are being studied to ensure maximum productivity.

Some industries, for example, would like to see the extra hour off accumulated over a period to provide an extra day off periodically, rather than see the working day cut. Since each industry has its own special needs these negotiations will therefore be conducted at industry level rather than nationally.

Also under discussion at industry level will be the legal limit on overtime, with some industries pressing for the right to call on workers for extra long periods during busy times.

Assuming the negotiations all succeed, France will go over to the 39-hour week from next year, which would be on target for the Government's stated intention of a 35-hour week by 1985.

It has been calculated that the 35-hour week would add an extra 12 per cent to the wages bill if pay levels remain the same as for a 40-hour week. The Government believes that the scheme could absorb nearly a million unemployed and would boost productivity.

The CGT, the Communist trade union, has greeted the provisional agreement cautiously.

The union, which is the largest and best organized in France, holds a special meeting in Paris over the next two days to study the results of the recent election. The union, which called on its members to vote for President Mitterrand, has already shown that it is not entirely happy with the economic and social policies of the Socialist Government.

Unlike the Communist Party, the union is not bound by any agreement with the Socialists, and several of their leaders have started criticizing the new Government's policies. M André Sainjon, the secretary-general of the metal workers' section of the union, said yesterday that the latest price increases in gas, electricity and petrol had all but wiped out the advantages of the increased minimum basic wage.

SKID ROW SLASHER KILLS TWO

From Michael Leapman,
New York, July 6

Six tramps were knifed here last night by a man believed by the police to have been responsible for similar but non-fatal attacks on nine vagrants last week. This time two of the victims died of their wounds.

The press has dubbed the attacker the Skid Row Slasher. He strikes near the Bowery and other areas of Manhattan known to be the haunts of tramps, who sleep on benches or in parks and beg money for drinks. He approaches them quickly and slashes them in the neck.

Descriptions of the attacker leave little doubt that it is the same person who struck last week. Police were questioning a man today.

Last night the attacker began on the lower East Side, which has most tramps. The first man fought back and received a cut in the hand. Another had his throat cut, but escaped into an underground station.

Rioting flock forces Greek bishop to flee

From Mario Modiano, Athens, July 6

Demonstrators on the island of Cephalonia ransacked the local bishopric during a weekend of rioting, and forced Metropolitan Prokopios to flee to Athens because they believe he has traded away hunks of the 400-year-old relic of St Gerasimos, the island's revered patron.

Bishop Prokopios has been exonerated from all charges by a synodical tribunal, but a large section of his flock on the island remain unconvinced.

Trouble began when a chapel in St Gerasimos's birthplace Trikala, near Corinth, claimed to possess pieces of the holy relic, until then believed to have been preserved intact in th monastery bearing his name in Cephalonia where he lived and died.

In 1979, a group for forensic experts examined the relic at the request of the local prosecutor and claimed to have found pieces missing from the jaw and legs of the saint. Generous donations by worshippers make possession of a saint's relic a source of substantial revenue for any shrine.

As tension mounted on the island Bishop Prokopios was recalled from his see, pending a verdict. When he was acquitted he made several abortive attempts to return to his diocese, but met with continuing hostility and was forced to stay away.

Last week he called on Mr Dimitrios Davakis, the Minister of Public Order, to inform him that he proposed to return and to ask for police protection. The minister stated today that he had tried to dissuade the prelate because reports from the island's authorities had forecast trouble if he returned.

The minister said he thought the bishop had agreed to desist, but the next day he flew to Cephalonia in a chartered air-taxi escorted by two other bishops.

News of the metropolitan's arrival triggered a spontaneous demonstration on Saturday night which turned into a riot when a delegation of MPs from all political parties failed to induce him to leave the bishopric and go away.

A crowd of 6,000 demonstrators broke in and ransacked the building where the bishop was staying, while the police spirited the metropolitan off through a back door to an out-of-town hotel in Cephalonia.

Yesterday the local gendamerie chiefs told the bishop that despite reinforcements brought in from Patres, they could not guarantee his safety from the hostile crowds that had massed outside the hotel and threatened to set it on fire unless the bishop left.

Metropolitan Prokopios returned to Athens by air later. He said firmly: "I shall go back".

Joker's four apologies fail to move Chinese

Peking, July 6.—Mr Robin Hoggard, the British student whose practical joking has angered the Chinese authorities, said today he is leaving the country under threat of expulsion.

Six weeks ago Mr Hoggard, a 24-year-old history student at the Fudan University in Shanghai, wrote political slogans on a blackboard in praise of China's disgraced Gang of Four.

"Long live the Gang of Four. Long live the great socialist Jiang Qing (the widow of Mao Tse-tung", the blackboard message said. It was signed "The reactionary students of Fudan University".

In an interview with Associated Press, Mr Hoggard said that his misadventure and punishment was a "storm in a teapot". He said he had apologized profusely in four written statements, each longer and more abject than the previous. He described the incident as farcical and ridiculous.

He said he was summoned on Saturday to his university's foreign affairs office and was ordered to leave China. "I was asked to leave and told if I did not do so I would be expelled. So I will leave on Wednesday."

Mr Hoggard, who is from Whaley Bridge, Cheshire, is one of eight British students at Fudan, which has about 80 foreign students.

He said he was asked to write four apologies and self-criticisms, the final version of which had more than 500 Chinese characters. But it was not considered satisfactory.

"I explained it was a joke between myself and an English friend and that I didn't believe the slogans. I wrote that I was very sorry if I offended the Chinese people. I realize the act of writing the slogans was unfriendly to the Chinese people and, although I wrote it as a joke, I realize it was not a joke", he said.

Foreign students, who asked not to be identified, said that another foreign student had written on the blackboard "Long live the Taiwan compatriots". That student, a European, was not punished, they said.

On June 20 the university had a tea party for its foreign students, who were told by a university official: "Please don't meddle in China's internal politics", the students said.

The university term officially ended on June 30 and Mr Hoggard said that he had expected to spend some time travelling in China.

It is believed that the British Embassy has conveyed China's official displeasure to Mr Hoggard, but embassy officials said that the British Government could not compel Mr Hoggard to leave the country. The embassy had made a representation to the Chinese Ministry of Education on Mr Hoggard's behalf, the officials said. They said his action was a poor joke, but the punishment was too severe.—AP.

ELECTORAL APATHY IN TOKYO

From Peter Hazelhurst
Tokyo, July 6

A conservative coalition of neo-Buddhists and supporters of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party was returned in Tokyo's Metropolitan Assembly today in an election which was marked by the political apathy of millions of voters.

To the surprise of all the main political parties, only 54.3 per cent of the eight million registered voters turned out yesterday to elect representatives to the 1275-seat assembly.

The Liberal Democrats lost a little ground but there was no fundamental change in the composition of the assembly. The Liberal Democratic and Komeito, the "clean government party", which is the political wing of the neo-Buddhist Sokagakai, were returned with a comfortable majority and are expected to close ranks to support Mr Shunichi Suzuki, the city's conservative governor.

The Liberal Democrats lost three of their 55 seats while the Komeito gained three and all of its 27 candidates were elected. The Communists gained five seats and now have 11. The Japan Socialist Party took a mild beating and lost three of its 18 seats.

Iran firing squads busy as gunmen murder governor

Tehran, July 6.—The Iranian revolutionary authorities executed 27 people overnight, all of them supporters of left-wing groups, according to the state radio. The broadcast also reported that two gunmen killed the Governor-General of the Caspian coast province of Gilan and seriously wounded his deputy today.

Mr Behzad Nabavi, a senior government spokesman, said further violence was expected over the next few weeks because counter-revolutionaries would try to disrupt the presidential elections, scheduled for July 24.

Twenty-three of the overnight executions took place in Evin prison, Tehran; three were in Sari, near the Caspian coast; and one was in the north-western city of Tabriz.

They formed one of the biggest single batches of executions since the revolutionary authorities began putting their opponents before firing squads after the 1979 revolution. The overnight executions brought the total to around 130 in the past 16 days.

The latest crackdown began after supporters of the Mujahedin-e-Khalq (People's Crusaders), angered by moves to oust the then President Bani-Sadr, clashed with government supporters in Tehran and other cities more than two weeks ago.

Since then several hundred left-wingers have been arrested and dozens have been executed.

Mr Fakhreddin Hejazi, a Tehran MP, called for further punishment of "the enemies of Islam" in a speech in the Majlis yesterday.

"Why does the revolutionary prosecutor-general not punish the enemies of Islam and those waging war against God? Why do we no longer hear shots from Evin prison aiming at the hearts of those who have sprayed the hearts of the people with bullets?" he said.

Of the 23 people who faced firing squads in Evin jail overnight, 15 of them were arrested in Tehran during the clashes between pro- and anti-Bani Sadr factions.

Thirteen more of the Bani-Sadr supporters, arrested at the same time, were jailed for life and 47 others got terms of between five and 15 years. One was acquitted for lack of evidence.

The Iranian news agency Pars said today that the recent arrests of Mujahedin members had uncovered "military plans such as a plan for destroying the Islamic Consultative Assembly (Parliament)".

The radio said the Governor-General of Gilan, Mr Ali Ansari, and his deputy were being driven to work today in the town of Rasht when two people on a motor cycle opened fire on their car.

Mr Ansari and his driver were killed, and the deputy governor was seriously wounded, the radio said. It was not known who carried out the attack. Rasht, about 100 miles from the Soviet border, is considered to be one of the main centres of leftist activity in Iran.

Mr Nabavi confirmed the death of the Gilan governor at today's press conference and said opponents of the government were likely to step up their activities to prevent the elections being held.

A man was stoned to death on the orders of a revolutionary court in Kerman, south-east Iran, yesterday after being convicted of incest, the daily newspaper Ettela'at said.—Reuter.

Inside Tehran, page 10

Fire prevention improved

Safety first as Las Vegas hotel prepares to reopen

From Ivor Davis, Las Vegas, July 6

The MGM Grand Hotel, devastated by a fire last November that killed 84 and injured 700, will reopen with a $6m (£3m) computerized fire detection system to prevent another similar catastrophe.

Mr Bernard Rothkopf, the hotel's president, said that in addition about $25m is being spent to rebuild the 26-storey hotel which is due to open on July 30.

Advertising hoardings throughout Las Vegas already announce that Dean Martin will star in the hotel's main auditorium when it starts taking guests again. There is no mention of the blaze but there is little doubt it will be on the minds of hotel executives.

Called one of the worst hotel fires in America, it began in the ceiling of a ground-floor restaurant and, although flames were confined to the first few floors, poisonous black smoke swept to upper floors suffocating many guests.

Mr Rothkopf and the hotel staff work from a crowded motel and supervise two shifts of 1,000 workers who are racing to get the hotel ready. The emphasis, not surprisingly, is on the new fire prevention, detection and control system.

In addition, the hotel has increased its fire liability from $30m to $300m. There are an estimated $300m in legal claims pending.

The control centre of the hotel's new fire fighting system will be on the ground floor which, Mr Rothkopf says, will be manned 24 hours a day by a staff of two or three. At the heart of the system is a computer, with backup equipment, that will be able to monitor 1,300 locations throughout the hotel and automatically activate up to 1,000 different safety devices to halt the spread of fire or smoke and help to guide hotel occupants to safety.

The hotel was criticized for having sprinkler systems only on the first three floors. Now each of the 2,900 rooms will have four heat-actuated sprinklers as well as a smoke detector in each room. Detectors will also be in the corridors and hallways.

Each room will have a ceiling speaker system so that the control centre can relay messages to guests if necessary.

When guests register they will also be able to view a five-minute film, narrated by Gene Kelly, which advises them what to do in case of fire or emergency.

"People are conscious of fire", Mr Rothkopf concedes. "That's why we're spending all this money for equipment. By the time we open this will be one of the safest high-rise hotels in the world."

The fire also brought criticism about plastic fittings and furnishings that burned easily and gave off noxious fumes. "A lot of that was exaggerated", Mr Rothkopf claimed. "There are plastic trims but the marble is real marble from Italy, the crysal chandeliers are from Austria, and our carpeting is from Britain."

Many of those who died were suffocated by smoke carried to their rooms. The hotel is building an elaborate system of fans that can quickly isolate and remove smoke in the event of fire.

Some guests also died on stairs trying to flee the smoke. They were trapped because, for security reasons, the doors were kept locked. The hotel is installing a system that will automatically unlock those doors so no escape route is blocked.

Other safety measures include wall alarms that can be manually triggered and stairwells that that will be protected by a two-hour fire screen.

Mr Rothkopf said that when the fire broke our the hotel was not in breach of any building or fire safety codes, but that the rebuilt hotel will have safety measures far in excess of what the law requires.

MGM Hotel Corporation stock slumped after the fire but Mr Fred Benninger, chairman and chief officer of the hotel group, said: "Although 1981 has been the most difficult year in the company's history, we believe the critical period is behind us."

Mr Rothkopf said the hotel was almost sold out for its opening week.

Stalemate on the forgotten front

From Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondeent

The Iraqis' failure to persuade their Iranian foes to accept a Gulf war ceasefire during the fast of Ramadan was confirmed yesterday by reports of artillery exchanges along parts of the 300-mile battlefront.

An Iranian oil company official said in an interview with the Middle East Economic Survey that a decision would be taken within a month on the rebuilding of the Abadan oil refinery. Its bombed and blazing acres provided an awe-inspiring backdrop to the first few weeks of the fighting last autumn.

As both sides make their daily claims and counter-claims, it becomes increasingly difficult to see any grounds for optimism over a speedy end to the conflict.

The war is now in its tenth month and for most of that time has degenerated into a sterile exchange of fire along the disputed border. The map records the slight movement in military dispositions in recent weeks.

There has been a clash between the two sides for instance, to the north of Marivan where the old border forms a salient into Iranian territory. The Iraquis are thought to have a brigade-sized formation in the area, whose task is to stir up trouble among the Iranian Kurds. But the exchange here is considered to be only diversionary and to have little long-term effect upon the outcome of the war. There are reports of unrest among the Kurds—but that is not unusual.

In the Susangerd area, the scene of fierce fighting last autumn as Iraqi troops tried to seize control of the western approaches to Ahwaz, the Iranians seem to have won back a stretch of territory after what looks like a lapse of Iraqi concentration.

Farther south the Iraqis are now thought to have control of all parts of Khorramshahr, including the concrete bridge where Iranian sniping was still a lethal hazard until recently. On the other hand they have made little advance against Abadan itself. In one position the Iraqis seem to have been pushed back more than a mile after an Iranian counter-offensive which also saw the capture of 30 Iraqi tanks.

At one time it was considered possible that the Iraqi troops, frstrated in their pursuit of a swift victory in the war—which began last September—would spend the winter building up their divisions for a concentrated offensive on Abadan in the spring.

But the winter came and went without signs of such a build-up, and now spring has passed, leaving the Iraqi soldiers enduring the summer heat with little prospect of success. Western observers report more activity on the Iranian side where the period of relative quiet has been used to smuggle fresh supplies by air and probably by river into the battered oil city.

Street defences in Abadan are said to be formidable, making it more difficult than ever for President Saddam Husain in Bagdad to contemplate an early assault on the town without pouring more tanks and troops into the area.

With up to 10,000 Iraqis estimated to have been killed in the fighting and with no evidence of any substanial flow of new supplies from Moscow, few now think the Iraqi leader is in a position to do very much on the ground without incurring unacceptable risks.



Instead President Saddam Husain has resumed the tactic of bombing Iranian oil installations including the refinery at abriz in western Iran, two pumping stations and an oil well. Some western analysts believe he should have switched to this policy in the early stages of the war.

How long the war will continue must depend partly on the political events in Iran and partly too upon the morale of Iraqi troops. Morale is itself difficult to measure given that western journalists are allowed little access to the battlefront—

At present there is nothing to suggest that in just over two months' time the two old enemies will not be lameting the first anniversary of their barren war.

Chief given a blasting by Shagari

From Karan Thapar
Lagos, July 6

President Shehu Shagari of Nigeria has sent a sarcastic reply to the letter he received last week from Chief Awolowo, the principal opposition leader.

Chief Awolowo's letter said in part: "It is generally agreed that Nigeria is seriously ill. The economy ails critically, and the body politic aches in every part of its organizm. Everywhere there is hunger, depression, discontent."

If nothing was done immediately, the chief predicted that "the inescapable consequence will be an unspeakable disaster such as is rare in the annals of man".

The President's reply was convincing. Acknowledging the chief's letter, he pointed out that he had read it in the newspapers before actually receiving it. "Not that this unorthodox style of communication which you appear to enjoy employing came to me as a surprise. Nor indeed the familiar peremptory tone of your letter . . . Indeed the air of déjà vu has been heightened by wour usual and repeated reference to your 1979 electoral débâcle".

In stinging sarcastic criticism of the chief's opposition tactics, the President said: "Since you are still a politician with ambition to fulfill, I readily concede that you have no obligation to your past status, your unfulfilled aspiration or your age".

Having made fun of both the letter and its author, Mr Shagari continued: "I must at once challenge and refute your unacceptable assumption that you, or indeed any individual or group, can bring about the disintegration of our country . . . frankly the levity with which you refer to the unity of this country is an indication that you are out of date".

Chief Awolowo was told he simply had no business interfering in several of the matters that his letter raised.

In conclusion, Mr Shagari, said: "It is ironical that you, as a senior advocate of Nigeria, have done so much in the last two years to denigrate and undermine the judiciary.

"I wish to assure you that I can do a great many things for you. But, I regret that I cannot act outside the constitution. Not even for you, my dear chief".

☐ Alhaji Abba Musa Rimi, the former Deputy Governor of Kaduna, Northern Nigeria, was yesterday sworn in as the new Governor after the impeachment of his predecessor Alhaji Balarabe Musa (Agence France-Presse reports).

Washington meeting to discuss Spain's entry into Nato

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, July 6

Señor José Pedro Pérez Llorca, the Spanish Foreign Minister, left today for Washington for discussions with Mr Alexander Haig, the United States Secretary of State, on the Government's plans to join Nato and the two countries' treaty of friendship which expires in September.

For several weeks Spanish and American diplomats here have been renegotiating the 1976 treaty, which provides the United States with bases in Spain, the most important being at Rota, near Cadiz. So far things do not appear to have progressed greatly, hence the need of a top level political review.

The Americans have tabled a draft on the future status of their personnel and Spanish experts have outlined what Madrid wants, by way of defence material and economic cooperation.

A decision is now required on whether the time available will permit a full renegotiation of the treaty, taking account of Spain's improved international status as a democracy, or whether, as the Spaniards have always preferred, some kind of bridging agreement be made for a year or more until Señor Calvo Sotelo's Government has perhaps accomplished its aim of making Spain the sixteenth member of Nato.

The ruling Centre Democratic Union has always maintained that a "qualitative jump" in Hispano-American relations from the clearly subordinate status of Franco days—the original treaty dates from 1953—would best be achieved if Spain was already in Nato before settling the details of a new bilateral treaty.

What is crucial, of course, is how much increased defence aid the Reagan Administration is prepared to provide to modernize Spain's armed forces to equip them for a possible full Nato role. Other Nato aid would be secondary, so the terms of the bilateral treaty are fundamental. The Prime Minister saw the Foreign Minister with Señor Alberto Oliart, the Defence Minister, before Señor Pérez Llorca left today.

The Foreign Minister has just come back from visits to Greece, Denmark and Norway where he has been laying the ground for other Nato countries' approval of Spain's application to join. Denmark and Norway in the past have been the most reluctant to see Spain join and the Foreign Minister clearly wants to avoid an awkward situation arising abroad when the Spanish Parliament debates Nato entry, probably next October.

The weekend visit to Athens was also motivated by Spain's desire to coordinate tactics with the Greek Government which last month announced it was suspending renegotiating its bases agreement with the United States until after the general elections to safeguard national interests.

Unlike the Greek Socialists, the Socialist Party of Señor Felipe González does not oppose United States-base facilities but it is against Nato entry unless the Spanish people have a chance to pronounce on the matter either through a referendum or at the next general elections. Señor Calvo Sotelo holds that a parliamentary majority vote is enough.

Spain's extra-parliamentary left, and the Communists, have already started publicly campaigning against Nato membership. Last night some 20,000 young people gathered in a Madrid park for a political rally under the slogan: "Nato no, bases out." The organizers had preceded the speeches by a crowd-drawing programme of anti-establishment folk singers headed by the Catalan Joan Manuel Serrat.

The Socialist Party is still deciding whether to launch its own public campaign against Spain's entering. This indecision gives the impression that the Socialists are really prepared to accept Parliament's verdict.

Tide turns against oil polluters

From Alan McGregor
Geneva, July 6

The turning point had been reached in the war against day-to-day oil pollution of the oceans, Mr Chandrika Srivastava, secretary-general of the International Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), said here.

With the necessary minimum ratification — 15 countries, representing 50 per cent of world tonnage — of the marine pollution convention now imminent, tankers faced the prospect of much tighter supervision.

Mr Srivastava, who addressed the United Nations Economic and Social Council, said mandatory port inspections could show whether a tanker had discharged oil-polluted ballast on the high seas before arriving at a loading port.

For older vessels not fitted with a load-on-top system (for separating crude oil from ballast water) more ports were providing installations into which oily ballast is discharged.

Mr Srivastava cited the example of Turkey, which had invested $5m (£2.63m) in such installations and had recovered 25,000 tons of oil in 18 months, to show that the outlay could be recovered in two or three years. "Once these facilities are provided, no master wants to discharge oily water into the sea.

He said Imco missions were visiting loading points to ensure that recepton facilities became universal. While the load-on-top system added to the cost of new vessels, it was a matter of all tanker owners having to spend the same amount of money to save the oceans.

"These improvements are vital for humanity. We cannot afford polluted seas. What about fisheries? What about tourism? Countries are going along with this because they recognize it is in their own interests. These global technical standards of Imco apply to every single vessel, regardless of the flag it flies."

TOURISTS HIT

Rome, July 6.—Tourists in Italy were without hotel and restaurant service today when 800,000 catering workers staged an eight-hour strike

Mauroy brings in curbs on asset strippers

From Ian Murray, Paris, July 6

New laws covering the way "lame duck" industries can be saved from asset strippers are to be proposed by the French Government in the wake of the collapse of the textile giant Boussac Saint Frères (BSF) last month.

M Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, who is also mayor of Lille where the company is based, said at the weekend that the salvation of th company was already well under way. With the BSF case in mind, the Government would put forward rules "to assure the survival of businesses in difficulty and not to prepare their burial".

Border police in France have been asked to keep a watch so that documents concerning BSF are not removed from the country. The company was formed by the four Willot brothers, after they took over the late Marcel Boussac's textile empire three years ago.

The Willot brothers built their fortune during the late sixties and throughout the seventies, but in taking over the ailing Boussac company they clearly bit off more than they could chew. When they filed their bankruptcy petition they owed money to companies in France, Belgium, Britain, West Germany, Sweden and Italy.

The French Government has taken over the running of BSF, with its 20,000 employees in 80 factories and its monthly running expenses of 350m francs (31.5m) for the next three months while a study is made of its future by M Albert Chassangon, the provisional administrator.

The social cost of the failure of BSF would be high indeed, as it is the biggest employer throughout a large area of the Vosges, with 6,000 small companies depending on it as subcontractors.

The Government has refused to allow the Willot brothers to write off the losses of BSF by declaring the firm bankrupt while keeping profitable sections of their financial empire, such as the House of Dior, which they bought from the Boussacs, and the furniture chain Conforama. The brothers' businesses have an annual turnove rof 12,000m francs and employ over 33,000 people.

The proposed law on filing petitions in bankruptcy will make this kind of manoeuvre impossible. If a group has one weak section, the profitable sections will have to pay its debts. "We will never accept the socialization of losses and the private benefit of profits", M Mauroy said.

According to the Prime Minister, the legislation will have as its aim the need for clarity in business dealings which will prevent "certain errors of management remaining in the shadows". It will seek to prevent the secret business deals which were notably used by the Willot brothers to assemble their group.

The state would not, however, step in to help failing companies unless by doing so it would ensure a durable solution, M Mauroy said. "The state must not subsidize doomed firms indefinitely," he said. Help would come only when it served either to create a new strong base or to limit the harmful repercussions of unemployment.

'Think well' plea by Muldoon on rugby tour

From Our Correspondent,
Wellington, July 6

In what he described as his last approach to New Zealand Rugby Union over the controversial tour by the South African Springboks, Mr Robert Muldoon, the Prime Minister, tonight urged rugby administrators to "think well before you make your decision".

In a television and radio broadcast Mr Muldoon recalled that all parties in Parliament had asked the Rugby Union to stop the tour. However, he repeated that the Government would not order the abandonment of the tour. To surrender to pressure and forbid it would take away the fundamental freedom for which he had argued successfully at Gleneagles in 1977.

"To do this in the face of pressure and threats from other countries," he said, "would be cowardice. For similar reasons I will not permit other countries to insult my country, which has a record in the field of human rights and race relations second to none."

Mr Muldoon said he would "meet these gentlemen face to face at the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Melbourne and if they wish compare my country's record with theirs". He added: "At that meeting New Zealand will need to be neither ashamed nor apologetic".

A Rugby Union council meeting next Friday probably presents the union with its last opportunity to withdraw its invitation. The tour is due to open at Gisborne on July 22. No arrival date has yet been announced.

Because Australia will not supply transit facilities the visitors are expected to fly by way of Hongkong. Their visa applications are now being considered by the Immigration Department and are expected to be granted.

Mr Ces Blazey, chairman of the Rugby Union, said tonight that Mr Muldoon's address was largely a restatement of Government policy. It would be considered at Friday's meeting.

In his broadcast Mr Muldoon recalled that at Gleneagles he had insisted that the agreement be amended to preserve the right of New Zealand sportsmen and sporting bodies to make a final decision about their sporting contacts. "I was aware that in giving our sportsmen that right I was also placing on them the responsibility for their actions."

He said the union was well aware of the impact on New Zealand of a decision to proceed. Its members had been briefed by the police on the circumstances in which the police would require football games, or indeed the whole tour, to be abandoned in the interests of law and order.

The Prime Minister found support for New Zealand's attitude in remarks by a spokesman for the British Government in the House of Commons two weeks ago. The British Government placed exactly the same interpretation as he did on the Gleneagles agreement; that governments had undertaken to try to persuade sporting bodies not to have contact with South African teams but that final decisions would be left to sportsmen and sporting bodies. He was sure that other Commonwealth governments took the same correct view "but if Britain and New Zealand were the only two then we would each be in good company."

Mr Muldoon said the vast majority of New Zealanders abhored the system of apartheid but "need we hate South Africans taken one by one?" New Zealanders and South Africans had fought against a monstrous tyranny in the Second World War. Thousands upon thousands of them would join today in opposing the tyranny of apartheid just as New Zealanders opposed the violation of human rights wherever it was found.

☐ Opposition response: Mr Bill Rowling, Leader of the Labour Opposition, said Mr Muldoon might try to take New Zealand out of the Commonwealth over the Springboks tour issue (Reuter reports from Wellington).

Mexican dispute hope

M Michel Jobert, the French external trade minister, said in a radio interview that he was confident the trade dispute between France and Mexico over the Mexican oil price would resolve itself in the coming weeks.

EEC loans for Irish

The European Investment Bank announced it had lent nearly £15m to Ireland—£12m to set up small-scale industries and £3m to develop fuel from peat.

Divers' rules

A booklet explaining the Government's stricter new rules on divers' fitness and training has been published by the Health and Safety Executive, price £2.50.

£800m gives France a 160 mph train

By Michael Baily, Transport Correspondent

When it comes to investing in railways, France seems to have fewer inhibitions than Britain. The French railways (SNCF) have just spent £800m on a high-speed electrified line from Paris to Lyon, a distance of 250 miles. Meanwhile, Britain dithers over £30m to electrify 50 miles of existing track between Ipswich and Norwich.

Already the new trains de grande vitesse (TGV) test trains slide at 160 mph through the Burgundian landscape like great orange snakes. The line opens for commercial service in September, and speeds may be raised later to 190 mph if energy and commercial factors justify this. That is well within the capacity of the TGV. One recently broke the world rail speed record at 236 mph.

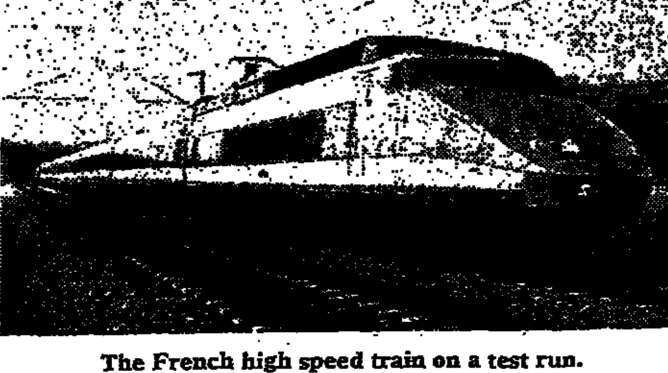
I travelled to Le Creusot on it last week and at 160 mph it was wonderfully smooth and quiet. There is little impression of speed. That comes when you arrive at the destination twice as quickly as before. The Paris-Lyon trip will be cut from nearly four hours to two; Marseilles from seven to five; Geneva from nearly six to three.

By building a completely new track, like Japan's Tokkaido, instead of using a tilting train for existing track like Britain's advanced passenger train (APT), the French took the expensive road to the future railway. But they expect a worthwhile profit.

An internal return of 15 per cent for French Railways is predicted, and a community return of 30 per cent, taking into account such factors as energy saving, cleaner environment and regional development. Faster journey times will bring about a huge shift of traffic from air and road to rail.

Passenger traffic is expected to grow from 12.5 million people in 1975 to 22 million in 1985.

There will be big benefits for industry, too. Though the new line is for passengers only, it will relieve serious congestion on the existing line, France's busiest freight route to the industrialized Rhone valley, Switzerland and Italy, with over 250 trains a day.



The French high speed train on a test run.

SNCF invests £700m a year compared with British Rail's £300m, and receives about £1,400m in government support out of a total annual revenue of £5,000m, compared with British Rail's £650m out of £2,200m. Having approved investment levels and grants, the French Government leaves SNCF to find the money. Paris-Lyon is being financed 25 per cent internally, the remainder through loans from French and foreign banks.

The TGV has one driver, incidentally. It would be inconceivable in France to delay a project of this kind by restrictive practices. And though it is far bigger than Britain's £250m APT project, it has taken only five years compared with the 20 since the APT was conceived to its expected entry into service in 1987.

In Britain, the slogan "This is the Age of the Train" has a ring of defiant desperation. In France it is a confident reality.

Cardinals to study Vatican accounts

From John Earle, Rome, July 6

The Vatican today announced the establishment of a special council of 15 non-Italian cardinals, from all five continents, to study the growing financial problems facing the Holy See.

It will hold its first meeting on Monday and Tuesday next week. It is composed of the archbishops of Chicago, Barcelona, Marseilles, Philadelphia, New York, Toronto, Mexico City, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Nairobi, Ougadougou, Manila, Ernakulam (India), Sydney and Karachi.

The Holy See publishes no budget, but in November 1979 it was disclosed that its current deficit amounted to about $20.2m (£10). In 1980 a deficit of $25m was unofficially mentioned, and this year it is expected to be higher.

The Vatican's financial image in Italy has had an unhappy history since it accepted as an adviser in the early 1970s Signor Michele Sindona, the Sicilian financier who is serving a 25-year prison sentence in New York.

Signor Massimo Spada, the former administrative manager of the Vatican bank, and his successor, Signor Luigi Mennini, have both been investigated in connexion with the Sindona affair.

Cricket

Boycott heads for his landmark and Test match for a draw

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

LORD'S: England, with eight second innings wickets in hand, lead Australia by 95 runs.

The second Test match between England and Australia, sponsored by Cornhill, looks almost certain to be drawn. With only today left for play, England are comfortably enough placed not to be beaten, and no one who saw them yesterday being held off by the Australian tail would give anything for their chances of winning.

A draw would be the most apt result. Of the two sides, Australia have been the more enterprising, and, in the field, the better disciplined. On a pitch as good as this one, though, it is necessary to bowl more than 14 overs an hour (sometimes 13, occasionally 15) to beat the clock.

Another way is to chance an arm, which is not the done thing in Test cricket, or make a quixotic declaration, which does not happen either. When play ended last night, a sunny six hours had yielded only 221 runs. England's interests were in the hands of Boycott and Gower, who have made 74 for the third wicket. Boycott, his eye on a hundred today, is 47 not out, having batted for three hours and a quarter.

Although they took a new ball after four overs, which at once accounted for Marsh, England were the best part of three hours finishing Australia off. For the ninth, Bright and Lillee made 46, for the last Lillee and Alderman put on 31. When Bright was out he had scored 33 in 125 minutes, 16 of them just before he was leg-before, in two overs from Botham. Lillee, playing pretty well, was in for more than two hours, and Alderman for an hour and a half before being caught at the wicket.

To allow Australia to reach 345, after being 81 for four with nothing much to come, was a great disappointment for England. The longer Australia's innings went on the more ordinary England looked. They bowled far too short and far too many no-balls. In spite of feeling unwell, Willis was the best of them, though to concede 28 no-balls in an innings, when he has been bowling man and boy for a quarter of a century, was absurdly profligate.

As tends to happen on good pitches, Dilley was hit for more than 100 runs, and he, too, kept overstepping the mark. Australia were presented with 55 extras—32 no-balls, 11 leg-byes, six byes and six wides. There were, as well, 10 other no-balls which were scored off. Only West Indies, against England at Bridgetown in 1974, have had more no-balls (35) recorded against them. The final impression one had of England in the field was an unconvincing one; nor do the selectors know rightly where to turn.

By the time Alderman was out, any chance of an English victory had passed. They had needed to make short work of Australia's last four wickets to put them under pressure. It was England themselves who were now the less secure, especially when, after making another confident start, Gooch was leg-before to Lawson.

Of the six batsmen to be out in the day, five were leg-before, though, from their reactions at the time, the Australians might say that the plumbest of them all was not given out, this being when Gower, at the start of his innings, was beaten by Lawson.

Had Gower had to go, England would have been 60 for three, Woolmer by then having been leg-before to an Alderman yorker. Woolmer's return to the side has not solved the problem of England's No 3, though he was unlucky in this match to receive a nasty blow on the forearm on the first morning. At Headingley next week it could be Tavaré's turn to take his chance there—unless Brearley or Fletcher is brought in to captain the side.

Gower was some time settling down. Twice he flashed Lawson uppishly for four, and he was never entirely happy against Bright, who bowled over the wicket at him, aiming at the rough outside Gower's off stump. This was an interesting piece of cricket, besides being a merciful relief from the faster bowling. Boycott, meanwhile, soldiered on, never in command but seldom in trouble. It will be unlike him if he fails to mark his 100th Test match in the appropriate manner today.

Bowler on call: Carl Rackemann, the Queensland fast bowler, who is currently with Surrey, may be called upon by the Australians, Associated Press reports. An Australian cricket board executive director, Dave Richards, said in Brisbane yesterday that a decision would be made within 24 hours.

The Australians are concerned about Alderman (hamstring), Hogg (back), and Lillee, who is still not fully recovered from pneumonia. Mr Richards said that if the tour selectors asked for another bowler, as a result of the injury to Alderman, Rackemann was likely to join team.

ENGLAND: First Innings 311 (P Willey 82, M W Gatting 59; G F Lawson 7 for 81).

Second Innings

G A Gooch, l-b-w, b Lawson	20
G Boycott, not out	47
R A Woolmer, l-b-w, b Alderman	9
D I Gower, not out	27
Extras [illegible]	[illegible]
Total (2 wkts)	[illegible]

[illegible] J E Emburey, G R Dilley and R G D Willis to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: [illegible]

BOWLING (to date): [illegible]

AUSTRALIA: First Innings

G M Wood, c Taylor, b Willis	44
J Dyson, c Gower, b Botham	7
G N Yallop, c Botham, b Willis	1
*K J Hughes, c Willis, b Emburey	42
T M Chappell, c Taylor, b Dilley	2
A R Border, c Gatting, b Botham	64
†R W Marsh, l-b-w, b Dilley	47
R J Bright, l-b-w, b Botham	33
D K Lillee, not out	40
G F Lawson, c Taylor, b Willis	5
T M Alderman, c Taylor, b Willis	5
Extras (b 6, l-b 11, w 6, n-b 32)	55
Total	345

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—62, 2—62, 3—69, 4—81, 5—167, 6—244, 7—257, 8—268, 9—314, 10—345.

BOWLING: Willis, 27.4—9—50—3; Dilley, 30—8—106—3; Botham, 26—8—71—2; Gooch, 10—4—28—0; Emburey, 25—12—35—2.

Umpires: D O Oslear and K E Palmer.



Pain and pleasure: Gooch on the way out, leg-before to Lawson, who celebrates.

Unsolved mystery of the Dean Park pitch

By Alan Gibson

BOURNEMOUTH: Hampshire (21 pts) beat Nottinghamshire (4) by nine wickets.

The mystery of the Dean Park pitch might have made quite a good title for Agatha Christie, and an even better one for C. A. Allington, whose detective novels must not be forgotten, among his many other achievements. It was indeed something of a mystery. It looked alright, perhaps a little more grass on it than usual, but the weather did nothing during the match to interfere with it. You would have expected it to help the seamers a little on the first morning and the spinners a little on the third afternoon.

But the match was over before five o'clock on the second day. The ball lifted occasionally, and moved off the pitch occasionally, and a cross-breeze produced unexpected swing occasionally. But there was not, that I could see, any reason for such an early finish. Spectators and sponsors, disappointed about the lost morrow, growled about the groundsmanship, but unjustifiably, I think. The ease with which Hampshire scored the 53 they needed to win in the last innings suggested that there were still runs to be made.

In the morning Hampshire began at 146 for four, three ahead, after Nottinghamshire had been bowled out for 143 on Saturday. They were all out for 190, Hadlee and Rice each taking four wickets. Rice got the important ones of Turner and Pocock, both caught off edges. But Nottinghamshire were soon in trouble themselves. Stevenson, who ended with his best match figures in first-class cricket, had Todd and Hassan leg-before, and Marshall was equally effective. At lunch Nottinghamshire were 34 for four, and what was more, Robinson, who should have opened their innings, had gone to hospital, with, as I understand the message, a pinched nurse (*sic*) in his back.

The only man who looked like reviving the innings afterwards was Hadlee and he became increasingly desperate as he lost partners, and was finally caught at long-off. Marshall and Stevenson kept the pressure steadily applied. Robinson came in after all, last man, with a runner, not his nurse. He tried hard but could not do much.

Hampshire lost Tremlett's wicket, at 23 in the seventh over, caught at short mid-on off Hemmings. Rice was quick to bring the spinners on, but they had not enough runs. It was a satisfying win for Hampshire, an improving side, and for Pocock, an improving captain.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: First Innings 143 (C E B Rice 106 not out; [illegible]).

Second Innings: [illegible]

HAMPSHIRE: First Innings: [illegible] Total 190.

Second Innings

C L Smith, not out	18
T M Tremlett, c sub, b Hemmings	9
M C J Nicholas, not out	22
Extras (l-b 4, n-b 1)	5
Total (1 wkt)	53

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—23.

BOWLING: Hadlee, 5—0—11—0; Rice, 5—1—9—0; Hemmings, 6.3—5—8—1; Bore, 4—0—30—0.

Umpires: B J Meyer and Shakoor Rana.

Smith makes amends for his colleagues' shortcomings

By Richard Streeton

HARROGATE: Surrey, with two second innings wickets in hand, lead Yorkshire by 221 runs.

A vigilant innings spread over nearly three hours by David Smith rescued Surrey yesterday in this tense, low-scoring match. Smith twice had to be treated for muscular spasms in his back, which had prevented him playing on Sunday, and his batting showed great resolution as well as skill.

Surrey, the present leaders in the county championship, sponsored by Schweppes, were in danger of being beaten inside two days before Smith atoned for previous shortcomings by his colleagues. He received fine support from Thomas, who helped add 67 for the eighth wicket, the biggest stand in the match, before Thomas was caught at first slip. Jackman then stayed for a final 65 minutes to underline Yorkshire's failure to press home their earlier advantage.

Ramage, who spends his winter among Derby County's back four, was responsible for Surrey's feathers being ruffled so severely up to teatime. Before lunch he hit judiciously at number nine and ensured that Yorkshire took one batting point. By the time he had finished his first spell in the afternoon, Surrey were 76 for seven and his own analysis was 13—3—34—5. Surrey did not bat particularly well on a pitch that is starting to crumble in places, but Ramage always bowled a good line and maintained a brisk fast medium pace.

It has become virtually impossible these days to combine county cricket with first and second division football and Yorkshire certainly cannot vie financially with Ramage's winter contract. Derby County have first claim on his services, to the regret in Yorkshire of many good judges of a player's potential. This summer Ramage's cricket has been disrupted even more than usual by a cartilage operation and by the end of July he will have reported back for football training.

Yorkshire resumed 121 runs behind with five wickets left and their innings lasted a further two hours, which put into perspective any conjecture later about the pitch. Whiteley, the nightwatchman, was able to linger 30 overs and Ramage, who has made runs for the second team, hit with confidence. One pulled six against Intikhab was caught magnificently by a spectator in his seat at the mid-wicket fence.

SURREY: First Innings 192 (G R J Roope 63)

Second Innings

G S Clinton, c Bairstow, b Ramage	22
†C J Richards, c Whiteley, b Ramage	5
*R D V Knight, c Hampshire, b Ramage	13
M A Lynch, c Hart, b Ramage	8
G R J Roope, c Hampshire, b Ramage	11
Intikhab Alam, b Old	1
I R Payne, run out	0
D M Smith, not out	48
D J Thomas, c Athey, b Old	39
R D Jackman, not out	33
Extras (l-b 14, n-b 2)	16
Total (8 wkts)	186

P I Pocock to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—14, 2—45, 3—50, 4—55, 5—58, 6—68, 7—68, 8—135.

YORKSHIRE: First Innings

M D Moxon, c Smith, b Jackman	22
C W J Athey, b Jackman	6
J D Love, c Roope, b Jackman	10
J H Hampshire, c Richards, b Intikhab	1
S N Hartley, b Intikhab	10
†D L Bairstow, c sub, b Intikhab	32
J Whiteley, c Roope, b Intikhab	18
*C M Old, st Richards, b Intikhab	11
A Ramage, not out	32
P R Hart, c Richards, b Jackman	1
S J Dennis, l-b-w, b Jackman	6
Extras (b 6, l-b 3)	9
Total (78.3 overs)	157

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—27, 2—38, 3—39, 4—39, 5—70, 6—83, 7—101, 8—138, 9—139, 10—157.

BOWLING: Jackman, 37.3—8—47—5; Thomas, 10—2—26—0; Intikhab, 34—15—55—5; Pocock, 2—1—1—0; Payne, 5—2—9—0.

Bonus points: Yorkshire 5, Surrey 5.

Umpires: R Aspinall and J Van Geloven.

Richards revels on his way to a season's best

LEICESTER: Leicestershire, with nine second innings wickets in hand, need 83 runs to make Somerset bat again.

Chris Balderstone gave Leicestershire a lifeline after Viv Richards had scored a brilliant 196 for Somerset at Grace Road yesterday. Balderstone gave a gutsy performance as Leicester faced a first innings deficit of 240. It took him three hours and a half to score a dogged half-century and he shared an unbroken stand of 108 for the second wicket with Boon.

But it was Richards's day. He raced from 125 to his highest score of the season which included two sixes and 26 fours. He was four short of his double-century when he was bowled by Agnew's final ball before lunch. By that time Somerset had pushed their score to a healthy 356.

Richards reached 150 with a straight six off Cook. After Garner had been l-b-w to Agnew for 18 with the score on 217, the Somerset opener, Lloyds, resumed his innings. He had retired hurt on Saturday after taking a blow on the head.

Lloyds lost his wicket with the score on 334, as he was trapped l-b-w by Parsons for 73. His partnership with Richards was worth 117 for the eighth wicket and ensured maximum batting points.

Richards took 322 minutes to score his 196 and the Somerset innings closed without any addition to the lunch score, when Parsons bowled Moseley.

Leicestershire, facing a deficit of 240, made a confident start with Cobb making 31 of the first 40.

LEICESTERSHIRE: First Innings 116 (J Garner 7 for 41).

Second Innings

*J C Balderstone, not out	60
R A Cobb, b Garner	57
T J Boon, not out	44
Extras (b 5, l-b 5, w 1, n-b 5)	16
Total (1 wkt)	187

B F Davison, N E Briers, †M A Garnham, J F Steele, P Booth, J P Agnew, G J Parsons and N G B Cook to bat.

FALL OF WICKET: 1—49.

SOMERSET: First Innings

J W Lloyds, l-b-w, b Parsons	73
P A Slocombe, c Steele, b Parsons	6
*I V A Richards, b Agnew	196
P M Roebuck, b Parsons	0
P W Denning, c Balderstone, b Agnew	9
N F M Popplewell, c Agnew, b Booth	17
V J Marks, c Davison, b Steele	2
†D J S Taylor, c Parsons, b Cook	13
J Garner, l-b-w, b Agnew	18
H R Moseley, b Parsons	10
C H Dredge, not out	0
Extras (b 7, l-b 1, w 1, n-b 3)	12
Total (95.3 overs)	356

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—27, 2—54, 3—59, 4—119, 5—138, 6—168, 7—217, 8—334, 9—356, 10—356.

BOWLING: Agnew, 25—5—76—3; Parsons, 24.3—2—118—4; Steele, 14—0—37—1; Booth, 17—3—58—1; Cook, 15—1—58—1.

Bonus points: Leicestershire 4, Somerset 8.

Umpires: H D Bird and D J Constant.

Williams and Lamb give Glamorgan a thrashing

By Peter Marson

NORTHAMPTON: Glamorgan with eight second innings wickets in hand need 411 runs to beat Northamptonshire.

It was very much Northamptonshire's day. Griffiths turned in a career best performance with eight wickets for 50; Williams hit his second century and 17 boundaries in an excellent innings of 142 not out, and Allan Lamb, who made 76 gave us the privilege of seeing him at his best.

Glamorgan's slide was begun by Griffiths on Saturday. It took him a little over three quarters of an hour to complete the job yesterday. It was sunny and bright when Moseley and Lloyd came out to bat with Glamorgan precariously balanced at 71 for 6. Griffiths, eagerly running in from the pavilion soon found the edge of Lloyd's bat and Allan Lamb took a sharp catch at slip.

The remaining three wickets then formed a small procession. Eifion Jones's middle stump parted company with the other two; Moseley had his middle and leg stumps knocked askew, and Nash went the way of Lloyd, caught at slip. So, for the addition of 34 runs Glamorgan had been seen off for 105 in 38.1 overs.

That had been no fault of the pitch, which looked sound enough. Northamptonshire's batsmen were soon to offer confirmation in a gradual accumulation of runs. Only Larkins failed.

Cook had made 11 and had a start of 11 overs when Williams joined him. Clearly, Williams fancied his chances and his busy and breezy batting rather eclipsed that of his captain Cook. Crisp, clean hitting took him whistling past Cook, then 39, to his half century in 19 overs.

These two had put on 135 runs for the second wicket when Cook fell leg before to Hobbs. That brought in Allan Lamb to join Williams, now 80. The fireworks began here. Lamb came to the crease needing 116 runs to fall in behind Zaheer with a thousand.

It mattered little that he fell leg before 40 runs short in the over before tea, for he had been brilliant in a thrilling innings in which he hit two big sixes and 10 fours and with Williams put on another 119 runs for the third wicket.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: First Innings 243 (W Larkins 57).

Second Innings

*G Cook, l-b-w, b Hobbs	59
W Larkins, b Nash	18
R G Williams, not out	142
A J Lamb, l-b-w, b Holmes	76
R J Boyd-Moss, not out	12
Extras (b 14, l-b 3, w 2, n-b 5)	24
Total (3 wkts dec)	331

*T J Yardley, D J Wild, Sarfraz Nawaz, N A Mallender, T M Lamb and B J Griffiths did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—31, 2—166, 3—285.

BOWLING: Moseley, 10—1—41—0; Ontong, 19—5—42—0; Nash, 6—1—25—1; Lloyd, 15—1—73—0; Hobbs, 12—3—56—1; Holmes, 11—2—50—1; Miandad, 6—1—21—0.

GLAMORGAN: First Innings

A Jones, l-b-w, b Griffiths	0
J A Hopkins, c Cook, b Williams	20
R C Ontong, c Mallender, b Griffiths	2
Javed Miandad, c Cook, b Griffiths	0
N G Featherstone, c Mallender, b Griffiths	3
G C Holmes, b Williams	31
B J Lloyd, c A J Lamb, b Griffiths	21
E A Moseley, b Griffiths	13
†E W Jones, b Griffiths	4
*M A Nash, c Cook, b Griffiths	1
R N S Hobbs, not out	2
Extras (b 1, l-b 2, n-b 5)	8
Total (38.1 overs)	105

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—0, 2—2, 3—2, 4—6, 5—60, 6—63, 7—91, 8—101, 9—102, 10—105.

BOWLING: Griffiths, 15.1—3—50—8; Sarfraz, 5—2—9—0; T M Lamb, 4—1—8—0; Mallender, 4—0—17—0; Williams, 10—3—13—2.

Second Innings

A Jones, c Cook, b Williams	42
J A Hopkins, c Wild, b Griffiths	0
R C Ontong, not out	13
B J Lloyd, not out	3
Extras (n-b 1)	1
Total (2 wkts)	59

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—12, 2—48.

Bonus points: Northamptonshire 6, Glamorgan 4.

Umpires: R S Herman and B Leadbeater.

Asif's century gives Kent shortlived lead

MAIDSTONE: Lancashire, with six second innings wickets in hand, lead Kent by 58 runs.

Asif Iqbal hit his second century of the summer in Kent's first innings of 250 for eight declared, which gave them a 47-run lead over Lancashire yesterday. Asif, who made 112, shared a stand of 83 for the third wicket in 16 overs with Taylor. He hit a six and 11 fours. He was sixth out at 209, the first of Hughes's three wickets for 34 runs in 14 overs of left-arm spin.

When Lancashire batted again they made a bad start but were pulled round by Fowler (41) and Clive Lloyd (38). Underwood dismissed them both and at the close Lancashire were 105 for four.

Kent began at 22 for two, 181 behind, and Asif hit two boundaries in three balls off Radford, who shared the attack with Allott. Kent moved past 50 and O'Shaughnessy replaced Radford. Asif on-drove him for four, then hit him to the square leg boundary for another, and Kent moved to 79 for two, with Asif outscoring his partner, having made 39 of the 57 added.

Asif raised the 100 with his sixth boundary. But at 105 Radford had Taylor leg-before. O'Shaughnessy had to leave the field with a stomach complaint and the Kent team manager, Brian Luckhurst, substituted for Lancashire. Kennedy was pressed into the attack and at 142 his medium pace accounted for Ealham, well caught on the fine leg boundary by David Lloyd. Off the last ball before lunch Knott was leg-before to Allott.

LANCASHIRE: First Innings 203 (E Baptiste 5 for 37).

Second Innings

A Kennedy, c Tavaré, b Jarvis	8
*G Fowler, st Knott, b Underwood	41
I Cockbain, l-b-w, b Shepherd	4
*C H Lloyd, c Johnson, b Underwood	38
D P Hughes, not out	11
P J W Allott, not out	0
Extras (l-b 1, n-b 2)	3
Total (4 wkts)	105

D Lloyd, J Abrahams, J Simmons, S J O'Shaughnessy and N V Radford to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—17, 2—34, 3—79, 4—104.

KENT: First Innings

M Benson, c Fowler, b Allott	5
N Taylor, l-b-w, b Radford	33
C J Tavaré, c Fowler, b Allott	11
*Asif Iqbal, c C H Lloyd, b Hughes	112
A G E Ealham, c D Lloyd, b Kennedy	23
†A P E Knott, l-b-w, b Allott	6
G W Johnson, c Fowler, b Hughes	30
J N Shepherd, c Simmons, b Hughes	6
E Baptiste, not out	10
D L Underwood, not out	10
Extras (l-b 1, w 3, n-b 2)	6
Total (8 wkts dec, 71 overs)	250

K B S Jarvis did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—6, 2—22, 3—105, 4—142, 5—155, 6—209, 7—219, 8—237.

BOWLING: Allott, 23—5—62—3; Radford, 15—3—60—1; O'Shaughnessy, 5—0—26—0; Kennedy, 10—2—36—1; Hughes, 14—2—34—3; Simmons, 15—1—36—0.

Bonus points: Kent 7, Lancashire 5.

Umpires: P J Eele and P B Wight.

Zaheer strokes his way to an inevitable century

By Alan Ross

HOVE: Sussex, with all second innings wickets in hand, lead Gloucestershire by 33 runs.

Whatever the conditions or the state of the pitch it seemed likely that Zaheer would make a century, and so he did. The pattern of play therefore had a certain inevitability about it, with the Sussex spinners whittling away the Gloucestershire batting at one end and Zaheer never looking like getting out at the other. On a blue, windy evening Gloucestershire were finally bowled out for 285, 19 behind Sussex.

When Zaheer reached his 100 shortly after tea it was his seventh of the season, his third in succession and the eighty-fifth of his career. While all the other Gloucestershire batsmen were pushing out tentatively at the turning ball, Zaheer either lay back and carved it or lazily drove it on the half volley. It was the most deceptively casual performance you could imagine. He was ninth out at six o'clock for 145, having hit four sixes and 16 fours in a stay of just over three-and-a-half hours.

Both Barclay and Waller got some spin out of a dusty pitch, but mostly the turn was painfully slow. Barclay seemed to set rather over-ambitious fields for the quality of the bowling and the hazards of the wicket, but it is a fault on the right side....

Sadiq and Broad set Gloucestershire on their way with an opening stand of 48. Sussex were without Imran and Le Roux and when Barclay came on at 34, and Waller from the sea end at 45, it was plain that they were on for the day. For a short period in late afternoon they switched ends, but Zaheer drove Waller for two straight sixes in his first over after tea so they reverted.

Barclay and Waller each had their moments, but Zaheer's presence meant that one end was permanently inviolable. Stovold was beaten off the pitch playing back to Barclay and Waller twice found the edge for Gould to take catches at the wicket. Gould does not have the most sensitive of hands, but he seems to catch the ones that count.

At 94 for four Gloucestershire could have been in trouble, but Zaheer and Bainbridge added 71 and then Zaheer and Windaybank 55. Greig pitched speculatively short to Zaheer, inviting the hook, but since there was no one in the vicinity to catch him it was a tactic soon sensibly abandoned. Waller picked up five wickets for 94, but though he took plenty of stick from Zaheer, the others played both him and Barclay with some respect.

SUSSEX: First Innings

G D Mendis, c Stovold, b Brain	78
*J R T Barclay, l-b-w, b Brain	41
T D Booth Jones, b Bainbridge	41
P W G Parker, c and b Childs	30
I A Greig, c Broad, b Bainbridge	11
C M Wells, b Wilkins	39
C P Phillipson, l-b-w, b Wilkins	11
†I J Gould, c and b Brain	0
G G Arnold, not out	13
G E Waller, c Childs, b Wilkins	7
A N Jones, run out	4
Extras (b 9, l-b 12, n-b 4)	25
Total	304

100 overs: 276—8.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—117, 2—143, 3—188, 4—204, 5—242, 6—264, 7—274, 8—274, 9—298, 10—304.

BOWLING: Brain, 24—5—78—3; Wilkins, 29.5—10—74—3; Bainbridge, 33—6—84—2; Childs, 24—11—43—1.

Second Innings

G D Mendis, not out	8
*J R T Barclay, not out	4
Extras (b 1, w 1)	2
Total (no wkt)	14

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: First Innings

B C Broad, c Gould, b Barclay	27
Sadiq Mohammad, c Parker, b Waller	23
†A W Stovold, l-b-w, b Barclay	3
Zaheer Abbas, c Waller, b Greig	145
A J Hignell, c Greig, b Waller	11
P Bainbridge, c Gould, b Waller	21
S J Windaybank, c Parker, b Greig	16
*D A Graveney, c Greig, b Barclay	1
A H Wilkins, c Gould, b Waller	10
J H Childs, not out	3
B M Brain, c Greig, b Waller	8
Extras (b 12, l-b 6, n-b 1)	19
Total (98.4 overs)	285

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—48, 2—50, 3—77, 4—94, 5—165, 6—220, 7—229, 8—264, 9—275, 10—285.

BOWLING: Arnold, 9—2—16—0; Jones, 5—0—23—0; Barclay, 40—10—82—3; Waller, 34.4—10—94—5; Greig, 10—1—51—2.

Bonus points: Sussex 7, Gloucestershire 6.

Umpires: R Palmer and W L Budd.

Patel comes to the rescue

CHESTERFIELD: Derbyshire, with all second innings wickets in hand, need 17 runs to avoid an innings defeat against Worcestershire.

Worcestershire's Kenyan-born all-rounder Dipak Patel earned his side maximum batting points with an unbeaten century against Derbyshire at Chesterfield. Worcestershire were labouring at 182 for seven when Patel was joined by Gifford, but they put on 145, only 20 runs short of the county's record eighth-wicket stand, set in 1914 by Frank Chester and W. H. Taylor.

Patel reached his 100 in 171 minutes. His second 50 took only 49 minutes and in all he hit 16 fours. Worcestershire declared as soon as he had reached three figures and their score of 307 for seven declared gave them a lead of 59.

The day had started well for Worcestershire, who resumed at 19 without loss and reached 67 in 13 overs before Turner skied an attempted hook off Newman to the wicketkeeper Deakin. The wickets of Neale and Scott soon followed

DERBYSHIRE: First Innings 248 (G Miller 81; A P Pridgeon 5 for 63).

Second Innings

J G Wright, not out	20
B Wood, not out	17
Extras (l-b 4, n-b 1)	5
Total (no wkt)	42

P N Kirsten, D S Steele, *G Miller, A Hill, I S Anderson, †M J Deakin, P G Newman, S Oldham and M Hendrick to bat.

WORCESTERSHIRE: First Innings

*G M Turner, c Deakin, b Newman	40
M Scott, c Deakin, b Oldham	27
P A Neale, c Hendrick, b Oldham	7
Younis Ahmed, c Anderson, b Newman	32
E J O Hemsley, run out	22
D N Patel, not out	100
†D J Humphries, c Kirsten, b Miller	15
J D Birkinshaw, b Oldham	1
N Gifford, not out	37
Extras (b 9, l-b 9, n-b 8)	26
Total (7 wkts dec, 89.2 overs)	307

R L Alleyne and A P Pridgeon did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—67, 2—78, 3—89, 4—139, 5—148, 6—181, 7—182.

BOWLING: Newman, 17—2—71—3; Hendrick, 22.5—3—70—0; Oldham, 14—2—57—3; Miller, 27—8—51—1; Steele, 6—1—16—0; Wood, 3—0—16—0.

Bonus points: Derbyshire 5, Worcestershire 6.

Umpires: A G T Whitehead and R Julian.

Today's fixtures

(11.0 to 5.30 unless stated)

SECOND TEST
LORD'S: England v Australia (11.0 to 5.30 or 6.0).

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
CHESTERFIELD: Derbyshire v Worcestershire
MAIDSTONE: Kent v Lancashire.
LEICESTER: Leicestershire v Somerset.
NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire v Glamorgan
HOVE: Sussex v Gloucestershire.
BIRMINGHAM: Warwickshire v Essex.
HARROWGATE: Yorkshire v Surrey.

OTHER MATCH:
HARLOW: Essex II v Pakistan XI.

Middlesex face points penalty

Middlesex could lose the seven points they earned in defeat against Essex at Ilford last month because one of their players was not registered with the Test and County Cricket Board.

Chilton Taylor, aged 29, a Cambridge Blue three times between 1971 and 1973, played as wicketkeeper because Paul Downton was in the England side for the first Test. Playing an unregistered player invariably results in the points won in the relevant match being taken away by the TCCB's disciplinary sub-committee, which is expected to announce its verdict later this week.

Other match

CANTERBURY: Pakistan under-25 XI 168 for 8; Kent II 173 for 4 (S G Hinks 90 not out, N J Kemp 52 not out). Kent II won by 6 wkts.

CRICKETER CUP: Quarter-final: Harrow Wanderers 226 for 7 (T M James 100); *Radley Rangers 155; *O Wykehamists 205; O Amplefordians 176 for 6; *O Alleynians 138; Oundle Rovers 139 for 2; O Malvernians 139 for 9; *Charterhouse Friars 141 for 8.
*Home team

Minor counties

FALMOUTH: Somerset II 185 and 116 for 9 (M Bryant 5 for 35); Cornwall 158 for 6 dec (C J Trudgeon 84). Match drawn.

JESMOND: Northumberland 176 for 6 dec and 234 for 6 dec (S R Gillespie 75; A S Paul 5 for 88); Durham 181 for 2 (Wasim Raja 89 not out, P C Birtwistle 55 not out) and 188 for 6 (Wasim Raja 52). Match drawn.

SLOUGH: Buckinghamshire 214 for 3 dec (M E Milton 98; J K S Edwards 56 not out) and 233 for 3 dec (M E Milton 120 not out, D E Smith 55 not out). Berkshire 196 for 2 dec (A Dindar 106 not out, F Harvey 69 not out) and 135 for 5. Match drawn.

STONE: Cheshire 202 for 8 dec and 189 for 7 dec (M Nasar 104 not out); Staffordshire 162 for 9 dec and 232 for 4 (P N Gill 101, G S Warner 91 not out). Staffordshire won by 6 wkts.

ST ALBANS: Bedfordshire 157 for 5 dec (R Abernaike 84) and 224 for 8 dec (M Morgan 83 not out); Hertfordshire 156 for 7 dec and 196 for 8 (A Garofall 67 not out). Match drawn.

SCHOOLS: Ardingly 174—7, *Brighton 175—4; *Enfield GS 187—6, Forest 124 (M Harding 6—31); Essex U19 184—7 dec, *Bancroft's 188—3; Free Foresters 217—3 dec, *Shiplake 215—6 (A Chancellor 104); *King's, Canterbury 169—7 dec, St Lawrence, Ramsgate 150—9; *Lancaster RGS 122, Haileybury 81—7; Magdalen CS, Oxford 152—6 dec, *Abingdon 147; MCC 193—9 dec, *Merchant Taylors', Crosby 95; *Rutlish 189—4 (Bullen 112 no), Furzedown 105; UCS, Hampstead 135 (T Dawson 6—27), *Mill Hill 126—2; Wellingborough 136—8 dec, *Ratcliffe 108—5; XL Club 215—8 dec, *Felsted 212—5.
*Home side

Under-25 competition

HINCKLEY: Essex 213 for 4 (R Herbert 84, R Leiper 73 not out); Leicestershire 99 (T Foley 5 for 26). Essex won by 114 runs.

HORSHAM: Sussex 90; Surrey 91 for no wkt (D Pauline 53 not out). Surrey won by 10 wkts.

NEWARK: Nottinghamshire 122 for 8; Yorkshire 125 for 2. Yorkshire won by 8 wkts.

Fletcher rallies Essex

BIRMINGHAM: Warwickshire, with all second innings wickets standing, lead Essex by 41 runs.

The Essex captain, Keith Fletcher, with a superbly controlled innings of 123 not out, enabled his side to fight back from a Saturday score of 28 for two to reach 303 for seven declared against Warwickshire yesterday.

Ably assisted by McEwan (40) and Pont (56) in partnerships of 83 and 91, Fletcher reached his century in 288 minutes, hitting 13 fours. He batted for five-and-a-quarter hours, hitting 17 boundaries to assist the lobby pressing for his Test recall.

Essex soon lost another wicket when they resumed, 261 runs behind Warwickshire's first innings total. David East, sent in as nightwatchman on Saturday on his first championship appearance, had added four to his overnight score when he got an outside edge to a ball from Hogg

Fletcher and McEwan set about repairing the damage.

WARWICKSHIRE: First Innings 289 for 8 dec (T A Lloyd 94).

Second Innings

*D L Amiss, not out	34
G P Thomas, not out	17
Extras (l-b 3, n-b 1)	4
Total (no wkt)	55

T A Lloyd, G W Humpage, Asif Din, S M Wootton, A M Ferreira, G C Small, W Hogg and S Perryman to bat.

ESSEX: First Innings

B R Hardie, c Amiss, b Hogg	22
M S A McEvoy, c Din, b Hogg	0
†D E East, c Humpage, b Hogg	6
*K W R Fletcher, not out	123
K S McEwan, c Amiss, b Perryman	40
K R Pont, c Wootton, b Small	56
D R Pringle, l-b-w, b Ferreira	5
N Phillip, c Amiss, b Ferreira	0
S Turner, not out	26
Extras (b 2, l-b 14, w 1, n-b 8)	25
Total (7 wkts dec, 95.4 overs)	303

J K Lever and D L Acfield did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—10, 2—22, 3—39, 4—122, 5—213, 6—233, 7—213.

BOWLING: Hogg, 20—3—71—3; Small, 18—2—51—1; Perryman, 17—6—51—1; Ferreira, 23.4—7—68—2; Doshi, 17—5—34—0.

Bonus points: Warwickshire 6, Essex 7.

Umpires: W E Alley and D G L Evans.

Golf

Rogers falls back but still earns cup place

Chicago, July 6.—Ed Fiori set a new tournament record of 277, 11-under-par, yesterday in winning the Western Open here, his second victory on the United States tour. Fiori, who has been playing on the tour for four years, had a final round of 67.

Bill Rogers, who began today's play with a two-stroke lead, faltered with a 74 and fell back. Jack Nicklaus assured himself of a place in the United States Ryder Cup team by finishing with a 69 for 286. Rogers also won a place in the team. The remainder of the team consists of Tom Watson, Ray Floyd, Bruce Lietzke, Tom Kite, Hale Irwin, Lee Trevino, Jerry Pate, Ben Crenshaw, Johnny Miller and Howard Twitty.

LEADING SCORERS: 277, E Fiori, 74, 67, 69, 67; 281, J Simons, 69, 71, 71, 70, G Powers, 69, 67, 75, 70, J Colbert, 71, 70, 70, 70; 282, W Rogers, 69, 73, 66, 74; 284, J C Snead, 71, 74, 69, 70; 286, J Kite, 72, 68, 72, 74, D Pooley, 66, 70, 75, 75, C Strange, 73, 70, 69, 74, J Nicklaus, 75, 72, 70, 69; 287, L Hinkle, 72, 76, 68, 72. British score: 291, P Oosterhuis, 73, 74, 73, 71.

DORION (Quebec): LPGA tournament: Final round (US unless stated): 278, J Stephenson (Australia) 69, 66, 70, 73; 279, N Lopez-Melton 70, 72, 68, 69; P Bradley 69, 66, 70, 74; 281, P Hayes 71, 67, 71, 72; 282, S Haynie 68, 69, 74, 71; 283, P Sheehan 71, 71, 72, 69; 284, A Miller 73, 71, 69, 71; H Stacy 73, 71, 70, 70; J Carner 70, 71, 70, 73.

Defoy's first qualifier may be his last

Ten years ago at Royal Birkdale, Craig Defoy finished fourth in the Open championship, two shots ahead of Jack Nicklaus, three ahead of Gary Player and only three shots behind the winner, Lee Trevino.

But yesterday Defoy, aged 34, the Coombe Hill professional, failed in the qualifying competition at Camberley Heath, an eight-over-par 80 stressing his fall from grace. Defoy, however, was not too depressed: "I gave up serious tournament golf five years ago because I was losing interest," he said, "and then it's no use going on.

"Last year I didn't play in a single tournament and this year only one, the French Open, and that because I was on holiday there. I have three kids and wanted to spend more time with them. I am also just too busy to play. I've one of the best jobs in the country at Coombe Hill and I have too much to do, giving lessons and looking after my shop, to go back on the circuit.

"But I missed the Open last year and thought I would give it one more crack. But today I played like a dog—a mongrel. So this time in the regional qualifying is probably my last." Defoy, who played for Wales seven times in the World Cup, was two strokes over the qualifying limit of 78 and 10 shots behind the leader, Keith Williams (Sunningdale).

Three birdies helped Steve Marr, a 23-year-old professional from Cheadle, lead the field in the regional qualifying competition at Pleasington.

Marr lost a sudden-death play-off for the final place over the same course 12 months ago, but he was the only player in the field of 58 to beat the tough par of 71 in blustery conditions.

Qualifiers

PLEASINGTON: 70: S Marr. 71: G Bond. 72: S Atkins. 73: D Clarke. 74: N Brazell, D Lee, A Payne, D Wheeler, C Bennett, M Slater, B Sharrock. 75: A Sutcliffe, P Dunn, P Devalle, P Laugher, S Hooton. 76: D Murphy, R Barker, J Phillips, A Rodwell, A Thompson, W Rooke.

LANARK: 71: K Campbell. 73: I Rose. 74: P Bond, C Maltman. 75: D Williamson, M MacDermott. 76: J Henderson, K Salmoni, C Dernie, D Webster. 77: G Thomson, D Small, A Mitchell, G Bleakley, B Lawson, P McNiven. (McNiven qualifies as first alternate.)

BEAU DESERT: 73: S Arrowsmith, I Squires. 75: J Rhodes, M Passmore. 76: J Lower, D Walker. 76: A Dow. 77: A Shingle. 78: S Elliott, K Hayward, D Steele, D Mellinger, R Larratt, S Wildman, P Taylor, G Stevens. 79: W Bird, J Annable, K Barnes, M Day, M Dooley, P Mayoh, A Griffiths. 80: T Smart, W Jones, R Draper, C Gray, J Higgins, M Higgins, C Holmes, S Hutchinson, P McGarry.

WILDERNESSE: 71: Milton. 72: D Butler, N Allen, P Gill, T Disdall, C Hebden, P Clark. 73: E Stillwell, C Knauss (WG), T Collingwood, J Shaw, E Rodriques (Spain). 74: M Lawrence, D McDowall, C Phillips, P Hollington, J Hoskison. 75: J Wilkinson (Belgium), G Maudesley, K Ashdown, T Dungate, P Brostedt (Sweden), C Potts, A Gillard. 76: K Elvin, D Hall, L Donovan, A Reynolds, R Sargent, H Dearden, M Butcher, K MacDonald. 77: G Peddie, M Howell, J Airth, J Simmance, R Campagnoli (Italy), A Mackay, R Lee, M Torrens, G Mueller (Sweden). 78 (after play-off): G Wilson, N Terry, P Taylor, S Howard, D Wingrove, C Everett.

MOORTOWN: 71: Carriant, P Highmoor. 73: R Masters, P Bradley, J Dryden. 74: R Swaine, L Turner, M Roe, G Manson. 75: N Bailey, N Newman, A Limb. 76: S Smith. 77: A B Adamo, M Thompson, L Fletcher, M Evans. 78: D Whelan, P Wright, N MacDonald, P Snowden, J Dockray, A Pritchard, N Sumner, P Lester, P Gresswell, D Edwards.

CAMBERLEY HEATH: 70: K Williams. 71: H Francis, D Ashton. 72: C de Bruin, P Barham, G Torbett, R Fish. 73: S Adwick, G Cowlishaw. 74: J Pinsent, I Evans, G Shipley, M Desmond, A Egford. 75: J Grant, S Geddes, M Boggis, J Sim, I Hayes. 75: A Niven, T Marshall, B Smith, D Gowers. 76: C Rota, T Morgan, J Bennett, B Lane, T Doxsey, R Wyer, T Underwood, M King, P Darnell, C Stratheran, B Davies, K Dobson. 77: C Osborne, S Barr, C Pearce, K Laing, N Nelson, M Pierce. 78 (after play-off): G Stubbington.

SOUTH HERTS: 70: N Lucas, R Watkins. 71: R Mitchell. 73: C Aldred, S Robson, M Sharman, R Whitehead. 74: S Beckham, G Jacom, N Brown, G Bothwell, J Potter, J Hudson. 75: S Cipa, L Farmer, L Fickling, E Birchenough, R Latham. 76: S Craig, M Wiggins, G Airs, M Tibbles, F Sunderland, M Few, S Spittles, S Smith, A Shearn, G Schader. 77: K Dias, H Flatman, K Sturgeon, G Kidd, P Glozier, D McFadden, J Johnson, P Lane, P Barber, R Taylor, P Kent, S Jackson, K Thomas. 78 (after play-off): A Matthew, N Coles, A Thomason, N Naley, M Potter, A Clark, I Jelly, J Hamilton.

Football

Clubs have little enthusiasm for Sundays

Nottingham Forest have switched their match against Ipswich Town to Sunday, December 20, but it is the only first division fixture so far arranged for a Sunday next season.

Orient are the only second division side to have changed and Brisbane Road will stage Sunday fixtures against Queen's Park Rangers on October 18, Charlton Athletic (October 25) and Crystal Palace on February 21.

Under league rules, as many as six Sunday games are permitted on any one weekend—but as things stand only 29 have been arranged for the whole season. "Clubs were keen for the rule to be relaxed, but not many said they would actually play on Sundays", the league secretary, Graham Kelly, said.

In the third division, Millwall and Swindon Town stage two Sunday home games, with Newport County, Oxford United and Plymouth Argyle planning one each. In the fourth division, Bradford City lead the way with half-a-dozen Sunday games—they also play one away—while Aldershot have arranged four. Northampton Town and Rochdale experiment with two each

Yachting

Playgirl enjoys a romp

By a Special Correspondent

Yachtsmen these days far too readily believe the weather forecasts and for the second day at Clyde Week no yachts turned out in the International Dragon, Loch Long, and Gareloch classes when they could quite easily have gone round the courses under the burgee of the Royal Western Yacht Club.

The forecast had been for a south-wester up to gale force, but that never materialised, and even the smaller yachts could have easily coped with the force five breeze with a bit more weight in the rain squalls. But as that intrepid West Coast skipper on the puffer Para Handy has said: "Man, tumid are thae yatters."

Although Grouse again led the Etchells home, she was greeted by stony silence, and the Etchells trophy was claimed by Gilmour Manuel in Playgirl. The class have lodged a protest against the sailing committee that the inflatable mark Z they were supposed to leave to port at the end of the round was wrongly laid to begin with to the westward of the committee vessel, and was only later shifted to the north, so that the yachts could comply with the sailing instructions.

RESULTS: International Etchells: 1, Playgirl (Mrs K Manuel); 2, Supertramp (D M Lyons and T M Lang); 3, Gemini (F A Guthrie and R G Davidson). IOR Division A: 1, Desperate Dan (Howieson); 2, Helios (E H Martin). IOR Division B: 1, Club Djinn (N Stratton and A Poole); 2, Enigma (D I Grainer). International Soling: 1, Shadowfax (C and D Spy). Handicap 1: 1, Glenasion (R B Young); 2, Jay Walker (M Chilver-Stainer); 3, Allez Cat (A C Roberts and W McLennan). Handicap C: 1, Agaro (A McLean); 2, Microwave (I and S Graham); 3, Lesiris (R D Lapraik). Sonata: 1, Maggie May (A J Findlay); 2, Mickie Finn II (M J Forbes). Piper: 1, Tass III (A S Galbraith and A Waugh); 2, Kelpie (A J Armstrong and A C Reid); 3, Ruadh (D R MacDonald). Handicap 3 and 4: 1, Tarantella (G A Abraham); 2, Keel Row (J Hansen and W Ballantyne); 3, La Perla II (J G Wild); 4, Volum (G J Gregor).

Bout for Duran

New York, July 6.—Roberto Duran, of Panama, former holder of the world lightweight and welterweight boxing titles, will meet Nino Gonzalez, of the United States, in a 10-round light-middleweight bout on August 9, in Dallas, Las Vegas or Atlantic City.—Reuter.

Wigan are worst

Wigan had the worst disciplinary record in the Rugby League last season with seven players sent off. Overall 96 first team players were sent off in 550 matches, a reduction on the previous season. Wigan were followed by Bradford Northern, Warrington and Widnes, who each had six sent off.

Rugby Union

French captain hopes for a happy return

Dubbo, Australia, July 6.—The French captain, Rives, and flanker, Lacans, are to test their fitness after injury in the next match of their tour against a New South Wales Country XV on Wednesday. If they stand up to it well enough they could be back to bolster up the depleted French side for the second international against Australia on July 11 at Sydney.

The prop, Wolff, who also missed the first international through injury, has been passed fit to play on Wednesday. Rives's chances of a return to full fitness appeared better today than those of Lacans. Both of them were injured in the punishing match against New South Wales on June 27.

Lacans had to leave the training field here this morning because of a painful foot. He was also found to have a slightly displaced vertebra.

Gould, the Australian full back who has been suffering from sciatica, replaces Richards for the second international.

AUSTRALIAN XV: Gould; Martin, O'Connor, Hawker, Moon, McLean, Hipwell; Curran, Carberry, D'Arcy, Hall, Williams, Poidevin, Loane, Shaw (captain).—Agence France-Presse.

Racing

Light Cavalry should lead a victory charge for old guard

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

The three-day July meeting which begins at Newmarket today is invariably one of the most enjoyable of the year and this summer's should be no exception. One of the reasons why July is such a special month in the racing calendar is because of the number of opportunities it affords top-class three-year-olds taking on their elders. Until now the three-year-olds have mainly been busy sorting themselves out in classic trials of one description or another and of course in the classics themselves.

But with those out of the way now comes the time for fresh horizons to be opened. And the Princess of Wales's Stakes is a prime case in point. Heading the field of eight is Light Cavalry, the winner of the St Leger last autumn, while at the bottom we find Scintillating Air, who finished third in this year's Derby.

Sandwiched between them are Castle Keep, who never stopped improving last season; Royal Fountain and World Leader, two other good four-year-olds; Son Fils, the old man of the party, who finished second in this race 12 months ago; the Blue Riband Trial Stakes winner Centurius and Capstan, who was reputed to be Dick Hern's principal Derby hope until a virus threw his training into confusion in May.

Having won a group one race, Light Cavalry is penalized to the hilt. It makes the race that much more open and poses the question can he give 12lb to such useful contemporaries as Castle Keep and Royal Fountain and much more than that, in the weight-for-age scale to his younger opponents.

I think that he can and so does George Robinson our Newmarket correspondent, who told me yesterday that Light Cavalry worked a treat on Saturday when he was galloped with the Ascot Gold Cup winner, Ardross. There is every reason to believe that Light Cavalry will strip fitter than he did before the Hardwicke Stakes, which was his first race since he injured a tendon at Newbury in the spring.

In the Hardwicke he finished five and a half lengths in front of Castle Keep, whom he will be meeting on 7lb worse terms this afternoon. That difference should help to even things out. Yet I suggest that Royal Fountain will be an even greater threat to my selection now that good ground is assured. In the spring of last year he was much the same sort of horse as Prince Bee and Hello Gorgeous, who would both be fancied to topple Light Cavalry at these weights.

With the future in mind it will be interesting to see how Scintillating Air fares this afternoon. In the Derby he finished 12 lengths behind Shergar and two behind Glint of Gold, who experienced ill luck in running that day.

For Light Cavalry's trainer, Henry Cecil, today should mark the beginning of yet another successful meeting because Lavender Dance (2.30) and Long Legend (4.40), are also expected to return home to Warren Place with the lions share of the spoils. By the young Canadian stallion, Dance in Time, who stands on the Plantation Stud on the outskirts of Newmarket, Lavender Dance is a grand-daughter of that fast filly, Abella, who won the Queen Mary Stakes at Royal Ascot in 1957.

With a pedigree like that it is not surprising that Lavender Dance looks like proving a flier. She certainly appeared so when she won her only race by six lengths at Yarmouth.

Today her main stumbling block would appear to be Quest, that lovely filly by The Minstrel, whose career began on such an auspicious note at Royal Ascot when she finished third in the Queen Mary Stakes.

The Plantation Stakes and the Chesterfield Stakes are other races for two-year-olds included in today's programme which looks almost as fascinating. Lester Piggott, who will be on Lavender Dance and Light Cavalry later in the day, should begin the afternoon well by winning the first race on Treboro, who was runner up to Cajun in the Chesham Stakes at Royal Ascot.

However, Piggott may be forced to play second fiddle to young Walter Swinburn in the Chesterfield Stakes. Custer, Piggott's mount, won his first and only race nicely enough at Leicester, but now he has to give 3lb to Shaady who will be ridden by Swinburn. And Shaady created an equally good impression when he ran away with his only race so far at Nottingham. Yesterday our Newmarket correspondent was adamant that Shaady would be hard to catch. He is trained by Michael Stoute, who produced Marwell to win the same race 12 months ago.

The outcome of the Bunbury Cup, which has been sponsored again by Joe Ward Hill is much less easy to predict. The race was won by Steeple Bell last year, but he has shot up in the weights. In any case the handicapper has taken his run with Cajolery and Herons Hollow at Lingfield in June into account and there should be nothing between them this time. Likewise there should not be much between Playboy Jubilee and Greenwood Star judged on the way that they ran in the race won by Dalsaan over today's course and distance 10 days ago.

If there is a fly in the ointment it is surely Tower Joy who looked a trifle unlucky in the Royal Hunt Cup in which he finished fourth, not far behind Greenwood Star. He was ridden by an apprentice then. Today Willie Carson takes over and the change could easily be beneficial.

Finally 14 sprinters have stood their ground at the four-day declaration stage for Thursday's July Cup which is being sponsored again by the William Hill organization. Yesterday the sponsors made Marwell favourite at 13-8. They then go 11-4 Moorestyle, 6-1 Sonoma, 10-1 Ancient Regime, 14-1 Sandman, 16-1 Cut Throat and 20-1 bar those six.

Eclipse replay

Brough Scott, the presenter, will conduct an examination of Saturday's Eclipse Stakes when ITV screen a head-on replay of the race during their transmission from Newmarket today. The incident under scrutiny will be the challenge of Walter Swinburn on Hard Fought, who finished second to Master Willie but was disqualified.



Last year's St Leger winner, Light Cavalry, seeks his first win of the season in the Princess of Wales's Stakes.

Sponsored day at Ascot may raise £100,000

By Michael Phillips

In an attempt to raise £100,000 for the spinal unit at Stoke Mandeville Hospital in this the year of the disabled, the horse racing industry is putting its full weight behind a sponsored show jumping day to be held at Ascot racecourse next Sunday.

Fifty teams, each consisting of three people, will be competing, and each team is raising its own sponsorship. All aspects of racing will be represented and they will vary from the Jockey Club to the farriers; bloodstock agents to stable lads; clerks of courses to vets and writers to punters. Many of racing's notable celebrities will be taking part and they will be joined by Prince Charles, who along with Little Owl's rider, Jim Wilson, will be in the team representing the amateurs.

Quite apart from backing an excellent cause it promises to be a splendid day's outing for the family. Jimmy Saville, who has already done so much for Stoke Mandeville Hospital, will be there recording his live outside broadcast for Radio One. The Red Devils parachute team will be in action and there will also be a display by the British Driving Society.

The Queen has given her permission for the state carriages which will be used at the Royal Wedding later this month to be exhibited and there will also be an exhibition and sale of contemporary equine work of art. A running barbecue, Pimms and champagne bars; seafood bars and ordinary refreshment stalls will cater for the hungry and thirsty. Already all of the drink has been donated.

Admission will be £1 for an adult and car parking will cost 50p. Gates will open at midday. Jumping will begin at 1.0 pm and the day will end at seven.

Fingal's Cave plan

Fingal's Cave, who made such a promising reappearance when fourth (subsequently placed third) to Master Willie in Saturday's Eclipse Stakes at Sandown, has Ascot's King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes as his next target. Provided he acquits himself well in the Ascot showpiece, Fingal's Cave may then take his chance in the Arlington Million in America.

A favourite surrenders to a family tradition

Changatu, continuing a family liking for Pontefract where his full brother, Changabang, won three times as a juvenile, slipped through on the rails on the home turn to leave his four rivals toiling in the Spindrifter Sprint Stakes yesterday.

The colt, trained by Reg Hollinshead, turned the tables in no uncertain manner on the favourite, Final Strike, who was in front of him in the race won by Linus Ginseng at Doncaster last month. The Stewards took the view that Doncaster and Pontefract are vastly different courses, and did not hold an inquiry.

Changatu won by four lengths from Major Irish, with Final Strike a further length and a half away third. Sir Mark Prescott, who trained Spindrifter but had nothing suitable to compete in the race named after the horse with whom he won 13 races last year, was the under bidder for Changatu at the Yearling Sales.

Hollinshead bought Changatu for 8,400gns for Ted and Gladys Maloney, who come from Cambridge and also owned Changabang. They received more than £22,000 in win and place money from the later's five victories, and now Changatu has won twice for them.

It was Hollinshead's 35th winner of the season, while the Richmond trainer, Bill Watts, had his 32nd win when Java Tiger, revelling on the firm ground, came with a splendid run to land the Brotherton Handicap by a length and a half from Skin Deep, who was two lengths ahead of April Lucky.

The stewards held an inquiry, for sandwiched between this success and his win at Hamilton Park, Java Tiger finished last to Bretton Park at Carlisle. After interviewing Watts, the Stewards accepted that Java Tiger reared up in the Carlisle stalls, was slightly slow away, did not act on the soft going and was also lame after the race. The Stewards also inquired into possible interference a furlong out, but the placings remained unaltered.

Sir Mark Prescott introduced a nippy newcomer, Double Vie, who floored the odds laid on Pleasant Dream in the Wragby Maiden Fillies Stakes, watched by her owner, Koji Nakauchi, who flew in specially from Japan.

Pleasant Dream appeared to be cruising as George Duffield took Double Vie to the front more than a furling out, but when Paul Cook called for an effort there was little response and Double Vie beat her by a length. Double Vie is the first horse her owner has had in training in this country, although in Japan, where he runs a group of racing publications, he has eight horses in training and 10 mares. He picked out Double Vie himself at the Deauville Sales.

Higham Grey is a wily character. He knows the gate where the horses enter and leave the course, and when he sees it he often begins to pull up. The gate is near the winning post at Pontefract and in the Houghton Handicap the grey just managed to keep on for Lindsay Charnock to land the prize by a couple of necks from Kifissia and the favourite, Norfolk Flight.

"I would like to run Higham Grey in the Cesarewitch," his trainer, David Chapman, said after this success over a mile and a quarter.

Tennis

Lloyd's new club can show Britain the way

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

The gremlins who lie in ambush on an article's long journey to the printed page prevented us, yesterday, from referring to the increasing facility with which John McEnroe guessed Bjorn Borg's intentions in the Wimbledon men's singles final—or to the fact that in technical and tactical terms, McEnroe could do much to restore respect for the game's old-fashioned conventions. The paradox is that his court conduct often does the opposite.

Even if the structure of domestic tennis is drastically changed, as seems likely, McEnroe will probably be considering retirement before we can reasonably hope to see a British player contest the men's singles final at Wimbledon. One prerequisite is a nationwide network of modern indoor centres where tennis can be played throughout the year in a comfortable environment appealing to the entire family. This would raise playing standards and discourage the drift away from tennis towards those racket sports less vulnerable to bad weather.

Yesterday there was exciting news that, before next Wimbledon comes round, just such a centre is to be opened near Junction 3 on the M4, in the London borough of Hounslow. The only out-of-date thing about the David Lloyd Slazenger Racquet Club will be its allegiance to an earlier spelling of the word "racket". Other than that, this promises to be the kind of club British enthusiasts seldom see unless they travel to the United States or mainland Europe.

The driving force behind it is the irrepressibly breezy Lloyd, the kind of man who makes things happen. From 1972 to 1980 he played 15 Davis Cup-ties for Britain, notably as an inspired and inspiring deuce court doubles player. Never a man to understate his case, Lloyd says the new club has cost him three years' work and every penny he has earned.

There will be 12 indoor courts and nine outdoors, all with the Omnicourt artificial grass surface. For beginners and the very young, there will also be seven portable "short tennis" courts. The club will also have squash, racquetball (sic) and badminton courts. Racquetball has eeen a heavily promoted commercial success in North America, but in Britain has much tougher competition from squash.

Slazenger have been associated with Lloyd in developing the scheme and the Barratt Group, house-builders, have a stake in the equity. One of the aims of yesterday's announcement was to let the public know that reduced entrance fees are available to those who apply for membership this year (via Lloyd and Slazenger's).

The Sports Council are putting £90,000 into this venture, plus £80,000 into the Handforth Lawn Tennis Centre, near Macclesfield, where there will be three indoor courts and three outdoors, and £40,000 into the Terry Mabbitt Lawn Tennis Centre at Middleton St George, near Darlington, where there will be five indoor courts. The Handforth centre, like that at Hounslow, is scheduled to open next June. That at Middleton St George should be open in September.

All three represent collective initiatives that acquired urgency from last year's report on British tennis. This recommended that the Sports Council and the Lawn Tennis Association should encourage local councils and private enterprise to cooperate in building regional indoor tennis centres.

Hurlingham's past masters

By Sydney Friskin

Senior citizens of the tennis world found a temporary dwelling place yesterday at Hurlingham to take part in the team tournament for the Britannia Cup, sponsored by Niagara Therapy (UK) Ltd. Eleven countries are competing in this event for men aged 65 and over.

It is possible, in these circumstances, to explore certain chapters of the past to bring back stories that have been sealed for more than 20 years. Gardner Mulloy, who leads the United States in defence of the trophy, is best known as a double player. Partnered by Budge Patty he won the Wimbledon title in 1957. In 1956, he and Anthea Gibson were runners up in the mixed doubles to Vic Seixas and Shirley Fry.

But not many of those who reached the top at Wimbledon have made their mark in the Britannia Cup where the general theme is to be fit and keep the ball in play. In doing so, a good stroke or two will help, even if it is a stroke of good luck. Of this variety there were many.

There was, too, a tale of the unexpected—of how an Englishman became a Yugoslav overnight, Roland Carter, a former British Davis Cup player, reinforcing Yugoslavia's one-man team against Sweden. Technically, the Swedes, who drew a bye in the first round, went through to the semi-final round on default, but the match was played in order to give them practice. They won it 3—0.

Switzerland were beaten 3—0 in the morning by Norway. The hero of the Norwegian victory was Johan Haanes, whose idea of a Saturday afternoon stroll is a 60-kilometre ski walk. No wonder he claims to be the fittest man in Europe at his age. After Norway had won both singles they made short work of the doubles. Finland took a winning 2—0 lead against Austria who hit back with great spirit to win the doubles after dropping the first set.

In the toughest match of the day, Australia beat France 2—1, the Australian pair, Herbert Butler and Arthur Matthews, winning the doubles after the French had saved a match point in the tenth game of the second set, which they eventually won. Finally, the Americans, in reaching the last four, took a winning 2—0 lead against West Germany, whose non-playing captain, Werner Kilthau, had written off his team before they had started. He himself was 19 days short of qualifying to play in this tournament.

RESULTS: First round: Norway beat Switzerland, 3—0 (J Haanes beat L Brezny, 6—1, 6—1; J Elgaaen beat P Mechoud, 6—4, 6—3; Haanes and M Poulsson beat Brezny and J Ruff, 6—1, 6—2). Finland beat Austria 6—1, 6—2). Finland beat Austria 2—1 (A Werlander beat E Kern, 4—6, 6—1, 6—3; R Ahjopalo beat M Rossler, 4—6, 7—6, 6—4; Werlander and Ahjoalo lost to Krn and Rossler, 6—4, 6—1). Australia beat France 3—1 (T Comber lost to J Beckr, 6—0, 6—3; A Matthews beat R Ropars 3—6, 6—0, 6—4; Matthews and H Butler beat Becker and R Dubordieu 6—3, 8—7, 6—2. Second round: Sweden beat Yugoslavia 3—0 (S E Westerlund beat R Carter 6—3, 6—2; A Fornell beat L Jovanovic, 6—1, 6—2; A Belfrage and Fornell beat Jovanovic and Carter, 6—3, 6—1).
A+rat shrdlu cmfwyp shrdlushrdlu

GALEA CUP (men's team competition): Netherlands beat Cyprus 3—0; Monaco beat Norway 3—2; Great Britain beat Morocco 5—0; Egypt beat Japan 5—0; Finland beat Luxembourg 4—1; Portugal and Mexico 1—1 (unfinished).

Athletics

Coe ready to step through new barrier

From Norman Fox
Helsinki, July 6

Even if the Russians were preoccupied by next weekend's match against the United States, and the Finns were revealing a decline, the victory of Britain's men's team over them both in the Europa Cup semi-final here yesterday showed a depth of character beneath the cream of Sebastian Coe, Steve Ovett and Allan Wells.

The team performance, with its splendid, unexpected victories by several others apart from the British Olympic champions raised hopes of something more than a respectable placing in the final in Zagreb next month. For the moment, though, attention is quickly diverted to the personal ambitions of Coe. While Ovett left for home ahead of the British team yesterday morning to seek treatment for mouth abcesses, Coe today moved from his graceful 800 metres win here to Stockholm where tomorrow he could conceivably become the first to break 3min 30sec for the 1,500 metres.

After the amusing, even refreshing fiasco of Ovett's overwhelming defeat by Tom Byers in Oslo last week when everyone but the American thought events were predetermined, there is reason for caution. Nevertheless, Coe seems fully recovered from a virus and ready for a particularly fast time. Those who question these package deal races will hope for the emergence of another front runner who refuses to step aside. Byers runs again tomorrow but feels that his chances of repeating the performance of Oslo are gone now that the others know his capabilities.

Coe was delighted with his extraordinary speed over the last 150 metres of the 800 metres race here yesterday, though it has been known for athletes to be misled by outstanding performances after periods of rest or illness. There are temporary benefits but Coe is confident that he is completely recovered from a debilitating virus.

Stockholm could provide his only opportunity this season to break the 1,500 metres world record which stands in Ovett's name at 3min 31.36sec. His busy programme for the rest of the summer includes no other race over the distance, although failure tomorrow would probably cause a change of plans. Much depends on conditions. The weather in Stockholm recently has hardly inspired optimism but the field the promoters have assembled should give Coe the help and competition he needs.

When saying this weekend that 3min 30sec was within his capability, Coe made it clear that he was not the only person ready to cross that barrier. He mentioned, particularly, Ovett and Steve Scott. Tomorrow Scott, from the United States, will compete with Coe and the field also includes the fine Irish runner, Eamon Coghlan, the fastest man in the world last year over 3,000 metres. Ovett's record is in peril.

Chance for Gilkes: Daley Thompson has turned down the chance to represent Britain at the European Cup combined events semi-final in Brussels this weekend. Brad McStravick is also unavailable. So Eugene Gilkes, aged 19, comes in with one place still to be filled.

TEAM: Men: C Boreham, P Zeniou, E Gilkes. Women: T Sanderson, J Livermore, K Warren, M Marriott.

Football

SANTIAGO: Chile 1, Spain 1.
NASL: Montreal Manic 3, Minnesota Kicks 1; Toronto Blizzard 5, Jacksonville Tea Men 0; New York Cosmos 3, Tulsa Roughnecks 2.

Newmarket programme

[Television (ITV): 2.30, 3.0 and 3.35 races]

2.0 PLANTATION STAKES (2-y-o maiden fillies: £3,250: 7f)

102 0 Alla Turca (S Dinsmore), P Haslam, 9-0 ...... C Leonard 19
104 Ashenden (Ld Ranfurly), B Hills, 9-0 ...... S Cauthen 12
106 Deal On (T Orby), W H-Bass, 9-0 ...... T Ives 21
109 Heroic James (R Swift), R J Williams, 9-0 ...... E Johnson 18
110 0 Jupiter Island (S Threadwell), C Brittain, 9-0 ...... — 15
111 Kenninghall (E Moller), H Wragg, 9-0 ...... B Taylor 20
112 0 Lion City (J How), E Eldin, 9-0 ...... M Thomas 16
114 0 Mailman (Mrs J McDougald), I Balding, 9-0 .. J Matthias 7
116 0 Marshal Osthoff (J Tremain), I Walker, 9-0 P Colquhoun 13
117 230 Master Carl (C Beaumont-Owen), P Rohan, 9-0 C Dwyer 22
118 0 News Baron (T Foreman), P Haslam, 9-0 ...... B Jago 4
120 Orrin (A Macdonald-Buchanan), R Houghton, 9-0 .. J Reid 1
121 0 Regal Man (J Sung), M Jarvis, 9-0 ...... B Raymond 17
122 Ruby And Sapphire (S Wong), E Eldin, 9-0 .... P Madden 9
123 Saonredam (R Smith), J Dunlop, 9-0 ...... E Hide 2
124 004 St Paddy's Baby (C C W Ltd), O Jorgensen, 9-0 ...... A Rawlinson 14
125 40440 Sweet Andy (J Gilbert) Gilbert, 9-0 ...... P Young 5
126 002 Treboro (A Ward), G Harwood, 9-0 ...... L Piggott 3
127 Two Minutes (C Pick), G P-Gordon, 9-0 ...... G Duffield 8
128 Uplands Park (Uplands Park Stud), C Brittain, 9-0 W Carson 10
129 Wippin Crust (D Major), I Walker, 9-0 .. W R Swinburn 6
130 Emma Royale (K Fischer), R Hollinshead, 8-11 .. S Perks 11

4-5 Treboro, 5-1 Mailman, 7-1 Regal Man, 10-1 Kenninghall, 12-1 Master Carl, 14-1 Ashenden, Uplands Park, 16-1 others.

2.30 CHERRY HINTON STAKES (Group III: 2-y-o fillies: £14,910: 6f)

201 1 Bahamas Princess (Oceanic Ltd), R Houghton, 8-10 J Reid 7
202 013 Bless The Match (D) (Mrs G Robertson), G P-Gordon, 8-10 G Duffield 2
203 021213 Bright View (J Turney), T Fairhurst, 8-10 ...... O Gray 3
204 1 Lavender Dance (S Horning), H Cecil, 8-10 .. L Piggott 8
205 2212 Travel On (R Patrick), P Walwyn, 8-10 ...... J Mercer 9
206 21 Valgly Star (T Sciller), M Stoute, 8-10 .. W R Swinburn 5
207 10230 Hello Cuddles (M Seymour), R Hollinshead, 8-7 S Perks 1
209 00 Puesdown (G Berger), W Guest, 8-7 ...... B Jago 10
210 3 Quest (G Leigh), G Harwood, 8-7 ...... W Carson 4
212 00 Ticklelimes (Times Engineering Ltd), W O'Gorman, 8-7 T Ives 6

Evens Quest, 3-1 Lavender Dance, 13-2 Valgly Star, 10-1 Bahamas Princess, 12-1 Bless The Match, 14-1 Travel On, 16-1 Hello Cuddles, 20-1 others.

3.0 BUNBURY CUP (Handicap: £9,039: 7f)

301 00-3003 Playboy Jubilee (J Skilken), F Durr, 4-10-0 .. P Robinson 4
302 020000 Captain Nick (CD) (O Parkinson), J Hindley, 6-9-13 B Taylor 5
303 24-1033 Noalto (B) (Sheikh Mohammed), F Durr, 3-9-9 .. J Mercer 2
304 0-01020 Greenwood Star (D Young), G Hunter, 4-9-8 .. L Piggott 8
305 310-233 Herons Hollow (A Solomons), G Harwood, 4-9-7 B Raymond 1
306 0044-40 Shayboob (A Naamani), W O'Gorman, 4-9-5 .... T Ives 7
307 01-0022 Steeple Bell (CD) (Mrs C Brudenell-Bruce), M Stoute, 5-9-5 W R Swinburn 9
308 0-00314 Tower Joy (D) (P De Bour), L Cumani, 7-8-12 W Carson 10
309 01-1410 Cajolery (D) (C Howlett), I Walker, 5-8-11 P Colquhoun 3
311 3/000-00 Pride And Faith (D) (S Liem), E Eldin, 4-8-4 M Thomas 6
313 0-02000 Optimate (W Gredley), C Brittain, 4-8-0 .... G Duffield 11

11-4 Greenwood Star, 5-1 Tower Joy, 11-2 Steeple Bell, 6-1 Herons Hollow, 7-1 Noalto, 8-1 Playboy Jubilee, 10-1 Cajolery, 12-1 Captain Nick, 14-1 others.

3.35 PRINCESS OF WALES'S STAKES (Group II: £20,966: 1½m)

401 1321-02 Light Cavalry (D) (H J Joel), H Cecil, 4-9-9 .. L Piggott 2
404 1111-04 Castle Keep (D) (Lavinia Duchess of Norfolk), J Dunlop, 4-8-11 E Hide 3
405 1130-02 Royal Fountain (C) (Dr C Vittadini), P Walwyn, 4-8-11 J Mercer 4
406 203-042 Son Fils (D) (Mrs B Davis), M Pipe, 6-8-11 .. S Cauthen 8
407 004103- World Leader (C) (C d'Alessio), L Cumani, 4-8-11 R Guest 6
408 210-100 Centurius (J McCaughey), M Stoute, 3-8-2 W R Swinburn 7
409 2-0 Capstan (R Hollingsworth), W Hern, 3-7-11 .. W Carson 5
411 31-0033 Scintillating Air (C) (K Dodson), B Hobbs, 3-7-11 G Baxter 1

2-1 Light Cavalry, 4-1 Scintillating Air, 11-2 Castle Keep, 6-1 Centurius, 8-1 Royal Fountain, 10-1 Capstan, 16-1 World Leader, 25-1 Son Fils.

4.10 CHESTERFIELD STAKES (2-y-o: £4,025: 5f)

502 1 Custer (C d'Alessio), H Cecil, 9-2 ...... L Piggott 5
508 Famous Star (S Moubarak), M Albina, 8-11 .... G Duffield 1
512 1 Shaady (D) (H H Prince Y Saud), M Stoute, 8-11 W R Swinburn 4
513 Torrey (Countess M Esterhazy), W Hern, 8-11 W Carson 2
514 00 Turnberry Isle (D Fisher), P Durr, 8-11 .... P Robinson 3

11-10 Shaady, 7-4 Custer, 7-1 Torrey, 10-1 Famous Star, 16-1 Turnberry Isle.

4.40 HAMILTON HANDICAP (3-y-o: £3,999: 6f)

601 1-101 Long Legend (D) (D Wildenstein), H Cecil, 9-11 N Day 5 9
602 2-00020 Peltistreo (D Cock), N Callaghan, 9-7 ...... B Raymond 3
603 040122 Steel Pass (D) (R Tikkoo), G Hunter, 9-6 .... L Piggott 2
604 4111-00 Katysue (J Ashby), W Wharton, 9-6 ...... W Wharton 1
606 10-1340 Easterly Wind (D, B) (E Grinstead Mech Serv Ltd), C Nelson, 9-2 T Rogers 6
607 0-01003 Gabitat (D) (B Gubby Car & Truck Rental), B Gubby 9-3 E Johnson 8
608 140011 Bold Scuffle (CD) (G Smith), R Hollinshead, 8-13 S Perks 11
610 100-000 Top Of The Mark (D) (Capt M Lemos), C Brittain, 8-7 S Cauthen 7
611 20-04 Sharp End (R Budgett), W Hern, 8-3 ...... W Carson 4
612 0-01340 Piencourt (Mrs E Richards), C Austin, 8-1 .... G Duffield 5
613 004 Rhapi Boy (G Borghi), F Armstrong, 7-7 ...... R Still 10

3-1 Steel Pass, 4-1 Gabitat, 11-2 Long Legend, 6-1 Bold Scuffle, 7-1 Sharp End, 8-1 Katysue, 10-1 Peltistreo, 12-1 others.

Newmarket selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
2.0 Treboro. 2.30 Lavender Dance. 3.0 Tower Joy. 3.35 Light Cavalry. 4.10 SHAADY is specially recommended. 4.40 Long Legend.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Marshal Osthoff. 2.30 Lavender Dance. 3.0 Tower Joy. 3.35 Light Cavalry. 4.10 Shaady. 4.40 Long Legend.

Results from Pontefract yesterday

2.45 (2.48) SMEATON HANDICAP (Selling: 3-y-o: £603: 1½m)
BALDINGSTONE BOY, b c by Sea-epic—Vivyiki (Mrs N Cooke) 7-13 ...... A Nesbitt (14-1) 1
Copt Again .... S Perks (10-1) 2
Audit ...... E Hide (2-1 fav) 3
TOTE: Win, £10.56; places, £1.10, 49p, 10p. Dual F: £45.09. CSF: £15.71. A Balding, at Doncaster. ¾l, 2l. Pontot (10-1) 4th. 11 ran. NR: Sallametti. Winner bought in for 1,350gns.

3.15 (3.18) HOUGHTON HANDICAP (£2,201: 1¼m)
HIGHAM GREY, gr g by Warpath—Jackies Joy (W Chapman) 5-8-4 ...... L Charnock (7-2) 1
Kifissia ...... Paul Eddery (7-1) 2
Norfolk Flight ...... D McKeown (2-1 fav) 3
TOTE: Win, 32p; places, 25p, 51p. Dual F: £1.45. CSF: £2.72. D Chapman, at York. Neck, neck. Noblieu (5-1) 4th. 6 ran.

3.45 (3.47) SPINDRIFTER SPRINT STAKES (2-y-o: £2,569: 6f)
CHANGATU, b c by Touch Paper—Good Reliance (Mrs G Maloney) 9-3 ...... S Perks (3-1) 1
Major Irish .. M L Thomas (2-1) 2
Final Strike ...... P Robinson (13-8 fav) 3
TOTE: Win, 72p. Dual F: 44p. CSF: 89p. R Hollinshead, at Upper Longdon. 4l, 1½l. This Ones For You (20-1) 4th. 5 ran.

4.15 (4.17) WEBSTER'S PENNINE MILE CHAMPIONSHIP (Qualifier: 3-y-o: £1,448: 1m)
LINMILL, br f by Amber Rama—Lady Millie (R Rowbottom) 8-11 ...... J Lowe (100-30 fav) 1
Scarlet Town ...... S Perks (6-1) 2
Alice Town ...... S Jewell (15-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 28p; places, 10p, 26p, 91p. Dual F: 55p. CSF: £2.53. P Calver at Ripon. 1l, 1l. Northern Minstrel (9-2) 4th. 13 ran.

4.45 (4.47) BROTHERTON HANDICAP (£1,926: 6f)
JAVA TIGER, gr c by Saritamer—Country Music (H Alexander) 3-7-11 ...... N Connorton (5-1) 1
Skin Deep ...... P Cook (10-1) 2
April Lucky ...... S Webster (6-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 76p; places, 28p, 35p, 27p. Dual F: £4.01. CSF: £6.19. J W Watts, at Richmond. 1½l, 2l. Irish Commandment (8-1) 4th. 14 ran.

5.15 (5.16) WRAGBY STAKES (3-y-o maiden fillies: £690: 5f)
DOUBLE VIE, br f by Brigadier Gerard—Blondinette (K Nakauchi) 8-11 ...... G Duffield (11-4) 1
Pleasant Dream .. P Cook (4-9 fav) 2
Royal Invitation .. R Guest (12-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 50p; places, 43p, 10p. Dual F: 17p. CSF: 59p. M Prescott, at Newmarket. 1l, 2½l. Chestnut Pale (33-1) 4th. 7 ran. PLACEPOT: £96.90.

Windsor

6.45: 1, Be Be of Kuwait (6-1); 2, Never So Lucky (11-4 jt-fav); 3, Mummy's Game (10-1). Open the Box 11-4 jt-fav. 14 ran. NR: Dem Ab Doze, Glass Chandelier.
7.10: 1, Can Do More (4-1); 2, Maurice's Tip (16-1); 3, Park Bridge (100-30). Saddle Rock Road 3-1 fav. 19 ran.
7.35: 1, Butosky (7-2); 2, Tolstoy (7-2); 3, Red Jay (14-1). Gayles Bambina 5-2 fav. 11 ran.
8.5: 1, Prairie Dunes (10-1); 2, Burnbeck (4-6 fav); 3, Childown Blue (2-1). 10 ran. NR: Best Bold.

Riding plans

Tomorrow
NEWMARKET: B Raymond, T Ives, C. Leonard, B Jago, P Waldron, J Seagrave, R Still, P Eddery, P Cook, E Hide, B Taylor, G Duffield, G Francois, J Reid, W Carson, J Matthais, J Mercer, G Alcock, L Piggott, P Young, G Baxter, S Payne, E Johnson, J Lowe.
BRIGHTON: N Carlisle, N Howe, R Ballantine, B Rouse, G Ramshaw, J Blanks, I Jenkinson, W Newnes, R Curant, I Johnson, G Dickie, B Jago, T Rogers, R Weaver, W Higgins, M L Thomas, D Atkinson, D Mackay, D Brown, R Guest, R Fox, A Bond, M Rimmer, G Sexton.

Chepstow programme

2.15 MAPLE STAKES (2-y-o: £1,149: 5f)

2 01 Cyril's Choice (D), S Mellor, 9-4 ...... M Wigham 2
3 321 Street Market (D), N Vigors, 9-4 ...... R Curant 3
6 043 Carreg Cennen, A Jones, 8-11 ...... A Launchbury 1
8 0000 Pentax (B), D Elsworth, 8-11 ...... R Fox 4
11 Etoile-De-Manoire, L Cottrell, 8-8 ...... B Crossley 5 6
16 003 Leisure Girl (B), G Kindersley, 8-8 ...... D McKay 9
17 00 Mighty Fly, D Elsworth, 8-8 ...... P Eddery 6
19 0 Mistigora, B Palling, 8-8 ...... B Rouse 8
21 034 Super Natalie, A Jarvis, 8-8 ...... S Jarvis 5 7

13-8 Street Market, 2-1 Cyril's Choice, 5-1 Carreg Cennen, 7-1 Super Natalie, 10-1 Pentax, 14-1 others.

2.45 FLEUR DE LYS STAKES (Div I: 3-y-o Maiden fillies: £883: 7f)

3 300-000 Claverton, J Bethell, 8-11 ...... I Johnson 6
5 Lady of Saltash, C Williams, 8-11 ...... B Rouse 1
6 000-20 Lethe, T Jones, 8-11 ...... P Cook 7
9 Reem, M Prescott, 8-11 ...... C Nutter 5
10 02 Seven Seas, H Wragg, 8-11 ...... P Eddery 8
13 000- Solfiana, C Brittain, 8-11 ...... J Lowe 4
14 0000-00 Susan's Sunset, S Woodman, 8-11 ...... P Waldron 3
16 0- Wangle, J Dunlop, 8-11 ...... R Muddle 2

Evens Seven Seas, 2-1 Lethe, 5-1 Wangle, 10-1 Reem, 14-1 others.

3.15 SHAMROCK HANDICAP (£1,547: 1¼m)

1 210/0-04 Goblin (D), J Bradley, 6-10-0 ...... R Curant 6
2 20-2000 Wearmouth, W Wightman, 5-9-1 ...... P Eddery 16
4 010213 Aberfield (D), C Brittain, 4-8-10 ...... J Lowe 9
8 300-000 Black Earl, T Hallett, 4-8-9 ...... — 1
9 0120-00 Camacho (C), L Cottrell, 6-8-8 ...... B Crossley 5 14
10 42140-0 Sunset Wonder (CD), L Kennard, 5-8-8 ...... R Weaver 7
17 400/0s0 Autoway (D), L Cottrell, 8-8-1 ...... B Rouse 12
19 100-400 Cwrwyrthin, M Tate, 8-7-13 ...... M Hills 5 3
20 0200/24 Sandra Bella, I Wardle, 6-7-10 ...... A Clark 5 17
21 30010-0 Successor (CD), R Turnell, 12-7-10 ...... W Hayes 7 4
22 000/10 No Illusion, D Wintle, 4-7-10 ...... D Gibson 11
25 0400/00- Lily the Grey, F Rimell, 4-7-8 ...... A McGlone 5 15
26 0/0000-0 Top of the Table, D Marks, 5-7-7 ...... W Jesse 8
28 -0000- Pickled Tink, M Scudamore, 4-7-7 ...... Paul Eddery 5 8
30 033320- Dame Sue, S Mellor, 5-7-7 ...... D McKay 13
32 00000/0 Janemar, M Stephens, 6-7-7 ...... — 2
33 0/0400-0 Monday Night, N Mitchell, 5-7-7 ...... R Hills 5 18
34 0000/00 Citadel Roc, J Bradley, 6-7-7 ...... — 10

9-4 Aberfield, 4-1 Camacho, 5-1 Sandra Bella, 13-2 Goblin, 8-1 Wearmouth, 10-1 Sunset Wonder, 12-1 Successor, Black Earl, 16-1 others.

3.45 WELSH DERBY STAKES (3-y-o: £9,913: 1½m)

2 1-03301 Six Mile Bottom (D), H Wragg, 8-10 ...... P Eddery 4
3 10-0232 Admiral's Heir, P Cole, 8-7 ...... P Waldron 3
6 120200 Golden Brigadier, C Brittain, 8-7 ...... P Bradwell 2
8 18-3004 King's General, G Harwood, 8-7 ...... B Rouse 1

6-4 Admiral's Heir, 5-2 King's General, 4-1 Six Mile Bottom, 13-2 Golden Brigadier.

4.15 ROSE HANDICAP (£1,528: 1m)

2 01/3000 Documentary, S Woodman, 6-10-0 ...... N Dawe 7 8
3 020220 Prince of Spain (C), P M Taylor, 6-9-9 ...... S Keightley 7 17
6 0-00041 Noble Philip, M McCourt, 4-9-4 ...... W Nownes 3 18
7 00-0000 Swinging Trio, R Atkins, 5-9-2 ...... R Fox 3
8 000-000 Somers Heir, B Wintle, 6-9-1 ...... C McNamee 5
16 4002-40 Strip Fast, D H Jones, 8-8-9 ...... B Crossley 5 9
17 00-0000 Piel Canela, A Jarvis, 4-8-8 ...... P Cook 6
18 4303-00 Steel City (D), L Cottrell, 7-8-6 ...... M Hills 5 7
19 0300-30 Cherchez La Femme, M Pipe, 5-8-6 ...... M Hills 5 12
20 000-0 Minstrel's Lodge (B), J Edmunds, 4-8-6 ...... R Cochrane 14
22 0000-00 Bewitched, W Wightman, 4-8-4 ...... P Eddery 1
24 102-023 Still Hope (CD, B), R Turnell, 5-8-3 ...... A Clark 5 13
25 0-44304 Tower Win, C Benstead, 4-8-1 ...... B Rouse 15
26 3/0- Hadley Rocket, R Turnell, 4-8-1 ...... R Curant 4
28 000-030 Fair Duel, P Makin, 4-7-12 ...... W Higgins 16
29 400-022 Thrilling, C Thornton, 5-7-12 ...... J Lowe 11
30 0000-0 Sharavogue, C Williams, 4-7-11 ...... D McKay 3
32 000-000 Crimson Satin, J Webber, 5-7-8 ...... P Howard 7 10

11-4 Thrilling, 4-1 Noble Philip, 5-1 Prince of Spain, 13-2 Strip Fast, 8-1 Still Hope, 10-1 Tower Win, 12-1 Documentary, Steel City, 16-1 others.

4.45 FLEUR DE LYS STAKES (Div II: 3-y-o Maiden fillies: £891: 7f)

1 0300-00 Avondale Princess, M McCourt, 8-11 .... Helen Sanderson 7 5
2 Crisp and Keen, M Eckley, 8-11 ...... A O'Hagan 4
5 04 Henrietta Maria, H Price, 8-11 ...... B Rouse 2
7 00-0 Modestine, J Dunlop, 8-11 ...... R Muddle 8
8 040-000 Myra's Pet, R J Williams, 8-11 ...... R Cochrane 12
9 0-3 Pale Moon, B Hills, 8-11 ...... R Street 7
11 000-300 Pitti Donna, C Brittain, 8-11 ...... J Lowe 6
12 0000-00 Ramshackle, W Wightman, 8-11 ...... P Waldron 11
13 00-020 Regency Brighton, M Tate, 8-11 ...... M Hills 5 10
14 4- Roselingo, D H Jones, 8-11 ...... P Cook 1
15 00 Star of Andros (B), R Houghton, 8-11 ...... D McKay 9
17 30 Treoline, J Tree, 8-11 ...... P Eddery 3

11-8 Pale Moon, 11-4 Treoline, 5-1 Pitti Donna, 7-1 Henrietta Maria, 9-1 Myra's Pet, 14-1 others.

Chepstow selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
2.15 Street Market. 2.45 Seven Seas. 3.15 Aberfield. 3.45 Six Mile Bottom. 4.15 Thrilling. 4.45 Pale Moon.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.45 Seven Seas. 3.15 Aberfield. 3.45 Six Mile Bottom. 4.45 Myra's Pet.

Edinburgh

2.0 (2.1) DUNBAR STAKES (3-y-o: Apprentice race: £846: 5f)
SAMI, b or br c by So Blessed—Slipperly (H H Prince Yazid Saud), 8-7 .. J Black (2-1 fav) 1
Blochairn Skolar, G Brown (5-2) 2
Contraria ...... K Willey (9-2) 3
TOTE: Win, 18p; places, 16p, 14p. Dual F: 36p. CSF: 69p. C Huffer, at Newmarket. 1½l, 1l. Burns Monument (20-1) 4th. 7 ran. NR: Lady Peggy.

2.30 (2.31) GLENFUIR STAKES (2-y-o: £1,003: 6f)
SIX LEGS, gr c by Three Legs—Alla Moda (T Allen), 8-11, P Kelleher (11-4) 1
Keep Smiling, K Willey (4-6 fav) 2
Karen's Gem ...... O Gray (13-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 27p; places, 11p, 11p. Dual F: 19p. CSF: 46p. Denys Smith, at Bishops Auckland. 4l, 1l. Naughty Twinkle (25-1) 4th. 7 ran. NR: Coral-lie Reef.

3.0 (3.1) LE GARCON D'OR HANDICAP (£1,749: 6f)
MELBA TOAST, br g by Meldrum—Ivory Coast (Mrs T Chell), 7-7-7 C Leonard (15-2) 1
Dafydd, ... P Hurd (7-2) 2
Rambling River, ... M Wood (8-1) 3
TOTE: Win, £1.41; places, 22p, 16p, 36p. Dual F: £1.85. CSF: £23.53. T Taylor, at Ashbourne. 2½l, nk. Twist' Tween (9-1) 4th. 8 ran.

3.30 (3.31) FORTH ROAD BRIDGE HANDICAP (£897: 1m 7f)
SOMETHING SPECIAL, b c by Queens Hussar—Calling The Tune (A Helaissi), 4-8-7, W McKeon (12-1) 1
Splendid Again, R Fotheringham (9-2) 2
Wild Rosie, J Seagrave (5-4 fav) 3
TOTE: Win, 96p; places, 15p, 22p, 10p. Dual F: £1.33. CSF: £6.01. F Durr, at Newmarket. ¾l, 4l. Winter Sunshine (4-1) 4th. 10 ran.

4.0 (4.1) NEWBATTLE H'CAP (£592: seller: 7f)
HYJILL, br f by No Mercy—Politesse (J Wylie), 4-9-0 N Carlisle (7-1) 1
Eliza de Rich .... B Jones (5-1) 2
Some Cherry ... J Seagrave (5-1) 3
TOTE: Win, £1.15; places, 38p, 12p, 18p. Dual F: 55p. CSF: £24.06. J Fitzgerald, at Malton. 1l, ½l. Hypnotherapist (14-1) 4th. 13 ran. NR: Rehoboam. Winner was bought in for 1,150 guineas.

4.30 (4.34) PENTLAND STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £703: 1m)
HELVIC, b c by Angle Light—Red River (M Shechy) 9-0 J Seagrave (8-1) 1
Tread a Measure .. T Lucas (10-1) 2
Sea Diver .... R Campbell (14-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 80p; places, 20p, 47p, 49p. Dual F: £3.19. CSF: £8.78. C Richards, at Greystoke. 3l, 4l. Arios (3-1) 4th. 11 ran.

5.0 (5.0) NEW HAILES H'CAP (3-y-o: £1,063: 1m 3f)
TARGET PATH, b c by Scottish Rifle—Florabelle (C Nelson) 9-3 T Rogers (6-4 fav) 1
JUSTICE PAO, b g by Reform—Twill (M Yong) 7-7 C Leonard (8-1) 2
Unique Lady ... M Beecroft (7-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 12p, 29p; places, 16p, 14p. Dual F: £2.25. CSF: £1.73. C Nelson, at Lambourn (Target Path), and P Haslam at Newmarket (Justice Pao). Hego's Hero (5-2) 4th. 6 ran.
PLACEPOT: £61.80.

Wolverhampton

6.40: 1, Lucky Joker (7-2); 2, Wollotteen (12-1); 3, Con O'Mara (2-1 fav). 10 ran.
7.5: 1, Anniversary Waltz (5-2); 2, Hasty Dale (20-1); 3, Sir Prize Sing (9-1). Heavenly Scent 15-8 fav. 8 ran. NR: Gentle Touch.
7.35: 1, Castelnau (6-4 fav); 2, Raceaway (50-1); 3, Legal Gambol (9-4). 9 ran.
8.5 and 8.30 races abandoned, section of course too dangerous.

STATE OF GOING (official): Newmarket: good; Chepstow: firm. Tomorrow: Brighton: firm.

Equestrianism

Zatopec is beau of royal show

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

David Tatlow won the *Horse and Hound* champion cup at the ridden show of the Hunter's Improvement Society at the Royal Agricultural Society of England meeting for the *third* time yesterday. In 1977, he won on Bunowen and in 1979 on Lady Inchcape's Dutch-bred Figaro.

Yesterday Tatlow, whose 83-year-old father still rides in the show ring, was on Mr F. Rodford's Zatopec, who was supreme champion at Dublin two years ago for George Chapman, master of the island hounds in County Wexford.

John Downes, who two weeks ago was assessing young thoroughbreds at the National Hunter Show, had the pleasant responsibility of judging the best novice class of the season at 8.30 in the morning. The entry of 20 was dominated by Lady Zinnia Pollock's Beau Brummell, ridden by David Barker; Beau Brummell has already gone on to stand supreme at Royal Windsor and the South of England. Robert Oliver finished third on the improving Jumbo Jet, of whom a judge said admiringly: "I love that varminty bay horse with the white legs and the white face—what a character. I'd buy him!"

Novices must not, by definition, have won a first prize to the value of £15 or over when entries close: As all the big shows close their entries in mid-winter or thereabouts, this ensures that they do not get thrown in with the seasoned horses before they are ready.

At the earlier shows the winning novice is eligible to contest the championship without further exerting himself in the weight class, but here they have to qualify through an open class, under a different judge; in this case it was Alan Lillingston, an Irish international three-day event rider, who owns the Mount Coote stud in County Limerick and was the last amateur to win the Champion Hurdle at Cheltenham.

Lillington loves a galloping horse above all else and he found one in Beau Brummell, who is by the premium stallion Hamood, by Chamier out of Ishkoodah, by Mossborough out of the My Babu mare Papoose, whose dam, Indian Call, was also the dam of Ballymoss and of eight winners of 27 races to the value of £104,960.

Beau Brummell won the heavyweight class very easily, one imagines, but the more flamboyantly ridden Zatopec outgalloped him in the championship.

RESULTS: Riddon Hunters: Novice: 1, Lady Z Pollock's Beau Brummel; 2, Mrs V Hurst's Lookout (R. Trigg); 3, R A Shuck's Jumb Jet (R Oliver). Four-year-olds: 1, R Cawthray's Korper's Cottage (H Hindle); 2, K J Burton's Happy Memories; 3, R Trigg's Touch of Class. Lightweight: 1, P Rackham's Dandy O'Shea; 2, R Healey-Fenton's Cavalry Mount; 3, South Essex Insurance Group's Fairfield (V Toulson). Middleweights: 1, F Rodford's Zatopec; 2, C R Sandison's Glenstall; 3, R Cawthray's Appleby Fair. Heavyweights: 1, Lady Z Pollock's Beau Brummell; 2, South Essex Insurance Group's Assurance; 3, Jumbo Jet. Traxco Stakes: 1, D Broome's Tabac Original; 2, L Dunning's Jungle Bunny; 3, Miss S Mapleson's Beverage and P McMahon's Toyota Streamline.

Cycling

Flying Dutchman justifies his team director's faith

From John Wilcockson
Aulnay-Sous-bois, July 6

Adrian Wijnands, of the Netherlands, scored his second stage victory of the Tour de France in the 161 miles 11th stage from Le Mans today. As at Nantes on Friday the 22-year-old Wijnands showed commendable assurance in the final sprint, this time outpacing nine other breakaway riders around the final lap of a 1.5 mile finishing circuit in this new town suburb of Paris.

Wijnands has been a professional for one year, and his improving performances have fully justified the donfidence shown in him by Peter Post, his TI rally Creda team director, who predicts that his protege will also be a force to reckon with in six-day track racing.

The 11th stage was the longest, but a favourable wind and repeated attacks put the race almost one hour ahead of its expected time schedule. Six "rush" classifications again enlivened the debate between the sprinters, with Sean Kelly, of Ireland, showing a welcome return to form to win the first two. But he has a huge deficit of points to make up on sprint leader Freddy Maertens. This 29-year-old Belgian again figured in four of the rushes despite crashing at Dourdan as the race entered its hectic finale around the southern and eastern outskirts of Paris.

The main weneficiary of Sunday's break, Gilbert Duclos-Lassalle, again tried to steal a march on his rivals by attacking with six others, 40 miles from the finish. But Bernard Hinault, the race leader, was alert to his French rival's tactics and he quickly closed the 10 seconds gap. Ten miles later, Hinault came third in the day's fourth rush, thereby winning another four seconds times bonus to increase his overall lead over the Australian, Philip Anderson, to 41 seconds.

The first rush sprint, at Ormesson-sur-Marne, 16 miles from Aulnay, proved to be the most significant. Ten riders broke clear after a former amateur world champion, Regis Ovion, of France, won the sprint from William Tackaert, of Belgium, and Wijnands. Also in the braeakaway group were a Frenchman, Michel Laurent, lying fifth overall, and the American champion, Jonathan Boyer, a teammate of Hinault.

The10 front runners quickly established a lead of 46 seconds and this margin barely changed in the final 15 miles under a humid sky. There was a sixth rush on the penultimate lap of the short finishing circuit, with Ovion again taking the honours from Eddy Schepers, of Belgium, and Boyer, but a lap later they had no reply to the final impressive surge of Wijnands. TI Rally's happy day was completed by their late signing from Switzerland, Ers Freuler, winning the mass sprint to finish 11th 43 seconds behind.

Theis 68th Tour de France is proving one of the fastest and after 1,063 miles the average is almost 25 mph. There are still 145 of the 150 starters left in the race, but crashes are almost certain to eliminate many more on the feared 12th stage, during which 20 different sections of cobbled farm tracks have to be negotiated along the Belgian border before the finish in Roubaix.

ELEVENTH STAGE: 1, A Wijnands (Netherlands), 6hrs 30min 41sec; 2, J Vandenbroucke (Belgium); 3, W Tackaert (Belgium); 4, R Ovion (France); 5, P Tesniere (France); 6, A B Bourreau (France); 7, E Schepers (Belgium); 8, M Laurent (France); 9, J Boyer (US); 10, H Lubberding (Netherlands). Other placings: 14, P Sherwen (GB), 6hr 31min 24sec; 48, S Kelly (Ireland), 6:31.24; 56, G Jones (GB) 6:31.24.
OVERALL: 1, B Hinault (France), 40hr 51min 46sec; 2, P Anderson (Australia), 40:52.27; 3, G Duclos-Lassalle (France), 40:55.31; 4, J Rodriguez (France) 40:55.50; 5, Laurent, 40:56.17; 6, R Clere (France), 40:57.06; 7, R Claes (Belgium), 40:57.22; 8, L Van Impe (Belgium) 40:57.28; 9, A Fernandez (Spain), 40:57.53; 10, C Criquielion (Belgium), 40:57.55. Other placings: 14, Boyer, 40:58.22; 19, Jones, 40:59.11; 53, Kelly, 41:05.50; 106, Sherwen, 41:21.55.

For the record

Golf

DORION (Quebec): LPGA tournament, final round (US unless stated): 278: J Stephenson (Australia) 69, 66, 70, 73. 279: N Lopez-Melton 70, 72, 68, 69; P Bradley 69, 66, 70, 74. 281: P Hayes 71, 67, 71, 72. 282: S Haynie 68, 69, 74, 71. 283: P Sheehan 71, 71, 72, 69. 284: A Miller 73, 71, 69, 71; H Stacy 73, 71, 70, 70; J Carner 70, 71, 70, 73. 286: A Sheard (SA) 71, 74, 71, 70; S Post (Canada) 73, 71, 71, 71; J-A Washam 71, 69, 70, 76. 288: M Wilkins 77, 74, 68, 69; J Stanger 70, 73, 72, 73; K Martin 73, 70, 71, 74; J Coles 68, 72, 69, 79.

Fencing

CLERMONT-FERRAND: World championships, men's team foil, pool A: Italy; pool B: France; pool C, Poland; pool D, USSR; pool E, Hungary (Ireland eliminated, no wins); pool F, West Germany; pool G, Belgium. Pool H: Argentina 9, Australia 7; Britain 14, Australia 2; Britain 13, Argentina 3 (Britain qualify).

Yachting

GROMITZ (West Germany): Finn Gold Cup World Championship, first race: 1, I Ganahl (Switzerland); 2, L Hjortnaes (Denmark); 3, L Lemieux (Canada).
HYERES: World OK championships, first race: 1, P Cale (Australia); 2, J Derbyshire (GB); 3, G Wooley (GB); 9, T Gore (GB).

Rifle shooting

BISLEY: Royal Navy: Queen's Medal, first stage: 1, Sgt C H Johnson (40 Commando), 175; 2, Po M G Mifflin (Air Command), 171; 3, Cpo P H Hobson (Portsmouth), 162. Army: Queen's Medal, first stage: 1, Cpl Dharmendra Gurung (6th GR), 519; 2, L-Cpl Sanbahadur Limbu (7th GR), 517; 3, Cpl Gahendbahadur Gurung (6th GR), 516; 4, Cpl H G Ashley (Depot Prince of Wales Div), 516. RAF: Wyness Challenge Cup (SMG teams): 1, Coltishall, 446; 2, Kinloss, 410. Old Comrades Challenge Cup: 1, P W Lane-Joynt, 96; 2, T D Morris, 93. SMG championship, first stage: 1, Cpl D J Hughes (Newton), 125; 2, Sqdn Ldr R J Whittingham (Brize Norton), 119; 3, Wing Cdr J H Dickson (Benson), 117.

Part Two of The Return of the Ayatollah

A strange American plan to exploit the 'rescue' disaster — and still free the hostages

With the students inside the embassy



Student revolutionaries scale the US Embassy gates in Tehran: Mohamed Heikal's verdict is that in the final analysis the Iranians lost more than they gained be taking the Embassy staff hostage (above)

In his book *The Return of the Ayatollah*, to be published by André Deutsch in November, Mohamed Heikal, the distinguished Egyptian writer and editor, gives a full account of the Islamic upsurge in Iran. The second extract begins in November 1979, when revolutionary students seized the American Embassy and held its occupants hostage. Shortly afterwards Heikal was phoned by a student leader and invited to visit the Embassy compound. . .

At first I thought the telephone call might be a hoax. A serving ambassador who spoke English had been attached to me by the Iranian Foreign Ministry, and when I told him that I wanted to go to the American Embassy he looked at me as if he thought I was mad. However, I told him that we had better go and see; if it was a hoax no harm would be done. So we set off.

Outside the main gate of the Embassy there was a milling throng of people, and, as I was later to discover, they were there by night as well as by day. If the citizens of Tehran had nothing else to do they would go along to the American Embassy for entertainment and political participation.

There they would find speeches and exhortations directed at them from loudspeakers inside the Embassy walls, and other loudspeakers blaring out martial music, while on the pavements outside there were people selling cassettes of Khomeini's sermons, groups studying the Koran and listening to Islamic teaching, some girls in black *chadors* offering pictures of Khomeini and books about Islam and revolutionary justice, while other girls in blue jeans sold the writings of Lenin and Trotsky and assorted Marxist pamphlets.

This was the revolution in its most visible and characteristic form, and ironically it was all taking place in what had formerly been Franklin Roosevelt Street — now called Ayatollah Talagani Street after the popular divine who died recently.

Five-year siege stores in the PX

After my companion had made his way through the crowd to the Embassy doors and announced us, four revolutionary guards and a girl with a machine-gun emerged. They gave me a boisterous welcome, embracing me — all revolutionaries together! In a rather touching demonstration of their administrative efficiency they presented me and my companion with badges bearing our names, which we had to pin on our jackets, as if we were entering an American defence establishment — not that there was much likelihood of us or our indentities being lost. The badges had to be given up when we left.

I spent four hours inside the Embassy with the students — three hours in discussions and one hour in a conducted tour round the compound. To begin with they assured me that they had found the Embassy prepared to stand a five-year siege, and they took me to a building which was crammed with vast quantities of food — cornflakes, eggs, tins of tuna fish and sardines, cheeses, and so on. "Look at that!" they exclaimed triumphantly, flinging open the door.

"That's not preparation for a siege," I said, "that's a PX." "What's a PX?" they asked. I explained that it was a sort of cooperative grocery store and that all big American institutions abroad, civil or military, had one. I think they felt rather deflated at having to give up the idea of the five-year siege.

It was abundantly clear to me that the students were obsessed with the idea that the Americans might be preparing to mount another counter-coup. Nor was this anxiety without foundation. It was not surprising that the Americans should have searched around for some means of undermining the authority of Khomeini, which seemed in those days to be daily consolidating itself. They were doing their best to build up Ayatollah Kazim Shariatmadari as a rival focus of influence, and were working among the minorities with whom they had in the past had many contacts — the Kurds, the Azerbaijanis, the Baluchis, the Arabs in Khuzistan.

These minorities had all had some part to play in the Revolution and were looking for their reward. They feared that if they did not extract some concessions from the central government now they might never get any, and the Americans were quite ready to work on their impatience. It was impossible to persuade the students or Khomeini that the Shah's journey to the States did not represent the opening of a new stage in the American counter-offensive of which their other activities inside Iran was a part.

I found the students very conscious that the struggle they had embarked upon was going to be a long and difficult one. They knew that their demand for the Shah and his money to be returned to Iran was unlikely to be met, so they were going to have to prepare themselves for a prolonged operation.

Those inside the Embassy had divided the work up among a number of committees. There was one committee responsible for catering — for the food supplies of the hostages and of their guards. The Americans could of course be supplied with suitable food from their own "siege" supplies, supplemented by fresh fruit and vegetables from outside. The students were not keen to help themselves to the American food, however, fearing that it might contain pork.

This was a most extraordinary community — a closed society, in its way as isolated and inward looking as the hostages it had seized, a community fully conscious of the power it was exercising, proud to have the eyes of the world upon it. For years these young men and women had been living a precarious underground existence, many of them suffering at the hands of Savak, the Shah's secret police. Now anything they said or did was assured the attention of all the international microphones and television cameras waiting expectantly outside the Embassy gates. It was an intoxicating change, and sometimes I got the impression that they were talking more to themselves than to anybody else, as if the could hardly believe the freedom of speech and action they had won.

Every member of this community seemed prepared to engage in endless discussions about the nature of Islamic society and Islamic government. They had respect for only one person — Khomeini. They were prepared to defy President Carter or anybody else. They cared nothing at all for the talk of international law, maintaining that the Revolution had created its own law and so could acknowledge no other authority than itself. I felt I was among people who were desperately sincere but woefully lacking in experience.

At my first meeting with the students, 70 to 80 were present to begin with, about 10 of them girls. Most of them were between the ages of about 19 and 25. Some of the men had beards, but not all. They were dressed in an incongruous mixture of clothes they had worn at home and things they had picked up in the Embassy — jeans and combat jackets.

The girls gave the impression of being even more militant than the men — few of then almost frighteningly so. All of them wore Islamic dress, including *chadors*, but without the veil. (The wearing of the *chador* is not nearly as prevalent in revolutionary Iran as many people outside have been led to suppose; and when some days later I asked a colleague of mine, as a test, to check the number of girls in the Foreign Ministry who were wearing *chadors* he found that only two out of fifty were.)

After some time we were joined by other students coming direct from the university, so that by the end there must have been more than a hundred of them.

Our discussion was animated and vivid. The main point, to which they continually returned, was that Islam represented the only possible answer to the West. There was no *hint* that any of them had any use for communism. Profound as was their respect for Nasser, and of course for Mossadeq, they felt that these two had stressed nationalism more than Islam, and they argued that this had led them into dangerous compromises. And for the *murabitun* — the élite among the students — compromise was a word full of the most sinister connotations.

I explained to them that I was an unrepentant believer in Arab nationalism. I pointed out that the two main ingredients which made the Arabs a nation were language and culture, so that if I talked about Arab history and Arab nationalism I was automatically to a great extent talking about Islam. But they refused to accept this argument.

At times the discussion became quite heated. It made me very conscious of the difficulties which obliged Sanjabi, Bani-Sadr, and Yazdi to resign as Foreign Minister, and which made it so difficult for their successor, Qotbzadeh, to operate at all.

As Yazdi later explained to me, he found it impossible to talk to the students. They could afford to be idealists, he said; the Foreign Minister could not. It was a dilemma which had been inherent in the Revolution from the outset — the conflict between dogma and human nature, between religion and history, between the absolute and the relative.

Obliterating 25 years

The last words I heard from the students were "We have obliterated 25 years from the history of Iran." They insisted that they had occupied the Embassy buildings because it was these that had been made the headquarters of the counter-revolution; it was in them that the arrest of Mossadeq and the assassination of Hussein Fatemi, the two leaders of the first stage of the Revolution, had been planned.

So now, after a quarter of a century, the forces of the Revolution had wiped out the shame of its first defeat.

At the beginning of 1980, Heikal was approached in London by "a well known politician", and was asked if he would meet the American Under Secretary of State, Harold Saunders, in an attempt to help the United States to resolve the hostages issue.

The next day the Under-Secretary of State arrived unofficially in London, and we had a private meeting at the flat belonging to my friend. Harold Saunders asked if I was ready to help President Carter, to which I replied that I was ready to help the Iranians, for I felt it was they who stood to gain most from a satisfactory solution of the hostage problem.

It had become plain that the hostages were not only bedevilling Iran's relations with the outside world, but were also complicating the power struggle going on between rival factions inside Iran. It was by then generally — and correctly — assumed that one of the secular leaders would be rewarded with the presidency, while the mullahs would be allowed to maintain control in the Majlis.

Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh was hoping that a group of French lawyers, working on behalf of the Iranian Government, would succeed in obtaining an order for the arrest of the Shah, who was then in Panama, and that this would enhance his chances of the presidency. But Qotbzadeh failed to realize that the only thing which counted was the backing of Khomeini, and this was to go to Bani-Sadr and not to him.

After Bani-Sadr had been duly elected at the end of January, the Americans thought he would be able to arrange for the release of the hostages — which only showed how little they understood the true position inside Iran. At the same time they tried to work through the United Nations, and the Security Council called on the services of the Secretary-General, Kurt Waldheim, who, with the prospect of a second term of office looming in 1982, was nothing loth. Meanwhile all sorts of volunteers were offering themselves as intermediaries, knowing that, thanks to the American media's obsessive interest in the hostages, this was the surest road to instant publicity.

The Americans were *the* more ready to clutch at any straw because they had no direct contact at all with the Iranians, and consequently reacted violently to every rumour coming out of the country. There was a moment, for example, before the UN mission arrived in Tehran, when the Americans were extremely agitated over reports that the students planned to kill all the hostages rather than hand them over to the mission, should this be ordered by their Government.

I was able to confirm from friends in Tehran and Qom there was absolutely no foundation for this rumour, but it was depressing to find a super-power not simply badly informed but totally unable to understand the thinking of a people with whom they had been in the closest contact *for 30 years or more*.

I had a number of other meetings with Harold Saunders and with various Iranian officials, but broke them off after the disastrous Tapaz rescue attempt had effectively sabotaged all attempts at mediation. But the Americans did not give up, and not long afterwards I was again contacted by the same friend who had arranged the original meeting with Harold Saunders.

He had, he said, received a communication from *Washington which seemed* to him so strange that the only thing he could do was to hand it over to me. It turned out to be a directive, intended to be used by me in a new approach which it was hoped I would agree to make to the authorities in Tehran.

It was indeed a strange document, and as an illustration of how far removed from reality American thinking had moved I cannot do better than quote it verbatim.:

> *The concept is to* have Heikal go to Iran and present to Bani-Sadr a way to use rescue disaster to get the hostages released and the issue behind him. Heikal would persuade him of the unique opportunity this represents for him to ride the crest of Islamic nationalism, to solidify *his* own position. To the extent Khomeini shares the desire to be rid of the problem the concept could be presented to him.
>
> The themes Heikal can draw on are as follows:
>
> A. The success of Iran's revolution has been clearly and finally demonstrated *with* the humiliating defeat of the US Government's rescue mission. God has shown the world that, no matter how powerful the enemy, righteousness accrues to the aggrieved party, and in this case the moral superiority of the Islamic Republic is there for all to see. Therefore:
>
> *B.* The American hostages have served the *purpose* Iran has wanted. They have served as a pretext to show the world dramatically the evils of the Shah's regime and the US Government's support for it, and America's *inability* to mount the rescue operation *is* the second and final attestation to the justness of their being taken. (For example, the Iranian act brought about an American reaction which only underscored in its failure the message which Iran originally wanted to get across.) The hostages just are not needed any longer.
>
> C. The hostages will be released. Iran never intended them any harm anyway. The *gesture* dramatizes Islam's magnanimity and compassion. There was never any hatred for the American people, only the US Government. (*Let the hostages go now and make the* Americans look even more foolish and inept. Perhaps fly them out via Tapaz along with newspaper correspondents and note down their disparaging comments, etc.). Iran and Islamic Republic emerge as both victorious and morally superior.
>
> D. The captors emerge victorious and are national heroes. They have not hurt anybody. They have honoured the dictates of the Imam. They will be rewarded amply by the Government, and recognized especially by the Imam. It may be the last time the captor force can be gotten off the compound without somebody in Iran losing face in the process.
>
> E. The release itself *should* be announced by Iran itself as being a dramatic act of clemency and mercy for the hostages, which was taken by Khomeini himself. The procedure for release affords Iran tremendous propaganda opportunity, cloaking the whole miserable five months in an aura of decency and mercy. Iran thus refurbishes the image of Islam, something all Moslems in the world would wish to happen. The US Government, as opposed to the American people, is again scored for its enmity towards just causes, and in no way represents lessening of Iran's battle with US Government or a compromise with it. End message.

I was to get other messages from Washington after that, but my information from Tehran was that all lines of communication with the Americans had become hopelessly mixed up. The Iranians had no idea who was supposed to be talking to whom, or which of the many *signals* they were receiving represented the real American attitude.

More a loss than a gain

It was at this *point* that I and some others suggested that it would be more sensible to drop the idea of intermediaries. The *Algerian role* suggested itself as an alternative. Here was a country which already represented Iranian interests in America, which had a government that was both Islamic and revolutionary, and which was served in Washington by an extremely able ambassador, Abdel Karim Ghuraib. It proved to be he who was able to set in motion the process of negotiation which was brought to a successful conclusion in January 1981.

I think it has to be admitted that in the *final* analysis the Iranians lost more over the hostages than they gained. True, they had, through the hostages, humiliated their arch-enemy, America, but they were not, as they liked to boast, the first to humble a superpower. The real defeat for the Americans was the fall of the Shah. There was no need to add to that, and the continued detention of the hostages was used by America to isolate Iran and to make its rulers look both *ruthless and incompetent*.

I can understand Khomeini's point of view. When I said to him that taking the hostages was contrary to international law, his answer was to ask what benefit international law had ever brought to Iran. Had it prevented the Shah from laying his hands on the country's wealth? Had it stopped the Americans for violently overthrowing a constitutional Iranian government and killing its leaders? I had to admit that *it had not*.

"Very well," said Khomeini. "We do not consider that international law has ever been respected when it applies to Iran, and we do not see why we should respect it now ourselves." However reasonable this argument might be, it was not one which was readily understood by the rest of the world, and as the dispute over the hostages dragged on it became less and less convincing.

Tomorrow
The mind of the Ayatollah

The Great Mosque: fanatics who failed

One of the most extraordinary incidents in recent Middle Eastern history, can be directly attributed to the influence of the Iranian Revolution. This was the attempt in December 1979 by a group of fanatics to take over the Great Mosque in Mecca.

A cardinal element in the belief of the Shi'is is, that the Imam will eventually return to fill the world with justice. But the idea of Mahdi, one guided by God, who will restore the faith and usher in a golden age, is a popular belief among Sunni Moslems also. The Mahdi whose followers conquered most of the Sudan in the 1880s is only one of many such leaders who have arisen throughout history.

A well-known saying attibuted to the Prophet Mohammed declared that at the beginning of every century (calculated by the Hijra calendar) a messenger will appear, bearing his (the Prophet's) name, and will be recognized by the people in the Great Mosque at Mecca between the *Hajar* (the Black Stone) and the *Maqam Ibrahim*. 1979 saw the beginning of the fourteenth century according to the Hijra calendar, just as the emergence of the Sudanese Mahdi marked the beginning of the thirteenth.

As the new century approached there was a general atmosphere of expectancy among the pious. They recalled the Prophet's words and they were conscious of the resurgence of Islam, particularly in Iran; some, indeed, went so far as to identify Khomeini as the long-awaited Imam.

One of those strongly affected by this apocalyptic atmosphere was a Saudi Arabian called Juhaiman el-Oteibi, a man of commanding presence, a Wahhabi fundamentalist of the strictist and most puritanical sort. Although he had never been in Egypt, Oteibi had had a small book called *The Real Islam* printed by one of the small presses near el-Azhar. It attracted no attention. He had fallen out with the Saudi authorities and had been arrested, moved to Kuwait and deported.

Then he came across a young man called Abdullah Qahtani. Here indeed was someone bearing the name of the Prophet, for Mohammed's father's name was Abdullah and Qahtan was the legendary ancestor of the Arabs. Oteibi persuaded Qahtani of the great destiny awaiting him, and took him round the tribes to present the Mahdi to them. There can be no doubt that he was activated by purely religious motives; had he wished to stage a coup he would have gone to Riyadh, not to Mecca. As it was, he collected about 400 people round him, armed tribesmen with a tradition of warfare and ready to die for the cause in which they now generally believed.

Oteibi, however, *did* not expect to die. He was convinced that when he showed Qahtani to the people in the Mosque they would recognize him for what *he was* and give *him* their acceptance *(bay'a)*.

His preparations were made with military precision. Some months before the appointed day he began storing arms and supplies in the cellars beneath the Msque. These *serdabs*, as they are called, provided an underground warren where he could work undetected. (In the old days, when travelling was much more difficult than it is today, many pilgrims stayed behind in Mecca after the *haj* ceremonies were over, either because they were too ill to move or because they had no money for the return journey. In the cellars they could find refuge, but in these days of affluence and air travel the refuge was no longer.)

When the day came, Oteibi and his followers entered the Mosque from their underground hideaway. He seized the microphone used by the preacher of the sermon and harangued the congregation: "Your attention, O Moslems! Allahu Akbar! The Mahdi has appeared! He is here between the *Hajar* and the *Maqam*! Remember the words of the Prophet! Now is the time! This is the man! Bismillah ar-Rahman ar-Rahim!"

But his words fell on deaf ears. The people did not respond as Oteibi had thought they would. They watched in bewilderment, some leaving hurriedly, some staying out of curiosity, but there was no sign of a spontaneous move to give the people's *baya'* to the Mahdi. Then the guards moved in, and the shooting started. Oteibi too was armed, and his followers knew what to do. They occupied the minarets, which gave them control over the entrances to the Mosque as well as its interior.

King Khaled and his government were taken completely by surprise and had no idea how to act. This was, after all, the holiest place in the whole Islamic world. What would be the reaction if *they* used *tanks to* break open the doors of the Mosque, which the insurgents had closed? For days both the army and the National Guard showed themselves quite incapable of bringing the situation under control.

What the Saudi authorities were trying to do was to find a way of listening to the insurgents, who had retreated to the *serdabs*, and so learn what they were planning to do. They found an underground path which led them close to the insurgents, but as soon as troops tried to force their way in by it they found themselves exposed to fire from the defenders.

So a team of *commandos* specially trained outside for this sort of operation had to be flown in. By surrounding the whole area occupied by the unsurgents, and with the use of sensitive listening devices and gas, they were eventually able to kill or capture all of them — but not until fifteen days after the first attack.

Power and passion/Bel Mooney

Lay the myth to rest: women are really not the gentle sex



Bel Mooney

Last week justice caught up at last with more Nazi thugs, reminding us yet again that the old excuse of "obeying orders" does not excuse a single human being from responsibility for his or her own actions — not at the Bastille, nor at Mi Lai, nor at Majdanek. Apart from provoking the thought that it might be a good idea to make the wearing of the swastika — sported proudly now by our home-bred thugs — illegal as an offence against public order and decency, the trial in Düsseldorf carried a significant lesson for women.

Once Hermine Ryan and Hildegard Lächert were little girls, probably rocking flaxen-haired dolls in their little arms and crooning "Guten Abend, gute Nacht . . ." They grew up, donned uniforms and power and became The Mare and Bloody Brigitta, relishing the sensation of toecap against bone and the sound of human screams. There, in the obscenity of Majdanek, they proved their equality: an equality of evil.

If I say that the crimes and the punishment of those two women are a blow for the women's movement, do not think me cynical, nor that I am equating our demand for equality and respect with the bestiality of two warped women. No — there is a powerful myth that needs to be laid to rest, urgently and finally — and Ryan and Lächert have trodden heavily on its grave. We are not the gentle sex, nor have we ever been; and it is a disservice to mankind to assume that half of it has the monopoly of gentleness and compassion.

Of course, most men like to think of women as gentle, intuitive, swayed by pleasant emotions. It fixes us forever in a useful and admirable role — smoothing pillows, addressing our minds to babies' bottoms, and being there at night with the slippers warming, the casserole bubbling, and the tender inquiry, "How was your day, dear?"

I am not mocking that picture, because there in nothing laughable about people ministering to each other out of love, and if one ministers more than the other and both are happy — so be it. The trouble is, though such caring may be a woman's private choice, it comes to be a sort of general requirement for the sex. And still many men think complacently with Keats, "God! She is a milk-

white lamb that bleats

For man's protection."

God! and our crimes are crimes of passion or of hormone, as we scamper after our emotions like pussycats after china bowls of cream, with clichés tied around our necks.

It is a myth that women bolster. A few weeks ago I did a television interview with a representative of the 300 Group, which aims to get more women into Parliament, and instil more women with the confidence to think that one day they might try. One thing the admirable women said has been bothering me ever since: that if more women become MPs they will be, somehow, different, better, more understanding, more caring. Now that is just another way of perpetrating the milk-white lamb stereotype that bleats, if not for man's protection, for his admiration.

Cyril Connolly expressed what is the delusion of many women as well as most men. "When every unkind word about women has been said, we still have to admit...that they are nicer than men. They are more devoted, more unselfish, and more emotionally sincere."

Much as I would like that to be true, the suspicion that it is nonsense nags like a sore tooth. I am as committed as any sensible woman to the cause of equality, but surely we must start by being scrupulously honest and rigorously logical about who we are and what we want. Yes, let us see more women in Parliament, in industry, in the trade union hierarchy, and in the chair at British Rail as well as at many committees.

But this vision of gentle people passing gentle laws, and never shouting each other down, and feeling (for women feel these things) pity for the poor and compassion for the single mother and indignation on behalf of the oppressed in the Third World (show a woman a picture of a starving child and tears will fill her eyes)...this vision of a female Utopia is another myth. The land of the Houyhnhnms was not ruled by mares. In any case, remember The Mare.

There is no evidence that can lead to the conclusion that women in authority exhibit those miraculous and virtuous qualities that are traditionally supposed to be feminine, nor that they identify with issues other women care about. There is no reason to suppose that a deeply conservative woman MP is more likely to be sympathetic to questions about abortion, divorce or child benefit than a liberal male; no reason to think that Nancy Reagan will be mnore concerned about the situation of poor black women in the deep south than the maintenance of America's full defence capability.

Horrified world attention fixed upon Frau Ryan and Frau Lächert because they are women, and women are not supposed to behave like that. But *people* are not supposed to behave like that, and the most ardent feminist cannot suppose that had the SS and SA been run by women the Nazi atrocities would not have taken place.

The worst abuse committed feminists pour upon the Prime Minister is that she is the living embodiment of the male-substitute theory; they accuse her of being just like a man. It begs the question of what it means to be like a man or like a woman. If Roy Hattersley suddenly shows how deeply and emotionally he feels about the Labour Party, is he accused of being womanish?

It is remarkably unfair of women who want other women to reach positions of power and influence to turn round and accuse Mrs Thatcher of being like a man when she exhibits the sort of toughness that power demands. Mrs thatcher is as hard-headed as Denis Healey and as wily as Harold Wilson — because she is a *politician*. She is as tough as even Peter Shore or Ian Gilmour would have to be were they (singly, not together), to inhabit Downing Street. Although the Prime Minister's particular brand of inflexibility may be her own private way of scotching the "little woman who changes her mind" myth, her sex is no more relevant to her policies than it was to the election.

So, if, as I am saying, the only thing that matters in politics is what a person is like, not what sex, why do I still thump my tub and say that more women should whinney instead of bleat and get themselves into positions of power? It is not because I think they will be better at it, nor because I think they could force a return to the compassionate society — or anything so fanciful; but simply because it is essential to the health of a democracy to have the greatest possible number of its people interested in politics

Traditionally the average woman is bored by all that — and small wonder when you consider the braying insults that emanate from the mother of Parliaments, the intellectual ineptitude of half the Tory back benches, and the dead *politbureau* rhetoric that entombs empathy at Labour Party conferences. Up until now politics has been conducted by men for men; the more women heave themselves into positions of power, and are seen to be achieving, the less that will be so.

People are imitative. Just as we need black policemen and a black middle class to give young West Indians a new self-image, so we need more women to represent the people, to show other women that their equality is as unquestionable as their numbers. But we do not need myths, nor special pleading. If you accept that women are as capable as men of building a heaven, you must not be surprised if we also demonstrate ruthlessness, corruption, amd cunning

Fashion/Suzy Menkes

A new role for Pucci

Emilio Pucci has gone back to his roots. The founding father of modern Italian fashion whose palazzo pyjamas created jet set style, has now turned his attentions to his native Florence.

Around the world, and especially at the international resorts, his vibrantly colourful clothes still have their place in the sun. New projects are perpetually and progress, particularly in the massive American market, and Europe will soon be seeing his cheery sportswear an elegant lingerie.

But while the shops of Florence are now filled with the soft, sporty separates and sizzling silks that he invented, Marchese Pucci himself has taken in a further task. He is fighting to keep alive the crafts and skills that have flourished in Florence since the Renaissance.

In the cool dark heart if his marble palazzo lie his campaign headquarters. Unlike the bright upstairs offices decorated with framed Pucci scarves, these rooms have faded frescoes. Here, instead of the hum of the electric sewing machine or the buzz of computer-graded pattern cutting, are a tranquil bunch of work people sewing every stitch and seam by hand.

The most splendid work is the intricate rhinestone and bead embroidery, picking out the Pucci patterns, just exactly as real jewels used to be encrusted on to the rich Renaissance costumes 500 years ago.

On the banks of the Arno lies another of Marchese Pucci's projects: a silk factory preserved in its vine-leaved setting like one of the jewelled cameos on sale on the Ponte Vecchio.

Inside the pink-washed stone walls (with the inevitable tidemark of the destructive 1966 flood) are the ancient hand looms, including one designed by Leonardo da Vinci.

Far from being museum pieces, these are working models at which the silk weavers (newly trained as well as experienced hands) make the sumptuous silk textiles for stately homes, for smart interior decorators, and for people who come to the factory to buy figured brocade or crunchy silk burlapp made from a rainbow spectrum of fine silk threads.

Emilio Pucci subsidizes these ancient crafts and skills because he does not want to see them die and because he believes that there is already a reaction against utility and mass production.

"In the past you had to add a dimension of beauty to sell things. There was a certain taste and love put into it," he says. "Modern society offers people an immense number of options and people are already exercizing their choice. I know that people will eat off paper plates — but not for ever."

"In Florence we do have incredibly intelligent and gifted artisans," explains Marchese Pucci, who, like a good Renaissance all-rounder, is a politician, wine producer and witty raconteur, as well as a designer. "You can do anything under the sun here in craft terms. You only have to suggest an idea for it be be perfected into artistry."

Nobody who has lived under the warm pink dust cloud of Florence could fail to imbibe its art. The new "Pucci" perfume, launched this month in England, has Botticelli's head of Venus on its packaging (even if its colour is not so much shell pale, but more the bright Pucci pink the Italians call "Emilio Rosa.")

Pucci himself worries about labour costs (now £7 an hour for hand craft work) and the new union-dominated labour laws that are forcing out small craft companies. He is an active political campaigner for change

But he is also a most engaging, romantic and amusing man whose continuing success must be a reflection of his own forceful personality (he comperes his own fashion shows with risqué stories and anecdotes).

When will this many-faceted man write his autobiography? "Never," he replies. "I am not interested in my past. I believe only in the future."

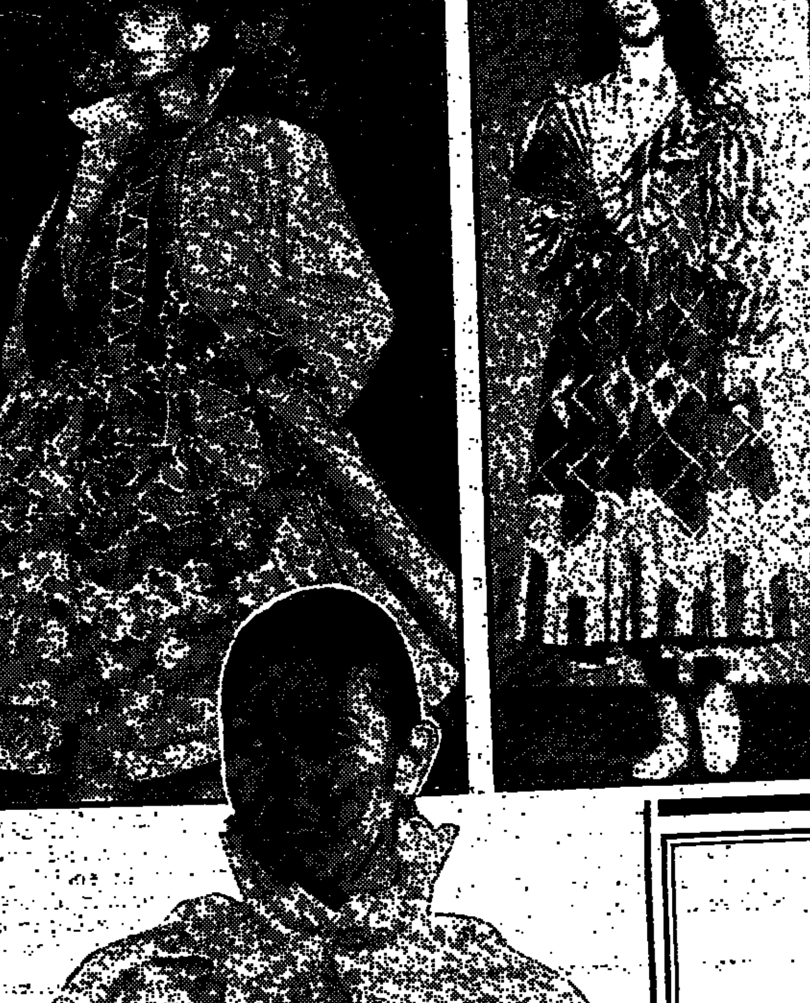
Emilio Pucci's clothes are available in London at his boutique at 12a Cadogan Place, London SW1 and his perfumes at Harrods, Harvey Nichols, Dickins and Jones.



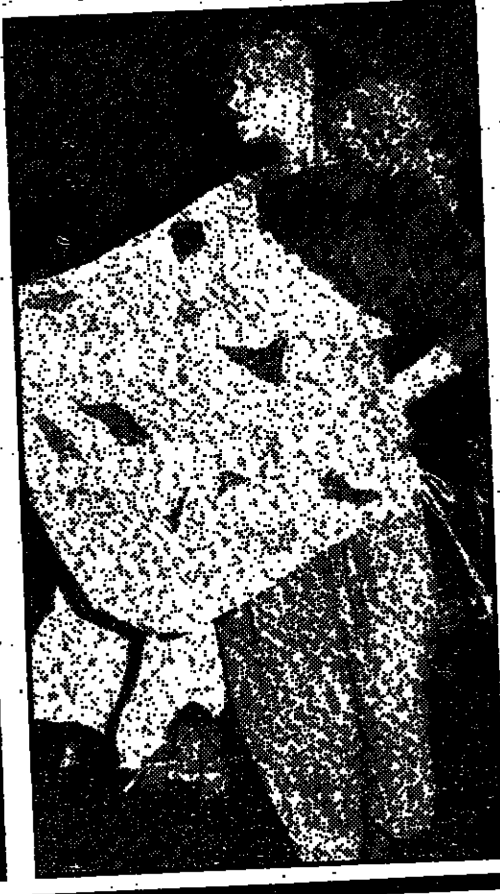


Photograph by John Adriaan

Emilio Pucci photographed against the frescoes in his couture workrooms at the Palazzo Pucci in Florence with his rhinestone and bead embroideries.









Top left: Hot pink coat over drop-waist dress and underskirt in Boussac print. By Feizal Virani of Kingston Polytechnic.

Top centre: Blue white and gold Regency print dress. By textile student Corinne Drewery of St Martin's School of Art.

Top right: Ginger and ochre suede T-shirt, apricot suede trousers and ragged chamois leather shawl with multi-coloured chamois appliques. By Tina Parsons at the Royal College of Art, School of Fashion Design.

Above: Frilled cotton blouse, broderie anglaise shorts and paisley printed apron skirt. By Julie Smithson of Harrow College of Art for a second-year project using paisley and broderie anglaise.

Photographs by Malcolm Clarke and Harry Kerr.

All of a pattern — and more

This year's art college students have an exceptional gift with pattern and print. Swirls of colour, designs geometric, floral and romantic, have been the recurring theme of the summer shows. And the way that the prints have been used — for strong and simple dress shapes, as well as the more predictable separates — have been inspiring.

The students also think that they have a special skill with suede and leather. Never in the field of fashion have so many animals been slaughtered for art as at the RCA, where Tina Parsons' ragged chamois leather shawls appliqued with a kaleidescope of coloured pieces set the tone for the 12 designers in the show.

Elaine Chaloner's big separates in sheepskin, and Lizzie Davis' punched suede in Restoration shapes were very much on the airwaves of international fashion, set by the Italian Gianni Versace or the American Calvin Klein. It is a luxury to design clothes for a fashion consious élite.

The most successful clothes come when the students are working within a firm framework, like Harrow's second year project with paisely and broderie anglaise. A lot of students try too hard to conceal their talents under a complication of tasselled belts, tabards and Arab sashes. At the Kingston show I welcomed the rare students like Linda Grose who produced uncluttered shapes, (especially her handknitting and her effective childrens clothes). Both men and children seem to get a better deal from designers than women, who are landed with the bizarre (like white-laced leather bondage bodices by Fiona Dealey at St Martin's who is clearly aiming at the sex shop further up the Charing Cross Road).

Sue Nicholson's menswear (at the RCA) has already inspired Harrods to look at her jacket designs. She ought, like other imaginative yet practical designers, to be offered a job in an established fashion house. But she feels that her only hope is to go abroad.

Britain has now become the major supplier of design talent ot fashion houses in Italy, France and increasingly to America (although they are the only other country to have a college system faintly similar to our own).

Visiting talent spotters are especially interested in textile students, for they can buy designs by the drawing (at about £75 a piece) which can become a linch pin of a fabric or fashion collection.

Daniel Hechter was very interested in using her fabrics for his sportswear collection, Joy Matthews at St Martin's told me. You bet he was, for under the guidance of tutor Nathalie Gibson, St Martin's have produced some stunning designs, like Corinne Drewery's Regency collection alive with cherubic Italian angels or the vivid coral reef and tropical seashore collection of Jacqui Lodge and Liz Cichos.

The nice contrast between textile and fashion students was pointed up by Liverpool, who showed their garments on one floor and their textiles on another at the Royal Society of Arts. Until Principal Charles Metcalfe introduced me to his nine fashion students, I would have written off much of their work as student fantasies, like Corrine Hatton's extraordinary crinoline of nylon curtain fabric, or Jane Hamnett whose cabaret costumes are her bid for a job in television.

By contrast, textile student Grace Ochero has already seen her design for Arena swimsuits worn by the British team in the 1980 Olympics.

A few British textile companies are offering design studio places to students. But what chance have fashion students of finding a niche at a very difficult time for the industry? Most jobs inevitably go to experienced designers, says Joanna Neicho, of Indesign. Their recruitment division handles the capable and practical designers who will probably be working for manufacturers who supply Marks and Spencer (in the audience at the best college shows.)

Indesign draws a distinction between the big name London art colleges and specialist practical polytechnics, and especially welcomes the Contour School (for undies) at Leicester, which fulfils a particular need.

I would quite like to have seen what fashion students can do with the basic bra and pants. And doesn't anyone in our chilly climate, want to cut cloth into a winter coat?

Liverpool: why the clue to violence is economic not racial

by Philip Waller

Fellow and Tutor in Modern History, Merton College, Oxford

The Chief Constable of Merseyside, Mr Kenneth Oxford, has blamed the weekend rioting in Liverpool Toxteth on local hooligans. The destruction and looting, he claims, were the set purpose, not a casual consequence, of the disturbance; although many among this anarchic and criminal party had black skins, it was not exclusively composed of blacks and the issue was not racial.

No mere academic observer should lightly disregard the witness of policemen on the spot. But a criminal element is only menacing insofar as it can locate itself in, and feed upon the genuine grievances of a community.

Two broad dimensions to the Toxteth disturbances should be considered. One is the series of riots in other parts of the country. It would be surprising if there was no connexion. That there is an imitative and competitive aspect in communal disorders is indicated from a variety of experiences in the past, in many an industrial dispute, in spasms of adolescent gang warfare, or in the prolonged sectarian upheavals of Northern Ireland.

The second dimension to the Toxteth disturbances is altogether more intriguing, and that is the particular Liverpool quality, which may give us a clue to answer the question, why Liverpool and not Manchester, Birmingham or elsewhere?

Liverpool has not enjoyed a history free from disorder but for mainly economic rather than racial reasons.

The first cause of the traditional Liverpool tumult is derived from the Protestant-Catholic fissure. The Irish problem was translated to Liverpool with the thousands of Irish people who settled there and who made up between a quarter and a third of the entire population of the city, in the late nineteenth century.

The preference of the politicians for too long was to harness these clashes to the political parties rather than to address the associated social and economic needs of the different committees and to reconcile them. This conflict matters less in Liverpool now, as the proportion of Irish born is insignificant and as religious devotion has dwindled; only fitfully, in debates over education or moral expression (like abortion does it surface.

The second cause was the immigration of east European Jews, fleeing the pogroms of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It brought no disorder to Liverpool comparable to that in east London; but the concern which the Liverpool trades council expressed at that time about the invasion of the tailoring, furniture and footwear trades indicated that a sudden increase of workers in a limited range of occupations inescapably engenders social distress.

> **'Uneloquent though they may have been, the rioters have something to say, and that is about the intolerable circumstances they have been condemned to endure'**

In the 1880s the emergence of a Chinese community in Liverpool did result in physical violence. A particular source of animus against the Chinese was the contemporary political controversy over legislation to restrict alien immigration, and a concern for the purity of the so-called Anglo Saxon race; but the yellow peril did not exercise many beyond a few deranged social Darwinists.

And the Liverpool Chinese, while still in part continuing to live in a core area around Pitt Street have spread and married into the general community with relatively little fuss.

The history of the blacks in Liverpool replicates certain features of the Irish and Chinese experiences but has special forms too. The first point of emphasis should be that the Liverpool black community is in part very old established and in origin west Africans as well as west Indies. It settled from the late nineteenth century, by and large from black seamen employed on the elder Dempster and other west African shipping lines. Hence some at least of the Liverpool blacks are third generation Liverpudlians. For the most part they have excited little notice, although some anti-Chinese demonstrators in Edwardian times attempted to include them in their campaign, and there were several confrontations between blacks and whites in May-June 1919 and in July-August 1948.

But to nominate isolated incidents "race riots" is to imply that particular acts of aggression represent the broad and "true" attitudes of entire communities. This is almost certainly wrong, for again, like the Liverpool Chinese, there has been a remarkably high rate of intermarriage with the native community. During the Second World War when West Indian workers were added to the Liverpool African community in order to accelerate more productivity, this swelled the number of adult male blacks in Liverpool from about 500 to 3,500.

The tensions that erupted in 1948, however, were comparable to those of 1919 and were mainly economic in character, namely the displacement of black labour recruited during the wartime emergency by returning ex-servicemen. Significantly, though, there was no incidence of street clashes.

Black seamen had also been singled out among other "aliens" by a Liverpool MP, who in 1931 was concerned about the shrinking employment prospects of the port during the great depression.



'Where do we land?'

In a recently published study of Liverpool's history in the last hundred years, I argued the matter thus:

"Some parallels exist between the sense of injury and frustration felt by Irish communities in Liverpool from the 1840s and the grievances about status and security felt by coloured communities from the 1940s. There was the same tendency to be supplied with shabby and expensive housing; in work to be left the dirty jobs, to be accused of accepting lower wages and inferior conditions, to be overlooked in promotion, and to be more vulnerable to redundancy and unemployment; in social relations the same tendency to isolation, clustering in certain districts; and in habits and behaviour to be thought outlandish, passionate, and disorderly. In numbers the new immigrants are less considerable than the old Irish, but colour and race lend a novel and aggressive distinction to them, which is hardly softened by the Liverpool wit that calls a negro a smoked Irishman."*

Riots, Martin Luther King once famously decreed, are the voice of the unheard. It is probable that the Chief Constable of Merseyside is correct to observe that some groups which participated in the disorders did so with criminal intent. Looting has accompanied not a few disturbances in Liverpool and elsewhere in the past and doubtless will again. But it seems equally indisputable that uneloquent though they may have been, the rioters have something to say, and that is about the intolerable circumstances which they have been condemned to endure.

What politicians must avoid is politicizing the "racial" aspect of the disturbances. That this is a part of the problem is clear but it mostly seems a chance consequence of the economic conditions the coloured communities should not have to shoulder a political burden on top of their economic misfortunes.

* *Democracy and Sectarianism. a political and social history of Liverpool 1868-1939. Published by Liverpool University Press, 1981, £24.50.*

Learning to live with education's slimmer figure

What in the world possessed a decent, hard-working scholar like Randolph Quirk to abandon his academic work to become Vice-Chancellor of London University? The Quain Professor of English Language and Literature at University College, London, is enthroned on the oldest chair of English in the country. No previous Quain Professor since 1828 has left the chair except feet first or to honourable retirement.

Quirk's life work, the majestic survey of English usage that he started 25 years ago, has reached a critical point. An intricately organized programme of writing has started to produce the vast *A Grammar of English* by 1982. The careful eye of scholarship little notes nor long remembers the names of Vice-Chancellors. Quirk's name will be remembered centuries from now for his pioneering work on living grammar. Why, in the name of all true scholars from Aristotle to Einstein, chuck all that to preside over what some might describe as the decimation and others as the demise of higher education at the University of London by imposition of government cuts? The busts of previous Quain Professors in his room at University College, papered floor to ceiling with books, looked startled out of their customary gravity.

Randolph Quirk spent 37 days in the wilderness agonizing about the decision. It is significant that, when the University of London rightly felt itself threatened, its democratic processes for selecting a Vice-Chancellor should have fallen upon somebody so completely identified with research and teaching, and not at all with academic politics and administration. Quirk is a true scholar who believes in academic excellence. When in doubt, London University got itself a man who, however deficient in managerial and political skills, believes passionately in the values of the Senior Common Room.

He believes that they must be maintained in spite of the cuts: "Just as we were able to demonstrate after Robbins that more does not necessarily mean worse, so we can demonstrate that less does not have to mean worse. But there is great danger to the system if you try to make such changes too fast or too crudely across the board."

He says: "The idea that universities cannot tolerate change is manifest nonsense. We changed the system beyond recognition in the eight years after Robbins. Universities should be in the vanguard of change. It is not change that is dangerous, but change that is too fast and ill-considered."

He took the poisoned chalice of the Vice-Chancellorship because he truly believes that the British university system is the best in the world and must stay the best: "Nowhere else do you get three years of concentrated education in constant touch with your teachers. Nowhere else do you get the custom-building of individual character and individual learning. The staff-student ratio is far more favourable here than in other countries, and we deploy staff more usefully. Any student in a British university knows that there is a don devoted to his or her particular intellectual formation."

The new Vice-Chancellor congratulates the University Grants Committee for the way they have managed their virtually impossible task: "They have taken extraordinary care within their abilities and the financial restraints, to ensure that the best remains the best, and possibly even improves; that the universities continue to serve the country and to preserve the wide range of studies; and that modest increases are made in such necessary fields as technology. They have let the cuts come where they will do the least damage.

"Of course the cuts will be painful, but the increase by 100 per cent in the Sixties was painful also. If we can arrange them with the same care as the UGC in our individual universities, they can be healthy rather than damaging. The loss of 10 per cent from the body academic, if carried out with care and deliberation, can be as beneficial as a loss of 10 per cent weight from the body Howard."

He thinks it is unfortunate that the UGC considers only universities, not higher education as a whole. "It worries me greatly that, while the Government is trying to be fair to the other side of our binary system, the polytechnics are being rationalized and cut independently. There is no method of comparing the performance of university with polytechnic, or even polytechnic with polytechnic. If we end up with a rational system of higher education in this country, it will be by luck rather than good judgment."

Quirk strides up and down the Quain Professor's room, waving his arms and tossing back his quiff: "It may not be a popular view, but it is the truth: the £1,000m that goes on higher education is well spent. The Government and our society get damned good value for their money. It is our job to see that you continue to get the best.

When Lord Scarman came to his room to tell him that he was the unanimous choice of the appointments committee as Vice-Chancellor, Randolph Quirk asked: "Why me? Why not one of these 364 distinguished economists who have signed a letter to *The Times* today? Why not one of the 64 Fellows of the Royal Society on the payroll of London University? Medicine and heavy science are the conspicuous strengths of London." London has had more FRS Vice-Chancellors than a prudent man would shake a test tube at; Quirk is the first Fellow of the British Academy.

Eventually he said yes, partly out of sense of duty. He reckons that if you are privileged to do research and teach in a university, and so have a right to govern the organization that employs you, you must do your bit.



Professor Quirk: from academic chair to hot seat.

Quirk also said yes because he likes a huge challenge, and is determined to preserve the high excellence of the University of London and of British universities generally.

It would be a black day if Randolph Quirk were to be lost for ever from the lecture-hall (discoursing inimitably about such mysteries as why *data* is becoming a singular like "sugar"), the study, and the Survey of English. Luckily it is not going to happen. He is not abandoning the groves and grooves of Academe completely for the corridors of power. He is being allowed to keep his room at UCL.

He has always worked an eight-day week, starting when other men are peering bleakly at their breakfast coffee. After six months in office he will begin to slip back to academic work on Saturdays and Sundays. The Survey goes on. *The Grammar of English* will be written on time. No doubt there will be witty lectures, whose irrelevance will be subtly relevant. The most definitive grammar of the most important language on earth will carry majestically on. And Randolph Quirk will continue to embody and to preserve the excellence of English scholarship.

Philip Howard

The diplomatic alternative to the cuts at Bush House

Diplomacy, according to the *Oxford English Dictionary*, is the management of international relations by negotiation, but that is too limited a definition. The collection and dissemination of information have long been essential functions of diplomacy, which is why ambassadors invite journalists to dinner despite the aversion of one for the other.

It explains why the BBC External Services at Bush House are funded by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, and why the Secret Intelligence Service, or M16, reports to the Foreign Secretary.

Diplomats were regarded as spies long before the SIS was established, and the importance of informing and infuencing public opinion at home and abroad has been recognized at least since Bismarck, who appointed the first known information officer—von Busch, as I recall. The practice of appealing to peoples over the heads of their governments was begun by the Soviet Union, and ever since the air waves have been filled with propaganda from authoritarian countries and news and views programmes from the western democracies.

The Foreign Office was slow to recognize the importance of information, although the BBC External Services are by international common consent the best in the world. It is difficult to explain and to justify the announced reduction of the Services' budget, the seventh in eight years.

I used to think that it was because of that well-known aversion to journalists. I can remember some British ambassadors, and one information officer who would have been lucky to get a job on a provincial weekly paper, who refused to exchange information or meet me. Not that it mattered; I could always call on the Americans and ambassadors of other allied governments.

Admittedly that was in the early post-war years, when it was still possible for the more pompous to believe that they represented a great power. Self-delusion was also fostered by the grandeur of some of the embassies in which they lived.

Obviously too grand

British ambassadors represent the Monarch, and not the Prime Minister. The Queen has no power, of course, but one fiction nurtured another. During my years as a foreign correspondent I met ambassadors who appeared to believe that in some metaphysical way they represented a power grander than the incumbent government. Certainly they were obviously too grand to consort with Grub Street hacks.

They are a dying breed, and the new men are more realistic if only because they have grown up in the shadow of American and Soviet super power. There must be another reason why they are prepared to do so much damage to the BBC External Services.

I think it would be understood in trade union offices in that priority is given to finding—or keeping—jobs for the lads. Rather than further reduce the staff of, say, the Washington embassy to the levels of the West Germans, who appear to do just as well with fewer men, they prefer the elimination of seven BBC foreign language services and its transcription service.

This is not sour grapes. When Britain actually ruled the waves, the Foreign Secretary rarely delegated authority and employed a small staff. When Dr David Owen was at the FCO he had four ministers of state and a host of senior officials. He complained that when staff reductions were made only elderly messengers and clerks were declared redundant and the senior staff was actually increased.

One senior official said the Diplomatic Service was still burdened with expensive ornaments of our imperial past. The chancery building in Washington was much too large, and he dreamed of having it torn down and moving the staff, drastically reduced, back into the old Lutyens building. He also dreamed of selling the grandiose Rome embassy, designed by Sir Basil Spence, and replacing it with two rented floors of a modest office building.

The opportunity came soon afterwards when Mrs Thatcher demanded spending cuts in all government departments, but the Rome embassy was not sold to a Saudi prince. Instead, the BBC External Services was again chosen as the sacrificial lamb.

Arguably in these hard days we must all share the burden. Even the trade unions have accepted redundancies at British Leyland and elsewhere, but any chief executive of a company struggling to survive would think more than twice before cutting an efficient department.

If a comparison can be drawn between diplomacy and the vulgar world of commerce, *the External Services are such* a department. There is enough unnecessary flab in the Diplomatic Service which can be removed without a diminution of efficiency. For instance, and this is only one instance, the Diplomatic List published in Washington shows that the British embassy has 75 diplomats and attachés compared with 63 at the West German embassy. The United States embassy in London has 67.

Louis Heren

THE TIMES DIARY

Lord Lichfield's act of enclosure

The villagers of Gnosall in Staffordshire have chosen an infelicitous time to cross swords with their local squire, Lord Lichfield, whose estate covers 8,000 of the village's 10,000 acres.

The debonair Lichfield, 42, who likes to be known locally as Patrick, has quite enough on his hands as official photographer for the Royal wedding.

I am sorry to report, however, that the Queen's cousin has been accused of acting in what I am sure is uncharacteristically feudal fashion in seeking to remove the villagers' rights to the use of Hollies Common.

His lordship, who was too busy to speak about it yesterday, wants to deregister the common and convert it to farmland.

Under ancient statute the villagers' rights are defined as pasture, pannage, estovers, turbary and piscary, which means that the 2,039 locals may graze cattle and pigs, gather wood, cut turf and catch fish.

According to Duncan Mackay, deputy secretary of the Commons Open Spaces and Footpaths Society, which likes to describe itself as the oldest conservation group in Britain, Hollies abounds in wildlife, including buntings, warblers, finches, yellowhammers, cuckoos and squirrels.

The common overlooks an equally prolific marshland which the trustees of the Lichfield estate also want to drain and convert to farmland, the sort of issue which has been at the centre of the recent debate on the Wildlife and Countryside Bill.

In seeking deregistration of the common, Lichfield has joined the Earls of Halifax and Scarborough who have taken similar action over parts of their Yorkshire estates.

While hesitating to describe the inhabitants of Gnosall as peasants, Mackay points out that as well as being the year of The Wedding, 1981 is also the 600th anniversary of Wat Tyler's revolt.

Fringe benefit

Dario Fo, the 55-year-old left-wing Milanese playwright and comedian, will be treating the tottering West End theatre establishment to a curious spectacle next week with a special benefit performance of his slapstick comedy *Can't Pay? Won't Pay!* at the Criterion.

Not only will the Criterion be opening its doors to help raise funds for the fringe lefties of the Half Moon Theatre ("The People's Palace" in London's East End) but for the militants at *Time Out* magazine and a weird collection of self-styled radical midwives.

Proceeds from the one-off performance will go partly to the hardship fund set up by the 64 members of the magazine's staff who were sacked nearly three months ago for resisting change to their equal pay agreement.

The Half Moon (recipients of a £60,000 Arts Council grant as well as £10,000 from the Peoples' Republic of Greater London) will take another cut from the proceeds towards rebuilding and equipping their new premises.

And the Association of Radical Midwives—a loose collection of ladies who encourage "women's active participation in childbirth" (seems reasonable)—will also take a share.

Fo's play tells the story of housewives who spontaneously "liberate" much needed goods from a supermarket

The Criterion seemed unable to explain why, for other than philanthropic reasons, they are staging this extravaganza. But a spokesman admitted: "It's certainly unusual and a radical new approach for the West End. Perhaps we're coming to recognize how important fringe theatre is, and how important *Time Out* is, and how important radical midwives are to . . . well I don't know."

A sickeningly brilliant "new" Mozart symphony, written when the lad was nine, will be played for the first time in Britain tomorrow some six months after its discovery in a private collection in Germany.

Clive Bennett, the BBC music producer, will record it with the Academy of Ancient Music, directed by Christopher Hogwood, for transmission on Radio 3 next month.

Bennett tells me: "It was written just after his pre-natal period but not actually on the back of a Mothercare box. It lasts 14 minutes, has three movements, good tunes, nice orchestration and shows what a brilliant child he was."

Until its discovery and purchase by the Bavarian State Library, the existence of the symphony remained a mystery. Tantalizingly, on the third page of the cover for another symphony (Köchel 19) Leopold Mozart, the boy's father, jotted down and crossed out 15 bars of the first violin part of a symphony in F. But that was all anyone knew of the piece. It was written in London in 1765 but the score was taken back to Salzburg by Leopold that year.

Caught out?

Richard Branson, the youthful head of Virgin Records, is to launch a new guide to what's on where in London this autumn in direct competition to Tony Elliott's *Time Out* magazine which has been kept off the streets by an industrial dispute.

Yesterday Al Clark, aged 33, one of the two joint editors of the new publication *Event*, the first issue of which will appear on September 3, told me that Branson finally gave the go-ahead just before the weekend.



Branson, who has been considering starting a new weekly along these lines for some time, is prepared to invest as much as £400,000 in *Event* which will aspire to offer a comprehensive and accurate listing service as well as feature material.

Meanwhile over in Covent Garden the *Time Out* dispute lingers on. While "certain discussions have been taking place with national officials" the picketing continues and Tony Elliott continues to hope for an amicable settlement of the pay disagreement with his staff.

Dynastea

Romilly Hobbs, who runs a food shop in Covent Garden which is at once exquisitely beautiful and hideously expensive, has introduced some new vintages to London. They are not wines but teas—and, to be more precise, tea-bricks such as Chinese mandarins once used to pay thir taxes.

On a recent visit to China, Mrs Hobbs learned that vintage tea bricks are still a much valued commodity there. "Any Chinese who takes his tea seriously gets frightfully excited about vintage teas", she says. "They are compressed into bricks, some of them very pretty indeed, with embossed patterns and shapes like birds' nets."

Mrs Hobbs can now offer a 1961 Poi Lei at £17.95 a block, but whether 1961 was as good a year in tea as it was in claret she feels unqualified to say.

Top service

Recent suggestions that those guardians of the nation's social mores down at Debrett's Peerage are in danger of populartist tendencies are premature.

Plans to produce a "Better Services Guide" which would advise just "anybody" on the most economical and helpful shops and services in the Greater London area have, mercifully, been superseded.

A new editorial policy consequent on the company's change of ownership earlier this year now means that the guide is to be rescued for its proper constituency—the very rich and successful—after all.

A spokesman for Debrett's, which hopes to publish the guide in the summer of 1982, told me yesterday that the emphasis is to be switched from economy to convenience. The hoi polloi it seems will just have to wait for the return of *Time Out*—unless of course there's another palace revolution in Debrett's Britannia Road headquarters.

Spaced out

The *Right Stuff*, Tom Wolfe's account of the men who pioneered America's space programme, which had been bought by United Artists for $500,000 and was to begin filming in the autumn, will probably not now be made. It has fallen victim to the knock-on effect of United Artists' massive failure *Heaven's Gate*, which cost $42m. The Wolfe project is now being hawked around Hollywood but there are few takers.

Fair exchange?

The spate of riots in Britain has been put neatly into context by a report from South Africa of a dialogue between a reporter and a police chief at the scene of a recent township riot. Reporter: "Why don't you use rubber bullets instead of ball ammunition?" Police chief: "The day they throw rubber rocks we'll shoot rubber bullets."

Michael Horsnell

Le Monde
LA STAMPA
THE TIMES
DIE WELT

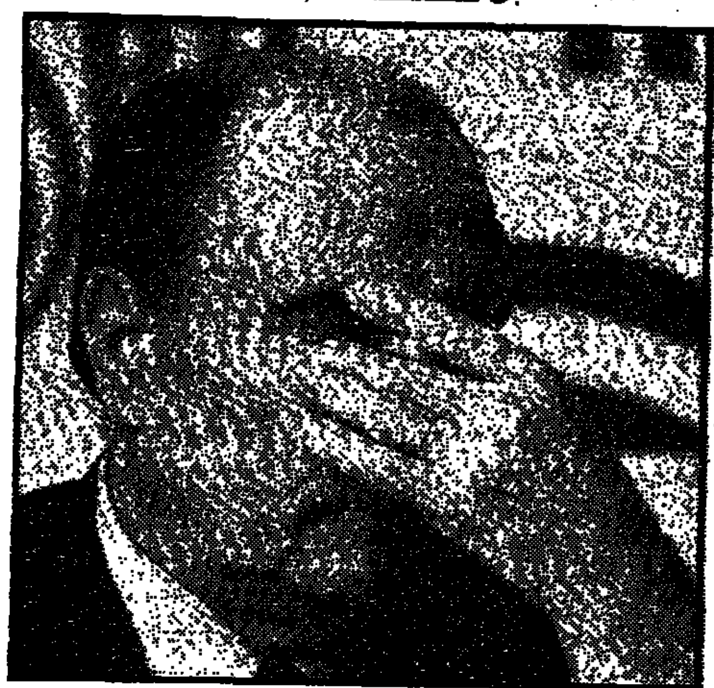
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Inflation not unemployment the issue of 1980s?

Mitterrand at the summit



The most important thing about President François Mitterrand, or the other six heads of governments present at this month's world economic summit in Ottawa, will be that he is there at all. The election of the first Socialist President of France for nearly 30 years is certain to raise one fundamental question in the minds of all the other participants of the meeting: "Are we right that inflation, not unemployment, is the issue of the 1980s?"

That is the question posed by the defeat of President Giscard d'Estaing in the presidential elections and reinforced by the sweeping Socialist victory in the French Parliament. Throughout the last decade, leaders of the Western world have edged painfully to general agreement on what was wrong with the world economy and what needed to be done to put it right.

Ever since the oil shock of 1973, there has been common assent that inflation had to be put top of the list of priorities throughout the Western world. It was regarded as the most important issue and agreed that it must be dealt with first. Only after price stability had been restored could jobs be expected to come back.

There was not merely agreement about the targets of government policy. There was also acceptance of the means which had to be adopted, most strikingly of control of the money supply and reduction of government deficits. The monetarist counter-revolution swept across all big industrial countries and, more surprisingly, across most of the main democratic parties.

The Labour Government of Mr James Callaghan adopted monetary targets, cut public spending and warned people with as much fervour as any conservative could have displayed that they could not spend their way out of recession.

What gave this policy its power was that it was not merely an abstract economic proposition. Election after election seemed to show that it reflected the preoccupations of ordinary people. The recession of 1974 and 1975 left many leaders deeply surprised by how little political impact rising unemployment seemed to have. By the end of the decade, it had become a cliché of political life that only the unemployed care about unemployment; the rest of the population worry about rising prices.

That cliché seems very fragile now. Although in France there were deep-seated pressures for change, there seems little doubt that dissatisfaction with the country's economic record was one of the contributory factors leading to President Giscard's defeat. Yet the economic policy of M Raymond Barre, the defeated Premier, was drawn straight from the pages of communiqué after communiqué of the world's economic summits, from Rambouillet to Venice. If that policy could fail electorally in France, might it not also falter in Britain or Italy, or even Germany?

There is no reason to think that M Mitterrand will be too shy to point out the lesson of his election to his partners. There are already signs that the fragile unity of international economic diplomacy is starting to crack. At last month's meeting in Paris of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, the French Government launched a tough attack on the United States for its high interest rates.

American interest rates have become the touchstone for dividing the expansionists from the tight money advocates in the world today. Those who favour a generally tough stance say that it is in everyone's interest that the Americans get their inflationary house in order. Those who are in favour of more expansionary policies say that the Americans are strangling all the other economies in the world as well as their own by their willingness to push interest rates to unheard of levels. The Mitterrand election makes it even more likely that the interest rate war will loom large in Ottawa.

It seems equally certain that the French Government will push even harder than its predecessor for the West to take a more positive line in its dealings with the Third World. The regime of President Giscard d'Estaing always sought good relations with developing countries, but the Socialist Government seems likely to have much more sympathy with the specific programmes those countries are putting forward and with their political aspirations.

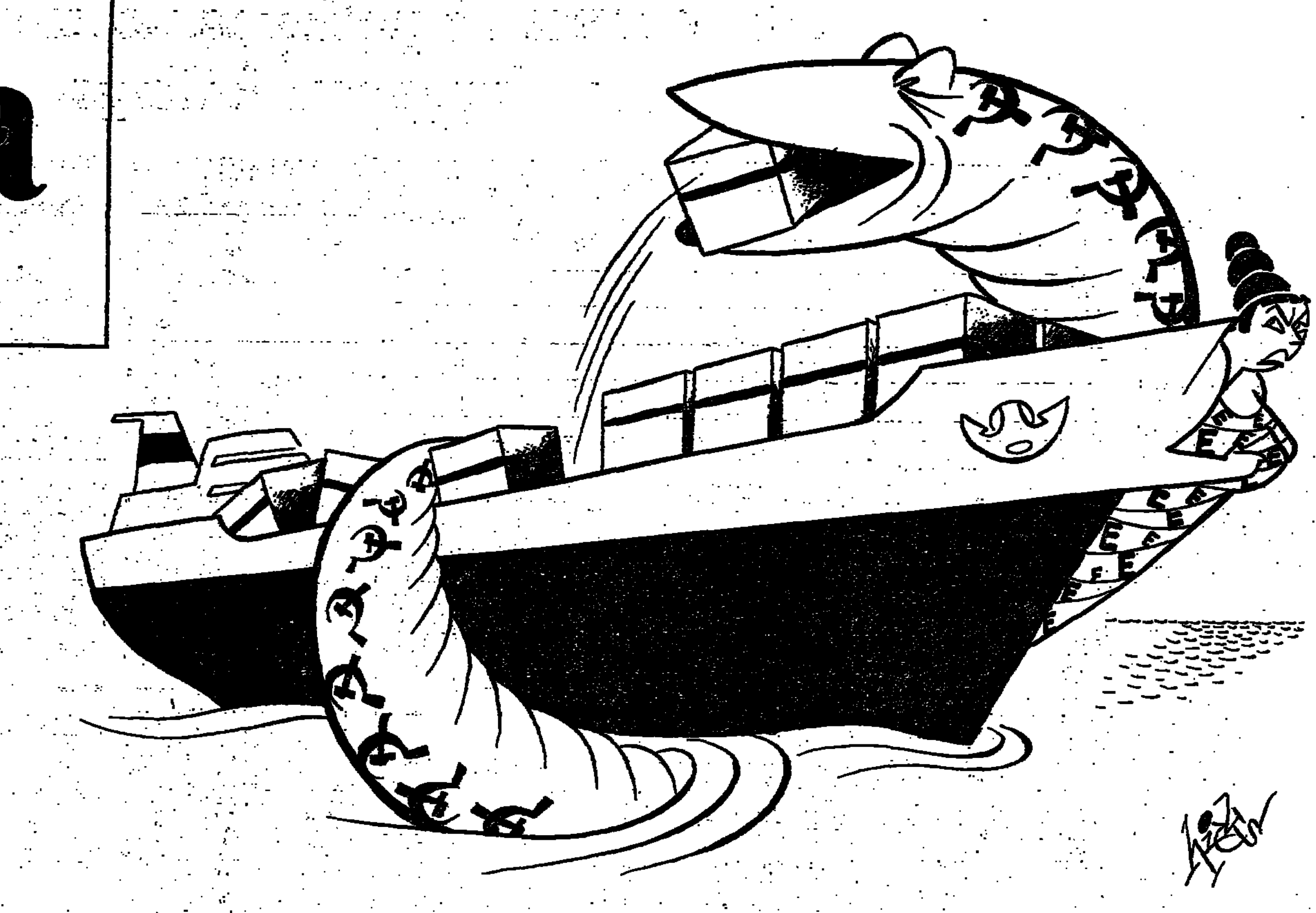
This is unlikely to mean that the West as a whole will swing round to the sort of policy that the developing countries would like. But it does mean that any final communiqué agreed at Ottawa is going to be more positive in its tone than countries such as the United Kingdom would like to see. The short-term effect of the switch in the French leadership is likely to be the introduction into the summit communiqué of even greater blandness than usual. Every phrase that contains a warning of the dangers of inflation will have to be matched by another phrase stressing the need to reduce unemployment.

In the longer term, however, the presence of someone who questions the certainties that have dominated past summits ought to have a good effect on what has recently seemed to be an increasingly moribund institution. One of the most striking features of previous summit meetings was the extent to which they were not used for serious discussions about whether traditional demand management and pump-priming techniques could help us in our present dilemma. The presence of M Mitterrand means that those questions have been put firmly back on the agenda.

David Blake
Economics Editor

The Times and Europa

This is the last issue of Europa which will appear with *The Times*. Increased costs and inadequate revenue have forced us to suspend publication. This decision has been taken with very great regret, and we would like to thank our readers for their interest over the past seven and a half years.



The Ottawa summit this month provides the Western nations with an opportunity to discuss not only their own economic affairs but also the positions they will adopt on talks later in the year with the Soviet Union. Transport in all its forms is one such topic and deserves further study in the context of East-West relations. Below and on page 3 some of the more important elements are examined.

How Russia is grabbing the shipping lanes

Yesterday, the fifth round of German-Soviet shipping talks began in Hamburg. Until July 9 the experts will — yet again — be trying to find ways of achieving a fairer distribution of cargo between Western and Eastern-block shipping companies. The Association of German Shipowners (Verband Deutscher Reeder — VDR) continues to hold the view that Western liner traffic is threatened by Soviet state undertakings. The situation of German shipowners is valid for the whole of the EEC.

Since 1978 the West German Government has been trying to ensure first that German shipowners obtain a fair share of bilateral traffic, and second to prevent the German fleet being squeezed out of routes between foreign ports (so-called "cross trade"). In June 1981 the VDR said the situation was particularly critical on three routes: the Caribbean to Europe, Europe to East Africa and the Far East to Northern Europe.

On the Caribbean-continental Europe route the Russian Baltcapas Line and the Russo-Finnish Scan-Pacific Line are making use of their spare capacities on the return voyage from Cuba. According to VDR estimates, the two lines were already carrying some 32 per cent of all cargo from the West Indies to Europe — mainly coffee and cotton — in 1979 and 1980.

In the case of coffee, these lines were undercutting conference rates by as much as 30 per cent. (A "conference" in this connexion is a regional association of independent shipowners observing agreed tariff freight rates and having standard shipping contracts, sailing frequencies, ports of call and shares of business).

In the Central American region as a whole the Soviet state shipping organizations have managed to secure a 12.4 per cent share of the market in only four years.

On the East African route the Russian market share has reached almost 9 per cent. Last year alone the Soviet Besta Line carried 500,000 tonnes to this destination. On sailings from European ports freight reductions of up to 40 per cent are being offered, although, as the VDR in Hamburg emphasizes: "There is no sign that the reductions are based on economic criteria, such as improved productivity". Particularly hard hit is the German Africa Line (Deutsche Afrika Linie — DAL) of Hamburg. Three years ago four of the six sailings each week were by DAL vessels; now the number is down to one.

It is particularly striking that West Germany is the source of most of the cargo for this region whereas, apart from armaments, the Russians do not supply a single tonne.

Another area where the situation is critical is the Far East to Northern Europe route. Here the Far Eastern Freight Conference (FEFC) is in competition with another outsider shipping concern, the Balt-Orient. The latter has been able to capture about 45 per cent of conference tonnage.

An important additional factor affecting this trade is the further competition to shipping provided by the Trans-Siberian Railway.

The only route on which there is no competition from Soviet ships at present is the North Atlantic, from which the Russians have had to withdraw for political reasons (their vessels are boycotted in United States ports).

Meanwhile the Soviet merchant fleet is being rapidly improved and expanded. It has grown far faster than the country's foreign trade. While 10 years ago the ships sporting the hammer and sickle on their funnels numbered only 2,181, with a gross tonnage of 9,800,000 (about the same as the German merchant fleet), by the end of June 1981 the number was in excess of 8,200 vessels, with a total gross tonnage of almost 35 million. (For comparison, West Germany at that date had 1,438 ships totalling 7,212,000 tonnes gross and the EEC as a whole had 6,000 ships totalling 112 million tonnes gross.)

By 1985 a further 150 vessels, mainly tankers, roll-on roll-off carriers, lighters, and bulk carriers (for ore, coal and grain) are expected to be commissioned by the Russians. These figures do not include the other Comecon countries' fleets, which in 1980 amounted to about 1,800 vessels in all.

The major part of the bulk-carrying capacity planned by the Soviet Union will probably be used for the country's growing exports of bauxite and coal and possibly also for continued grain imports.

The planned expansion of their tanker fleet seems to indicate that the Russians intend to play a greater part than hitherto in the world's oil trade. The building of natural gas tankers, scheduled to become operational from 1985 onwards, shows an intention to participate in this trade as well.

The roll-on roll-off ships are being equipped with ramps capable of carrying military as well as civilian vehicles. Lighters are being used where large port installations are lacking — that is, in the developing countries.

It is expected that by 1985 roll-on roll-off capacity will account for 5 per cent of total tonnage, lighters 2 per cent and container ships 8 per cent.

The Russians are now operating on about 70 important liner routes as outsiders in competition with existing shipping conferences. (Their entry into the India-Pakistan Conference in 1979 is the only exception so far.) By concentrating on the higher end of the freight market, they are effectively creaming off the best business, despite the dumping character of their operations. The loss of the more remunerative tariff group is forcing Western shipowners to adjust their other tariff groups accordingly or to reduce the frequency and/or quality of their services.

Herr Hans-Jakob Kruse, Hapag-Lloyd's chief executive, puts it this way: "By selective undercutting of rates they cause the market to collapse on important Western overseas routes, thus impairing the profitability of the national merchant fleets". Once the Soviets have cut themselves a piece of the cargo cake, they try to hang on to it at all costs — if necessary by joining a conference, which then helps them to safeguard the share they have won.

To counter this development, the EEC transport ministers decided, as early as June 1978, to introduce a system of "compulsory notification". From January 1979 until the end of 1982 the relevant ports are required to submit returns stating what shipping lines have carried what quantities on what terms. The notification requirement is at present in operation for sea routes to East Africa, Central America and (since July 1) the Far East.

If negotiations with the Russians are unsuccessful, the West German Government will consider "the possibility of introducing a compulsory licensing system for freight traffic" (in the words of Herr Christian Wölker, leader of the German negotiating team at the shipping talks). Herr Hans-Jakob Kruse, of Hapag-Lloyd, is clear on this point: "If the Russians do not observe our rules when they operate in our markets, the state will have to intervene to protect German firms. That would be a necessary act of self-defence, if we are not to have the right to trade in our own territory taken away from us."

There is a clear agreement about the aims behind the Soviet merchant fleet expansion. The Soviet Union expects the developing countries' role as raw material suppliers to grow. These materials have to be transported across the sea. Cross trade will earn vital foreign currency for the Russians.

The Soviet Union now has a presence almost all over the world and in nearly every port. The spokesman for the management board of the German shipping company, Hapag-Lloyd, says: "The Russians clearly see no contradiction in paying lip service to détente while at the same time stepping up their fleet-building with a view to dominating the world's oceans. After a short period — barely a hundred years — of relative freedom of the seas, we find ourselves threatened by a new wave of Cromwellian navigation acts and by piracy."

Only German and other EEC shipowners are interested at present in the Unctad rules for a 40-40-20 division of cargoes (German shipping line — partner country — third country). Such an arrangement would relieve but not radically improve the situation. So all hopes rest on the German-Soviet talks.

Pete Stevens

Lord Carrington talks to David Spanier on his plans

Britain is not really a 'bad partner'

Apart from Lord Carrington's recent mission to Moscow on Afghanistan, what are his plans and priorities as he begins his term as President of the European Community Council of Ministers?

As the Community faces, in internal policy, major difficulties over the budget, and in external affairs, a deepening crisis in the Middle East, a heavy responsibility falls on the presidency. In this unusually frank account of his thinking, the Foreign Secretary begins by commenting on the new Anglo-German entente, which some press comment has claimed is replacing the Franco-German alliance as the axis of the EEC.

"Mrs Thatcher's meeting with Chancellor Schmidt at the Anglo-German summit was indeed very cordial. As the two net contributors to the Community budget, Britain and Germany have a good deal in common in their approach to the budget problem and we were able to identify a number of areas in which our interests coincided.

"But that is not a purely Anglo-German matter. The Community as a whole has pledged itself to finding a durable solution to 'unacceptable situations', and it is very important for the whole Community that a fair and lasting solution to this problem be found."

In particular, Lord Carrington does not believe that French interests stand apart from the British and German concern to control Community expenditure.

"France is also liable to become a net contributor, certainly when Spain and Portugal join the Community and possibly before. And all member states are having to exercise restraint in their public expenditure at the present time. Moreover the Community is fast approaching the 1 per cent Vat ceiling on the Community's own resources. What is essential is to curb agricultural surpluses and to restrain the share which agricultural spending takes of the Community's resources.

"The CAP must be made more market-oriented. Most member states, including the French, would accept that the CAP cannot continue to finance unlimited quantities of products regardless of the cost. Moreover, in many respects, French agriculture is highly efficient and need not suffer if the CAP becomes more exposed to market forces."

The idea that on this central issue of reforming the CAP, which lies at the heart of Community expenditure problems, Britain and France will always take opposing views is not necessarily correct, Lord Carrington argues.

"Mme Cresson, the new French Minister of Agriculture, recently suggested that there was a need to bring CAP prices down to world levels. But any changes in the CAP will need to result from the reconciliation of the agricultural interests of all 10 member states, not just the UK and France. The Commission included proposals for improving the CAP in their report on the May 30 mandate last month. This is an important opportunity to make progress on this subject and we, as the presidency, will do all we can to see that the Community makes the best use of it."

The counter argument that the Community needs to do more and spend more, and that the 1 per cent Vat ceiling ought to be raised, offers no attraction whatever.



If there is one thing, at the end of your term, that you would like to have achieved, what is it?

It is important to avoid exaggerated expectations from a presidency which (with holidays) effectively lasts only four and a half months. I suppose that the main priority of any presidency must be to promote the interests of the Community as a whole by the efficient conduct of its business, and the constructive use of its international influence. It would be quite wrong to see it as an opportunity to advance any narrow national interest.

Rather than a single spectacular success in any one field, I would look for progress on a range of questions—the May 30 mandate, fisheries, enlargement, and the development of political cooperation. I should like to be able to edge the parties closer to a settlement in the Middle East. I see it as a chance to reaffirm to our partners our commitment to the Community, and to demonstrate—to our own public as well as abroad—that all partners gain strength from the formulation of constructive European policies, and that we have something to contribute to this.

"The 1 per cent limit exists because that is what the original Six decided in 1970. To increase it requires the unanimous agreement of all member states and their parliaments. It would not be right to consider raising it in the present difficult economic climate, when national public expenditure is under such pressure, nor would it be practical politics to do so. Raising it would simply permit even more money to be spent on agriculture and would not help to resolve the budget problem. Its existence is a stimulus to agreement."

After the European Council's preliminary discussion, he hopes that examination of the Commission's report will begin in earnest, so that thorough preparations can be made for decisions at the European Council in November. It is natural that the new French Government needs time to consider its position, but he does not think this will affect the timetable overall.

Will there be another grand crisis at the end of the year then? "I have no crystal ball", Lord Carrington says. "Of course the discussions among member states will be difficult, but the Community has pledged itself to completing restructuring by the end of the year. As the presidency, we shall certainly be aiming for decisions on the essentials by then. If, in the event it does not prove possible to reach agreement, the United Kingdom position for 1982 is safeguarded by the terms of the May 30 Agreement."

Turning to external affairs, Lord Carrington is very disturbed by the deterioration in the Middle East. Does he see any practical chance for the Europeans to make a useful contribution?

"Tension in the Lebanon and Israel's attack on Iraq's nuclear installations are bound to make an already very difficult task even more intractable. The future is in any case obscure because we had to wait for Israel's election, and there are uncertainties over future United States policy.

"But I do not give up easily. We cannot sit back and let the situation deteriorate. As we see any opportunity for progress, however limited, we shall seize it with both hands. At the same time we are fully aware of the limitations of what we can achieve on our own and the need to avoid grandiose, but futile or even unhelpful gestures."

What about Israel's objections to the Venice Declaration, which totally alienated Israeli opinion? Lord Carrington is fully aware that it takes two to negotiate.

"I cannot stress too often that we are only interested in a negotiated settlement, not in trying to impose our views. I may say that I do not believe that Israel's reaction is justified by the reality of our position. We believe the policy outlined at Venice is fully compatible with Israel's concerns and in Israel's long-term interests.

"We shall simply have to continue to work with Israel to convince her that our motives are genuine. If there is to be a settlement, both sides will have to change and accept the rights of the other."

Can he, on the other side, persuade the Palestinians to budge? "If serious negotiations are to be possible, the Palestinians including the PLO will have to show willingness to negotiate peacefully and to accept Israel and live in peace with her.

"This is a message we are constantly trying to get across to them. A move in this direction could help to break the impasse and would be very much in the Palestinians' own interests. But we have no magic wand here either. Persuasion is in the end our only weapon."

Finally Lord Carrington sought to answer the charge that Britain has not got the reputation of being a very good European partner.

"I am not convinced that we are really seen as a bad partner, though it may sometimes suit others to suggest this. All member states fight hard for their vital interests, but all need sensible and balanced compromises, if the Community is to survive and develop. We are no exception.

"Of course, we have had to fight hard on the United Kingdom budget contribution, but much has been achieved already, and we hope we will achieve a final and lasting solution quickly. With an equitable budgetary arrangement the Community can concentrate on its future development and decide its policies on their merits rather than in terms of the financial gains and losses they bring to individual states."

Facts and figures

US economic policy is no excuse for European failings

Representatives of the seven big industrialized countries will meet again, in Ottawa, on July 20 and 21. Will they find the formula to bring about a recovery that will be both healthy and above all, more evenly shared, and to make a start on the relaxation of monetary tension? The United States stands accused of exacerbating the situation through what has been called its "selfish" policy on the dollar and its "devastating policy of aberrant interest rates".

The newly installed French Government, brimming with ideals, has lost no time in stating its position, and has done so in political terms. M Jacques Delors, Minister for Economic Affairs and Finance, speaking at a European meeting, has pointed out that "the United States cannot expect us to be strong and reliable allies in the foreign policy and defence spheres if it continues to pursue its economic policy without regard to the damage caused".

The French economy is certainly experiencing particularly severe effects from this "storm from the West" at the present time. Never have interest rates risen so high so quickly, with a leap from 12.75 per cent to 20 per cent on the money market in a matter of days, despite exceptional tightening-up of exchange controls. This will not only prevent the recovery needed to pay for the newly introduced social benefits, but could hamstring business activity and force the Government to take emergency action.

However, to lay all the blame on the dollar and US interest rates would seem as simplistic as M. Raymond Barre's claim that the second wave of oil price increases caused the failure of his efforts to combat inflation. Experience would suggest that factors specific to France, both psychological and economic, account for half of the steep rise in money market rates, so that a fall in American rates, although helpful, will not be enough in itself to dispel the problems.

West Germany has also been airing its grievances; Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has warned that "the very high level of interest rates in the United States will at best delay the economic recovery, and at worst cause a world depression". However, Herr Peohl, governor of the Bundesbank, has made it clear that West Germany's large budget deficit is an important factor making for high interest rates, explaining that "until such time as the deficits begin to fall, rates will remain high".

For some time Britain has been pursuing a policy similar to that now adopted in the United States; at the last meeting of the International Monetary Fund held in Libreville it was even held jointly responsible with the United States for the tribulations of the developing countries, weighed down with the burden of debt. Mr Gordon Richardson, Governor of the Bank of England, is in favour, like his West German counterpart Herr Poehl, of the American monetary policy.

In Italy, there has been until recently no government voice, although fortunately the Bank of Italy, the only stable influence in that country, continues to make itself heard. Signor Carlo Ciampi, its governor, has recently issued a warning in which, while emphasizing the damage done by the dollar, which is making it necessary to pursue "more restrictive monetary policies than would be warranted by domestic factors alone", he has also drawn attention to internal causes and the absence of real direction of the Italian economy.

The combination of excessively high United States interest rates and an overrated dollar should deal a double blow to European economies, aggravating inflation and depressing economic activity. In the United States itself, it should curb inflation, but at the cost of economic stagnation.

What is happening in practice? The strength of the dollar is indeed helping to curb prices in the United States, while pushing up the cost of imports in Europe. The most striking example is provided by oil, world prices for which, in dollars, have fallen by over 10 per cent. If consumer prices, especially of petrol, have come down in the United States, the same has not happened in Europe.

The new government in France has had the unpleasant experience of having to increase petrol prices, and it may not be long before inflation swallows up the benefits of the improved social security allowances recently announced. In West Germany, too, import prices have risen by 20 per cent since September, half this increase being attributable, according to Herr Poehl, to the fall in the exchange rate of the Deutsche mark.

The effect on economic activity is less clear-cut. The high interest rates should be causing a significant general slowing-down, reflected in the figures for productive investment, housing starts and consumer credit. This has not happened yet in the United States; on the contrary, the growth rate in the gross national product recorded in the first quarter was a record, at 8 per cent yearly. Herr Otto Eckstein, president of Data Resources, believes that the explanation for this is that credit, although very costly, is still abundant, added to which the tax deductibility of interest charges makes it that much easier for personal and business borrowers to adapt.

The impact of American policy on European economies is much more patchy. Whereas interest rates are restricting growth, the fall in the exchange rates of European currencies seems to be having a countervailing influence. This latter influence actually seems to be the stronger in West Germany where, as our graph shows, industrial output is rising sharply.

In Britain the recent weakening in the sterling exchange rate following upon the reductions in minimum lending rate and oil prices has brought renewed hope in industrial circles, particularly since production seems to be bottoming out.

Sir Terence Beckett, director-general of the Confederation of British Industry considers that "the fall in the value of sterling will be beneficial for industry, improving profit margins and prospects for output and employment, and reducing imports" and has called on the Government not to react by raising the minimum lending rate.

American monetary policy has not therefore had effects quite as decisive as some governments would claim. At all events, it should not be used by individual countries as an excuse to cover up the shortcomings in their own economic management. In this connexion, the Bank for International Settlements drew attention in its most recent report to the danger of relying exclusively on monetary mechanisms and failing to take adequate action to reduce budget deficits, since this leads to high interests rates.

The same point has been made by Herr Poehl in regard to West Germany, where the public deficit is running at the level of 60,000m marks a year.

The French Government will have to guard against the risk of triggering such an infernal machine; having increased social-security benefits and raised the minimum wage, it now needs to come to the assistance of employers.

However, it is the United States budget deficit which will be the key issue for the seven countries meeting in Ottawa, since success in reducing it is one of the essential conditions that have to be met before American interest rates can be brought down.

Maurice Bommensath
Economist with Cegos, Management Consultants, Paris.

Key: excellent ●●● · good ●● · fairly good ● · poor ○ · bad ○○ · very bad ○○○ · previous performance [ ]

	rate of growth	quality of growth: prices	quality of growth: unemployment	maintenance of growth: productive capacity	maintenance of growth: foreign trade	maintenance of growth: vulnerability to external factors
GERMANY	●● [●]	○ [○]	○ [○]	○ [○]	●● [●]	● [●]
FRANCE	○ [○○]	○○ [○○]	○○ [○○]	○○ [○○]	○ [○]	○ [○○]
ITALY	● [○]	○○○ [○○○]	○○ [○○]	○○ [○○]	○○ [○○]	● [●]
BRITAIN	○ [○]	○○ [○○]	○○○ [○○○]	○○○ [○○○]	● [●]	○ [●]

United States: the start of a decline?

Growth rate: After the sharp improvement in the first quarter, the most recent figures seem to indicate a levelling-off or even a slight decline. Retail sales fell by 2.1 per cent in April and rose by only 0.2 per cent in May. Industrial output registered only small rises in April (0.1 per cent) and May (0.3 per cent).

Prices: Inflation is at last beginning to ease. On the basis of March, April and May, the annual rate of increase in wholesale prices was down to 10.5 per cent compared with the figure of 12.2 per cent based on the previous three months. Retail prices are now well below 10 per cent, at 7 per cent.

Unemployment: Having been stable at 7.3 per cent for several months, the unemployment rate, experessed as a proportion of the working population, spurted to 7.6 per cent in May, the absolute number having jumped by 425,000 in a single month.

Foreign trade: April brought a sharp change in the United States trade figures. The deficit had been falling steadily since January and was down to $500m in March, but it shot up to $3,460m in April.

Monetary and financial influence: The recent trend in American interest rates is disconcerting. The prime rate, having reached a peak of 20.5 per cent and even 21 per cent with some banks, had seemed to be on the way down when it was cut to 19.5 per cent, but renewed pressure has sent it back up to 20 per cent.

Japan: industrial output rising

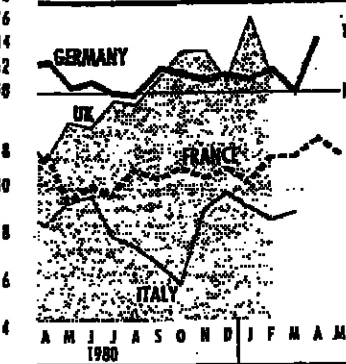
Growth rate: On the basis of February, March and April, the annual growth in industrial output is once again above 5 per cent and rising slightly faster than a year ago.

Prices: Retail prices are rising at an annual rate of 6.2 per cent calculated on the basis of February, March and April, and by 5.2 per cent according to the figures for the past 12 months. However, the fall in the yen's exchange value brought a further acceleration in the rate of increase in wholesale prices during May.

Unemployment: The unemployment rate calculated as a proportion of the working population rose from 2.17 per cent in March to 2.32 per cent in April. (It should be remembered that the method of calculation used produces an underestimate compared with European methods.)

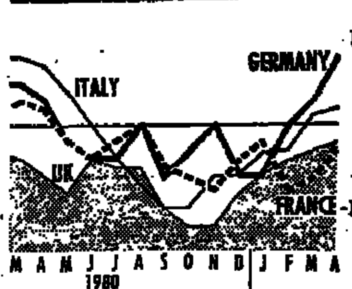
Foreign trade: Cover of imports by exports (calculated fob/cif and seasonally adjusted) remains comfortably above break-even point, with 106 per cent recorded in May, following 102 per cent in March and 106 per cent in April.





Having spurted to 16.5 per cent in April, the average inflation rate for the four Europa countries came down a little in May, to 15.4 per cent. The West German rate was down from 8.7 to 7.4 per cent, the British from 23.3 to 21.9 per cent (after a sharp rise in April) and the Italians from 20 to 18.2 per cent; the French rate was unchanged at 14 per cent. These rates are based on the past three months. On the year-on-year reckoning they work out at 5.6 per cent for West Germany, 11.7 per cent for Britain, 12.7 per cent for France and 20.5 per cent for Italy. The sharp rise in the British rate calculated on the three-month basis is accounted for by fiscal measures; the trend over 12 months is downward.



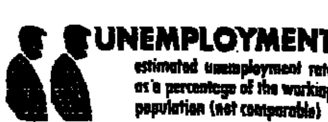


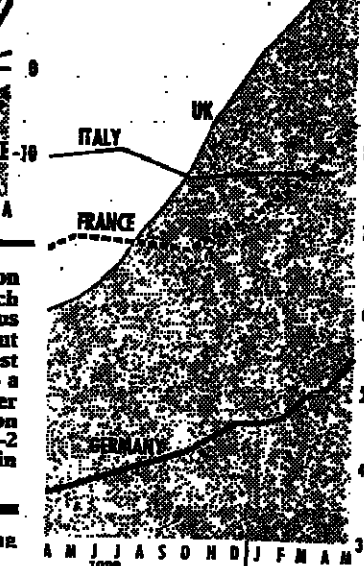
Cover of imports by exports (calulated fob/cif and seasonally adjusted) improved remarkably in West Germany from 100 per cent in March to 109 per cent in April. It deteriorated slightly in France between April and May, from 92 per cent to 89 per cent. In Italy it has been running at 80 per cent since January. (no trade figures for Britain have been published since February, because of industrial action by statisticians).

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

basis: seasonally adjusted index of industrial production excluding the building industry

On the basis of a calculation comparing February, March and April with the previous three months, industrial output has recovered strongly in West Germany (+8 per cent) and to a limited extent in Italy (+2 per cent). The rate of deterioration has slowed down in Britain (-2 per cent), but is still rapid in France (-3 per cent)





Between April and May the unemployment rate, expressed as a proportion or the working population and seasonally adjusted, showed further substantial increases in West Germany, from 5.05 to 5.4 per cent, and in France, from 8 to 8.35 per cent. The increase in Britain, from 10.1 to 10.35 per cent, was smaller than in previous months.

Charts OECD and national sources

Olivier Lorsignol writes on the Community and other common markets

Pooling interests leads way to regional accord

The European Community has recently been discreetly pursuing a new line in external relations, in two ways:— first, it has been seeking partners among groups of countries which, like itself, are involved in regional integration; and second, it has interwoven economic objectives with wider political aims.

This sympathy with regions of the world trying to organize themselves on a basis falling somewhere between nationalism and internationalism has long been in evidence within Europe itself, in relations with the states of the Nordic Council (Iceland, Finland and the Scandinavian countries), and with the East European members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon). But this does not apply to the European Free Trade Association, which in any case will be dissolved when Spain and Portugal join the Community.

Most recently it has been the Association of South-East Asian Nations (Asean) consisting of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand which, in its efforts to switch from a defensive role to active cooperation, has attracted the Community. In South America, Venezuela, Ecuador, Colombia and Peru make up another group which, as the Andean Pact, has special relations with Brussels; and the Community has also been sending signals to another potential group, the Central American Common Market.

In Africa, the efforts made by Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia to cooperate in order to "open up" their economies have been supported. Finally, the idea of closer association among a number of Gulf states — Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Kuwait and Qatar — has also attracted favourable notice from Europe.

Dialogue is constantly interrupted by political disputes or local crises. Asean, for instance, naturally places the situation in Indo-China at the top of its priorities. The Andean Pact was seriously weakened when Bolivia withdrew following its most recent coup d'eat, leaving the group of parliamentary states in the north of South America, which aims to be distinguished apart from the dictatorial regimes in that continent, with only four members.



Closer association in The Gulf cannot thrive while the Iraq-Iran war continues: Iranian guerrillas in action

Photograph: Reza/Sipa Press

Uganda, in the aftermath of the Amin regime, is not finding it easy to resume relations with its neighbours. Iraq and South Yemen are not party to the initiative in The Gulf, and matters are made no easier by the Iraq-Iran war.

Central America is in turmoil, with crises in Nicaragua and El Salvador; Poland's economic difficulties have created a tense situation within Comecon.

No regional community of states ever manages to take two steps forward without taking one step back. It is the determination to persevere and start again after setbacks, relying on economic cooperation and allowing political affairs to sort themselves out, that has attracted the European Community to the groupings which have been mentioned.

The Community, with a mixture of boldness and naivety, has played two cards: economic negotiation, leading to agreements or establishing standing committees; and parliamentary exchanges, where possible.

Relations with Eastern Europe have reached an impasse, for two reasons. First, although letters were exchanged with Comecon early this year, that organization is still not prepared to give full recognition to the European Community.

Secondly, the East European countries are extremely worried by Poland's difficulties, especially low deliveries of Polish coal. Conditions are made no easier for them by the prices they have to pay the Soviet Union for its oil and gas.

Meanwhile, dealings with Brussels are mainly bilateral relations, an outstanding example being the substantial agreements signed with Romania last year.

In view of all the difficulties, are these regional efforts really justified? Is the European Community not wasting its energies in trying to cooperate with them?

The justification for carrying on is the conviction that the creation of new economic groupings is the best means of achieving regional stability. If the European Community has proved anything, it is that pooling interests opens the way to political convergence.

For most countries — Japan is one exception — it is impossible to break into the world market alone. Co-operation (often combined with protectionism) with a number of politically acceptable neighbouring states gives access to the markets and ultimately to an international political forum.

Too many criticisms have been levelled at the European Community for being "materialistic" during its early stages — without any acknowledgement that there was no other way that it could have begun. It should come as no surprise that other regions of the world are behaving similarly.

Correction

In an article entitled Bloodletting at the Berlaymont in our issue of June 2 it was stated that in most cases senior civil servants at the European commission were seconded only temporarily from the employ of national governments. We have been asked to point out that 12 of the 16 directors-general who are nationals of the six original member countries have more than 20 years service with the Commission. Further, out of a total of 121 A1 and A2 officials (directors-general, deputy-directors-general and directors) from these six countries 86 have over 20 years service and only 13 less than ten.

International and cross - frontier traffic increase

Politics and economics hinder trade between 'the two Europes'


Trieste is the keystone for harbour traffic between East and West

Anyone looking at the map of Europe — not the political map, divided up into countries and blocks of countries, but the physical map — cannot fail to see that Trieste and its harbour are naturally placed to be the keystone for all the traffic between the countries of the West and those of the East, and for the traffic of both groups of countries with the Middle East. In reality, however, the position is very different.

In 1938 the countries of Eastern Europe, that is Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Poland, Romania, Hungary, the Soviet Union and that part of Germany which today constitutes the German Democratic Republic, contributed more than 10 per cent of the total traffic of the Port of Trieste. In 1970 the figure had fallen to 5 per cent and the most recent figures, for 1979-80, show a further fall, to little over 3 per cent.

We have reached the point where, although goods traffic in the Port of Trieste has risen from less than 3,500,000 tons in 1938 to more than nine million in 1980, the weight of goods coming from or going to Eastern Europe has fallen from 350,000 tons to about 300,000 tons. There was an increase in the first three months of this year, with about 120,000 tons compared to 95,000 for the same period last year, but it is too small to think that an inversion of the trend is yet on the way, or that the political and economic difficulties which hinder trade between the "two Europes" via Trieste are on the way to being solved.

The political difficulties come from one side only, the East. They spring not so much from prejudice against the Western political system as from a natural tendency on the part of state industries and economic organizations to use ports within the Comecon "block" — or ports of sympathetic countries such as Yugoslavia, if only for foreign currency reasons. However, this year at last there are signs of greater openness.

A liaison committee has been set up between the ports of the Upper Adriatic — Venice, Trieste, Fiume and Capo d'Istria — and it recently met in Venice to programme common promotional action, the first concrete manifestation of which should take place next autumn in Munich, Bavaria.

Of much greater importance are the economic difficulties, which handicap Trieste considerably. Whereas another big Italian port, Genoa, faces the competition of Marseilles which, highly efficient though it is, has operating costs at Western European levels, Trieste is in competition with Cap d'Istria and Fiume, whose costs are at most 70 per cent and in some cases as little as 30 per cent of Trieste's.

Moreover, in Italy there is the hostility of the trade unions to be reckoned with, with its repercussions on internal costs and on the time ships are kept in port. On the Yugoslavian side this does not exist.

Against this Trieste has advantages which mean that costs alone are not the decisive factor. Its advanced traffic handling equipment is without comparison anywhere else in the Upper Adriatic.

Most notably there is the Molo VII — an immense quay that enables more than 200,000 containers a year to be transshipped, with operating wharves extending more than a mile in up to 65 feet of water, and special cranes that can load a 40ft container and offload another in three minutes.

Molo VII also has three ramps for mooring roll-on, roll-off units, ferry boats on to which semi-trailers loaded with cargo are driven by tractors.

This quay, already the largest in Italy, is being duplicated, with a budget appropriation of 40,000m lire, and another European coal terminal under design will cost 150,000m lire and be able to handle 20 million tons of coal a year.

Of the goods loaded or unloaded at Trieste 90 per cent are "in transit" under the extra-territorial facilities that have been Trieste's for centuries. Under this system Trieste makes available for its customers a large commercial free port. This comprises the old entrepot, whose origin goes back to a decree of the Emperor Charles VI of Austria in 1719, and the new entrepot, which was started at the end of the last century, as well as coffee and timber warehouses that are among the largest in Europe.

This international character of Trieste, and its position at the heart of Europe, cannot yet be properly exploited because Trieste's great handicap is its overland connexions. The road and railway systems are not adequate to the needs of Continental traffic, which involves also the great industrial Port of Trieste, with its iron and steel factories, chemical and engineering industries, food factories and shipyards for shipbuilding and repairs, and its industrial entrepot.

The oil port, which, with the terminal of Trans-Alpine oil pipeline that connects the Upper Adriatic with the refineries at Ingolstad (Munich) and Schwechat (Vienna), has a great traffic potential is another European feature of Trieste.

But the railway lines to Salzburg and Munich, Graz, Vienna and Budapest, Linz, Prague and the Brenner are inadequate: and the motorway links with Tarvisio and the Yugoslavian network are slow in being completed. For years the Friuli-Venezia Giulia regional authorities have been pressing for these links, and for a third branch to Bavaria through the Monte Croce Carnico tunnel.

There are also difficulties from the Austrian side (which, it seems, are on the way to being overcome) bound up with ecological and local considerations, and the rival interests of the plan for linking Passau-Linz-Graz with Sentilli, on the Austro-Yugoslav border.

Much has been done, and in the next two years the results should become apparent. Also there is a somewhat optimistic project, which may become more realistic if the cost of oil continues to rise, for making a study of the link between Trieste, through the Sava river and the large Rhine-Main-Danube river system, the enormous importance of which needs no emphasis.

At the beginning of a new decade Trieste is looking on 1981 as "the year nought". It intends to make a fresh start to capture the true position it merits as the centre of traffic between the "Two Europes", and between Europe and the Middle East.

Trieste and its harbour has everything in its favour to meet this challenge: it must now play its cards correctly.

Mario Salvatorelli

Passes dictate the way

New Alps routes needed

Cross-frontier traffic in Europe has increased far more in recent years than internal traffic in EEC member countries. This is a reflection of Europe's growing prosperity and the closer interdependence of its various national economies.

The volume of goods traffic across Germany's frontiers, for example, rose from 213,500,000 tonnes in 1960 to more than 428 million in 1970 and 544,600,000 in 1979. The increase from 1960 to 1979 was 155 per cent. Internal traffic, on the other hand, rose by only 31 per cent.

In most cases, international traffic is routed over a wide range of communication lines. In the Alps, however, it is concentrated on a small number of possible routes, dictated by the location of the passes across the central Alpine ridge. In recent decades several new road communication routes have been completed through the Alps, but rail traffic runs on lines still dating from the last century.

Because of this, on the Brenner route in particular, the additional traffic has all been switched to the roads. This is neither energy-saving nor sensible in terms of international policy. But new rail communications through the Alps also have priority because any plans for new road communications now meet with such opposition that they scarcely seem feasible.

A further argument in favour of new rail track is that existing track altitudes are too high. Trains have to fight a losing battle against considerable heights, which is unnecessarily wasteful of energy.

For many years much thought has been given to new railways through the Alps. This has crystallized into three projects: a tunnel under the St Gotthard, a tunnel under the Splügen between Chur and Chiavenna, and a tunnel under the Brenner, for which a number of different routes have been proposed.

The one that is preferable from the German point of view, is, in my opinion, the St Gotthard tunnel. It would be on the main trade axis between the countries of central Europe, running from the Rhineland through Basle and Zurich to the great Italian industrial complex round Milan and Turin.

Complete modernization of the Munich-Verona, rail line involving tunnelling through the Brenner, cannot be deferred any longer. The Brenner is the most important transit route for north-south traffic through the central Alps, with by far the biggest annual volume — 11,600,000 cars and 13,600,000 tonnes of goods traffic, 10 million of it by road.

Another communications project for the Alpine region that is urgently needed is the Inn-Pyhrn motorway link in Austria, extended into Yugoslavia. The so-called *gastarbeiter* route is notorious. The road through Styria to Maribor and Zagreb, often narrow and passing through numerous built-up areas, ceased to meet requirements some little time ago.

A steadily increasing stream of goods traffic struggles painfully along this route on its way to south-east Europe and the Middle East, among the cars of people on holiday. Greece's accession to the EEC will create yet more transport traffic.

Clearly, projects for a radical improvement of Europe's communications network can no longer be put into effect solely by the countries in which construction is to be carried out. Austria, for example, is responsible for only a small part of the increased traffic along the routes concerned.

Countries that are suffering from the harmful effects of communications bottlenecks on their transport and trade surely have a vital interest in finding an international solution. Discussions have been going on in the EEC since 1976 on how to find an answer to the problem.

The West German Government, with the approval of the state governments, has suggested that the need is not for further complex EEC mechanisms but for a system whereby the countries mainly involved contribute to the cost in proportion to their share of transit traffic. Agreement will not be easy.

But the idea should not be cast aside. Now that the German railways are having to refuse to accept goods in transit to Italy, an investment in a Brenner tunnel would also be an investment for the railways. It is not a Utopian suggestion, as is shown by the example of Bavaria, which, because of the great importance off its trade with Italy, guaranteed a loan some years ago for the construction of the Italian motorway over the Brenner pass.

The problem involved in the creation of new communication routes through the Alps must be considered as a pan-European problem. Then it can be solved.

Anton Jaumann
Bavarian minister of economic affairs

Bonn's empty coffers bring canal dream to a halt

A waterways system running from the North Sea to the Black Sea, a canal which, passing through the Franconian Jura range, would link up Europe's historic rivers, the Rhine and the Danube, has been one of the great European dreams for a thousand years and more.

Charlemagne attempted to turn the dream into reality when, in 793 AD, he equipped his engineer troops with picks and shovels and sent them to the divide between the Danube and the Rhine. But this early project, the Carolingian Dyke, foundered because of heavy rains; the dams burst, and now only an inscription tablet at Treuchtlingen remains to remind us of this abortive attempt of Charlemagne's.

More than a thousand years went by before anyone ventured to take up this bold project again. Between 1836 and 1845 Ludwig I of Bavaria linked up the Main and the Danube by a canal with a hundred locks. Technically, the project was a success: barges with 120 tonne loads could go swaying along the narrow channel. But financially it was a disaster.

A new competitor, the railway, provided a faster and cheaper service. The locks rotted away, and soon the apple orchards on ground leased to farmers along the banks, and the revenue from fishing rights, brought in more thalers to the state coffers than the slow trickle of canal dues. Today the towpaths along the banks used for hauling the barges serve only as a romantic place for walkers.

The revival of the project in the present century goes back to 1921, when the Rhein-Main-Donau (RMD) was founded for the purpose of constructing a waterway for large shipping. The Federal Republic remains the majority shareholder, with a 64 per cent interest, while the State of Bavaria holds 33 per cent. The company's objective has almost been reached.

Of the 677km between Aschaffenburg and the German-Austrian frontier formed by the Danube figuring in the work of enlargement, canalization or new construction, barely 50km of canal remain to be completed. Six of the new sluices through which shipping on the canal will be raised to a differential level of 406 metres have also been finished.

But the moment when the first of the Euroships, 80 metres in length and with a cargo capacity of more than 1,350 tonnes, will sail across the divide has receded into the far distance. Bonn's empty coffers have brought its contributions to a stop. Unless the economy picks up again much sooner than is expected, the canal will not be open for traffic until some time in the next century.

This will suit the conservationists though they would rather have the project put off till Domesday, as they are afraid that large areas of the Danube water meadows will be lost for ever under the concrete bed of the canal, and the enchanting landscape of the Altmühl valley totally ruined.

"I don't dispute that the building of the waterway will inevitably have a serious effect on the landscape in some places", Herr Alfons Goppel, the former premier of Bavaria and now chairman of the supervisory board of the canal company, admits but he goes on to say that a twentieth part of the construction cost is to be spent on landscaping. "I am convinced", he says, "that the redesigned landscape round the Altmühl and the Danube will soon come to be appreciated as a nature reserve and recreational area".

The financial considerations are more serious. Even before the first sod had been turned along the stretch of the canal between Nuremburg and Kelheim (near Regensburg), for which the estimates then amounted to DM 4,000, the Bavarian state audit office warned against the venture, on the grounds that "no economic necessity for extending the waterway beyond Nuremburg can be established".

It could be once more the railway that does for the canal. Even on the — unlikely — assumption of 24-hour operating, the most freight that could be carried by water way across the Jura range would be 18 million tonnes a year, whereas even the existing two-way rail track can handle, apart from passenger traffic an annual goods tonnage of 60 million tonnes. And for the stretch between Nuremburg and Regensburg there is still an unfilled annual capacity, without any reconstruction work, of between 10 and 20 million tonnes.

The time element is also against the canal. An inland navigation vessel will take 103 hours to cover the stretch between Mainz and Passau, whereas a goods train can cover the same distance in 10 hours. Even analysis of the energy-saving aspect comes out in favour of the train.

The ratio of energy units consumed per tonne-kilometre by water and rail is 1:1.2, slightly in favour of the water route, that is. But this is an over-simplified calculation; if the actual distances to be covered are taken into account, for the Frankfurt-Regensburg stretch they amount to only 339 kilometres by rail but to 549 by water.

Contrary to what the contractors say, the financing of the canal is for this reason on a different basis from the normal financing method employed for public transport systems, for the income from 49 hydro power stations, which have been assigned to the Rhein-Main-Donau company until the year 2050, is to be spent on the construction work.

In contrast with the stalling tactics and opposition of the coalition government in Bonn, Bavaria is all for getting on with the job quickly. The Free Democrats in the Bavarian parliament have petitioned for a halt to construction, but the state Government under Herr Franz Josef Strauss is pressing for completion as soon as possible.

Herr Anton Jaumann, the Minister for Economic Affairs, hopes that a waterways system between the markets in South-east Europe and Western Europe's industrial heartland along the Rhine would be of lasting value for the economy of Bavaria, because of the existence of the Iron Curtain on its northern and south-eastern borders, Bavaria finds itself in a peripheral economic position that inhibits further expansion of trade.

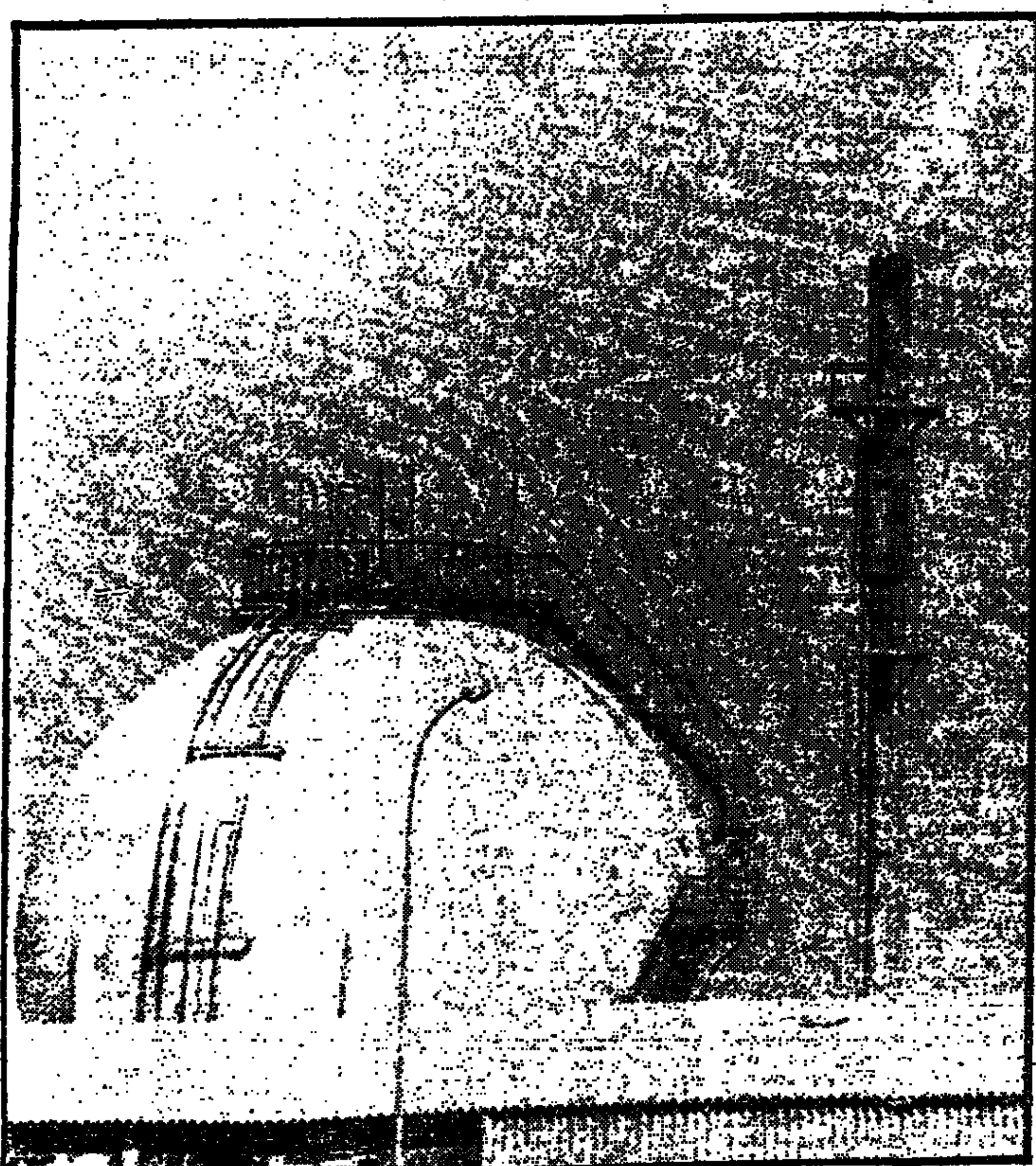
The inland navigation companies in the West feel that by far the greatest danger presented by the canal lies in the risk that shipping companies in the East, with the Soviet Union at the head, will begin to operate their recently laid down Europe class shipping on the RMD canal and by introducing dumping prices play havoc with the earnings of navigation companies using the international waterway of the Rhine.

In that case, say those who are dubious about the project, the inland navigation companies in the West would have the option either of doing battle against their competitors with the help of high government subsidies or of abandoning the Rhine to the Communist inland shipping fleet.

The Blue Danube is already a warning indicator in this connexion. For a long time now it has been virtually a "red river" dominated by shipping from the East: the "Bavarian Lloyds" still flies the federal German flag on it, but the sailings it makes are for national prestige, and are subsidized to the tune of millions of marks out of the Exchequer. With this example to go by, no one can yet tell what future lies in the waters of the canal.

Peter Schmalz

Fierce opposition to ambitious gas pipeline project


Gas flame and storage terminals at Abu Dhabi.

The ambitious project for a 5,000 km gas pipeline running from the western part of Siberia to the Bavarian frontier is rapidly becoming a contentious issue between Western Europe and the new American Administration; the latter leaves no doubt about its dislike of this deal.

After his March meeting with General Alexander Haig, United States Secretary of State, Count Otto Lambsdorff, the German Minister for Economic Affairs, was forced to concede: "I do not think that my arguments convinced him." The Minister had tried in vain to persuade The General that East-West trade was not politically harmful.

The Americans base their reservations on the findings of the Washington Institute of Strategic Trade, that such trade is primarily of advantage to the Russians. Not only do they acquire western technology, it is claimed, but they do so on the basis of credit, which then releases funds for arms.

The Americans also find support for their attitude — different in kind though still decisive — among member countries of the European gas combine, which includes West Germany, Belgium, France, Italy, Holland and Austria. France's reservations about the deal with the Soviet Union are due to the preference shown for Algerian gas, which the French Government can still buy more cheaply than Soviet gas, although the French have already had some sharp altercations with their Algerian partners over their low prices.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is reluctant finally to agree to the deal, and is endeavouring to secure a reduction in volume in order to lessen West German dependence on energy supplies from the Eastern block. In this respect he sees his attitude as being not far removed from that of his chief political opponent, the Bavarian premier Franz Josef Strauss, who has commented, wryly: "We supply the pipes, and the Russians the stopcock".

The project, the contract for which should already have been signed last autumn, would make possible an engineering project worth billions of dollars, opening new dimensions for the European gas pipeline network.

The area of deposits is on the Yamal peninsula in Siberia, beyond the Arctic Circle, with winter temperatures down to 60°C below zero. There are 500 metres of permafrost, while in summer the surface turns into an impassable swamp. Construction work is possible on only about 80 days in the year.

Under the scheme 40,000 million cubic metres of gas will be pumped annually through pipe delivered from Western Europe for the exclusive use of the West. The Russians have given their assurance that no branch-line installations will be constructed in the Eastern block territory through which the pipe will pass.

German industry is expecting a boost to orders from the construction of the pipe worth DM10,000m, which would help to check the present slowing of the economy through the economic recession. But the banks are still against the idea; they are required to advance this sum in the form of credits against future gas deliveries, and Moscow is holding out for an interest rate of below 8 per cent and will in no circumstances go higher than 10 per cent.

Herr Hans Friedrichs, a former Minister for Economic Affairs, in his present capacity as managing board spokesman of the Dresdner Bank, has given a warning that the German banks can "now afford less than ever to make accommodation loans".

The European gas combine already has three pipelines fed with Soviet gas from Siberia and the Urals, which run along the Soviet-Czechoslovak frontier and cross the communist border at the Bavarian frontier town of Waidhaus.

If the gas pipeline deal should come off, West Germany would become the largest gas-importing country in the world, and with annual imports of 24 cubic metres of gas from Russia would cover a third of its requirements in gas with supplies from the East.

In an attempt to allay fears about increased dependency supporters of the gas pipeline deal say that only about 6 per cent of all West German consumption in primary products is accounted for by supplies from the Soviet Union. Besides which, they add, the Russians are reliable business partners and even if there were to be a halt in supplies this would not have any dramatic effect on West German supplies of gas as a whole. There is said to be a secret understanding that in such an event, gas deliveries from Holland would be increased — though no formal contract exists.

There is indeed a spider's web of gas pipelines in Europe supplying energy across the frontiers, connected up directly or through a fleet of liquid gas tankers to 70 per cent of the known world gas resources. For example, North Sea gas started to flow four years ago from the Norwegian Ekofisk field through a 440 km undersea pipeline to Emden, from where half the gas is distributed over the West German network and the other half goes to Belgium, France and Holland.

Under the Stat Fjord project being planned, a 1,000 km long pipeline under the North Sea will carry gas from the Norwegian field north of Bergen to Emden.

The next major project, for bringing Algerian gas by pipeline to the European continent, is being planned by Italy. Starting in Tunisia, the pipeline will cross the Mediterranean, by way of the Straits of Messina, at depths of between 500 and 600 metres, and gas will be pumped through three pipes each of 508 millimetres in diameter.

This project is suffering, however, from the tactics employed by the Algerians in the negotiations; they have approved the pipeline, but have not yet settled a firm price for the gas.

Meanwhile a total of 40,000 million cubic metres of gas is carried annually across the world's oceans in liquid form, the longest distance that is covered being the 12,000 kilometres between Abu Dhabi and Japan. The tankers bringing gas to Western Europe — mostly from Libya and Algeria — cover distances from 600 to 2,900km.

But transport by sea has a considerable disadvantage compared with pumping through a pipeline; whereas with pumping the maximum loss to be reckoned with is one of 10 per cent, nearly a third of gas purchases is lost in the process of liquefaction and revaporizing.

Whatever the outcome of the Algerians' poker tactics over their gas or of the Soviet project, Europe's future gas supplies are assured. Of the world's proved reserves of natural gas, [illegible]7 per cent are geographically closer to Western Europe than to the other major energy consumers in the Western world.

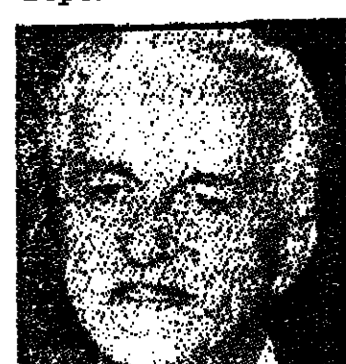
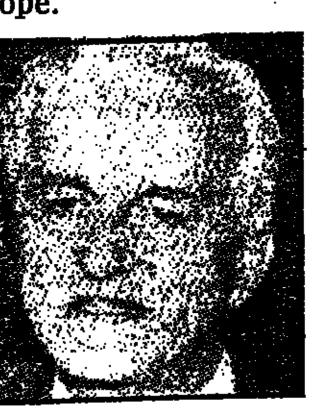
By 1990 one home in every three in West Germany will be heated by natural gas. Estimated world reserves are 262,700,000 million cubic metres, and last year ½ per cent of this volume was consumed. In 40 years' time two fifths of world reserves will have been exhausted. In Nigeria alone more gas is wasted in flaring operations every year than the annual volume West Germany would procure from the Soviet Union in the controversial deal.

Its proponents are also banking on pressure being put on the United States Administration by American industry; the American Caterpillar corporation has put in tenders for the gas pipeline deal worth more than $1,000m.

P.S.

'A divided Germany, a divided city'

The 61-year-old Christian Democrat Herr Richard von Weiszaecker was recently elected, with the support of the Liberals in the Senate, Burgermeister of Berlin, the first member of the CDU party to be appointed to this office. His own party was two votes short of an absolute majority and had to form a minority government. Party members hope that the FDP party will continue to give its backing to Herr von Weiszaecker, one of the most distinguished politicians and committed Protestants in Germany. Hans-Herbert Holzamer spoke to Herr von Weiszaecker about the status of Berlin in relation to Europe.

Herr von Weizsaecker, after all the criticism it has aroused and the numerous scandals over the years, Berlin still looks like a provincial city to the rest of Europe. Is it?

No, I don't think so. Berlin is on the very boundaries of the division that marks our political systems and our peoples. A divided Europe, a divided Germany, a divided city. The leading figures of the world political scene are not in Berlin, but there is nobody who has any influence on world politics who does not know about Berlin and its problems, its challenges and opportunities, and take them into calculation.

Is Berlin, then, still a pressure point between East and West?

I do not believe there is any intention in the East of exerting pressure on Berlin from outside. The political figures one talks to from the Warsaw Pact countries more often question — one just has to wait and see — where Berlin is going to find the inner strength to maintain and enhance its ability to survive.

There is no need for any pressure to be exerted from outside. The only thing is that everything we have experienced, and shall experience in future, from the extremes of a policy of détente to East-West confrontation, has always been in connexion with this division and its consequences, and the possibility of eventually doing away with it.

In this context Berlin is both a symbol and a testing ground. People in the major centres of the East and West are often more aware of the significance of Berlin than Berliners themselves realize.

Many people are saying Berlin is an unnecessary burden, both financially and politically.

It would be a sign of great shortsightedness if anyone in Bonn or the rest of the federal republic were to take the view that Berlin was no concern of his. How we in Berlin deal with the conditions of existence for Berliners themselves and with Berlin in the international context is something that is also decisive for the future of the federal republic.

Would you say that is why the Americans always follow with such attention the German attitude towards Berlin? And that German-American relations cannot be separated from the relationship between West Germany and Berlin?

There is one thing one must always remember: the Americans, with the other two protecting powers, are, of course in Berlin with the full agreement of the Germans, but they are also here in their own right. Their being in Berlin in itself makes the Americans a European power.

The position is different where they have a presence in another friendly country only as partners in the alliance. The Americans take their responsibilities in Berlin very seriously, and do not interfere in any way at all in our internal affairs. Naturally enough, of course, they watch very carefully for any change of feeling in Berlin and the rest of the Federal territory on East-West questions in general and the Alliance in particular. Berlin, in my experience, is a highly sensitive indicator of the state of German-American friendship at any particular time.

Will you, as present Burgermeister, von Weiszaecker, also lay stress on this?

Certainly, if it is necessary. Berlin has no independent foreign policy of its own to pursue — that would be completely against our interests — but one can sense here more quickly than in Bonn the impact in America if the Germans or Europeans are behaving in a certain way.

After all, we live cheek by jowl with the Americans here, every day of the week. And in Berlin we can not only never forget what the Americans have done for the city, we can never lose sight of the fact that the freedom that allows us to contest democratically among ourselves, for the best way of running things simply would not be possible unless it was guaranteed by the protecting powers.

Berlin, of course, is part of the European Community. Berlin members can vote in the European Parliament, but not in the Bundestag. Does Europe offer Berlin opportunities that are not open to it in West German political life?

I should not put it like that. *Berlin is an integral part of the* European community.

This tie of Berlin's, which extends to all the treaties between the European Community and third countries, is one of the arches supporting our existence as a component part of the federal republic, though on conditions that are more closely defined in the Four-Power Treaty, and naturally it has a wider context than the European Community alone.

Once it was Berkeley, then Berlin, then West Germany. That is no longer so. Do you think you will be able to bring back some intellectual excitement to the city?

At the time of the student movement and student unrest, very strongly pronounced theoretical knowledge and requirements were used as the basis of fairly concrete political goals. During the current period of unrest we are seeing different forms of manifestation from those we had in the past.

Seen from Berlin, at least, groups of young people are involved who are on the fringes of society and do not really know whether to join in or to opt out. There is a combination of misapprehension and refusal to accept things rather than any definite change of political views.

We need to have and be able to welcome people in Berlin with whom all of us in the city can live together, who realize that some degree of consensus in Berlin is necessary and acceptable. A city surrounded by a wall cannot afford to have any fences of its own making in the free part inside the wall.

Rioters plunder a store after smashing its windows during violence in West Berlin.

New cable and satellite services bring better programmes

In the autumn Radio Luxembourg will be deciding on a project for a new television service to be transmitted by satellite, in which West German newspaper publishers are also concerned. The West German Government has till then to make its objections felt. The French are also expected to help, as the French Government is a shareholder in Radio Luxembourg. Whether or not the commercialization of television is a bugbear is the subject of an article written for Europa by the 74-year-old philosopher Professor Karl Holzamer. Professor Holzamer is the founder director of the ZDF, the "German Channel Two", in Mainz.

At a press conference in Singapore in the mid 1960's organized by the Asiam Broadcasting Union, of which the big European broadcasting corporations are associate members, I was pressed for my views on the introduction of satellite television in Europe. I answered, somewhat hesitantly, that transmission via satellite was of the highest importance for retransmission and exchange of programmes over the vast distances to be covered in Asia; though in Europe our terrestrial channels made its immediate introduction unnecessary, we felt that the use of satellites for intercontinental transmissions by American and Asian stations made good sense.

Today, in fact, there is a regular twice-a-day news service in operation with the majority of European stations, using television film to carry news on important events, which subscriber corporations can switch into, or switch out of, at will; and satellite transmission for intercontinental use has proved itself in a number of different areas.

But, since the time I mentioned, technological development has been accelerated and improved, and demands to take part in television systems at local regional, European and world level have been increasingly heard. With the use of cable, more and better programmes can be brought to viewers, new cable and satellite services are being discussed, and these discussions are often heated and decidedly contentious.

Opponents of an increased range of programme services, from whatever source, through the employment of new technologies make two points:

First, even under present conditions, financial and production requirements mean that — especially in entertainment — use has to be made of mediocre material, which then spreads, as has been shown with the numerous private transmitting stations in Italy. If advertising were to come on the scene, we should never be free of certain American practices, such as programmes interrupted by advertisements.

Second, viewers would be exposed to a flood of television, which would reduce still further people's own creative leisure activities, and family and social communication. Ever fiercer competition would promote more programmes classed as light entertainment at the expense of worthwhile material, news and world affairs; viewers could switch from one light and superficial programme to another.

As a philosopher and teacher, as I have always tried to remain during my time as director, I do not take these objections lightly. But these dangers — in part at least — already exist; they do not depend on the number of programme services. It is a question of educating the medium to be selective. One programme service transmitting round the clock is likely to be "more dangerous" than one served by several different suppliers at the same time for specified periods.

One thing, of course, remains true in the arguments against full use of available technologies for the media — not everything that is technically feasible is desirable or a blessing. Where does the limit lie, and what constraints should be adopted?

A television service with a European format — whoever the supplier and whatever the means employed — should be built round systematic expansion of the existing programme exchange. The national television corporations should reciprocally present programme productions of their own in an association firmly based in the European Broadcasting Union and embracing also the Mediterranean countries.

Joint productions should also be prepared on a long-term basis, to be synchronized either as part of the respective national services, or transmitted in a common service. This form of joint production, with the exercise of central control, could in particular handle series and material based on our European history, our literature, and our way of life and outlook, and be an important addition to the films and television from the New World.

The rudiments of this already exist. But a newly created television service (such as a European satellite) would be failing in its task if it did not reflect the plurality of Europe, and if financially it was forced to turn to the international supply market. It would then be exposed to the dangers which the first objection warns against.

Such an image of Europe would need to be complemented by the voice, or rather the voices, of Europe. By that I mean an exchange of information in the widest sense on the television screen.

Without wishing to decry other services in any way, I can say from my own experience that German television is the best at explaining present conditions in other countries in Europe and the world. This is because the news content in ARD and ZDF programmes, in relation to the entertainment content is almost disproportionately high. The balance in a European programme would need to be mutually adjusted.

But restraint on the part of viewers is still needed. The smaller the world becomes, the closer events appear. The greater the detail, the more essential is education on how to be selective over viewing.

People talk rather stiltedly about the "selective" behaviour of viewers, but have little confidence in the majority of people. Without waiting for the results of surveys on viewer behaviour, the use of the button *for switching* on or off must represent the attitude of consumers.

The way to handle the different television channels must be learned and practised from early on (not merely talked about). To use the media, especially television, you need the art of "reading out", or choosing. Without these, people will not be able to hold out against the mass of pictures, words and sounds.

These thoughts about television production, and even more about the consumer, may be considered rather naive. But I think it is idle to spend time on the *question of naivety*, or on doubts, when expansion is undoubtedly happening.

The basic legal and financial and organizational principles for a European channel should be thought out in conjunction with governments.



Headquarters of Radio Tele Luxembourg

Release from all-night sessions on sheepmeat

After more than six years as the correspondent of *The Times* in Brussels covering the European Community, my employers in their wisdom have decided to release me for duty elsewhere. I say 'release' if only because a term in Brussels seems to be widely regarded in the profession as some kind of journalistic hard labour to be avoided at all costs.

"Six years? My god, how have you been able to stand it? All those green pounds and mcas and all-night sessions about sheepmeat. Quite incomprehensible. Terribly impressed by your grasp of the detail, my dear chap, but frankly I can never get beyond the first paragraph. Won't you be glad to get back to the real world?".

Most Brussels hands learn to become inured to such comment, but the cumulative effect is undoubtedly dispiriting. I speak as a Briton, but my *impression is that the experi*ence of journalists from other EEC countries, no matter whether their public opinion is well or ill-disposed towards the Community, is much the same.

Outside Washington, Brussels probably boasts the largest captive international press corps in the Western world, the volume of words generated, whether over the air waves or the *printed* page, is at least as great as from any other centre of news. Yet seldom can so much journalistic effort and resources have been deployed to so little effect.

Not that it is, or should be, any part *of the function of* journalists to promote support for the EEC. But they must at least hope to dispel ignorance and excite interest. It must be admitted that, in Britain at least, the press has signally failed in this task. Despite the acres of words that have been written, the general public knows as little about the EEC now as it did when Britain joined in 1973, and cares less.

Undoubtedly, the intractable nature of the subject matter, which is ofter highly technical, the almost impenetrable legal terminology in which much of the EEC's activities are veiled, and the arcane workings of its institutions do not help understanding or make the journalist's task any easier, but in themselves they are by no means insuperable obstacles.

More serious perhaps, is the EEC's own stagnation after the early years of fairly rapid development, and the sense it purveys of endlessly turning over the same soil. Thus the "quality" newspapers dutifully chronicle each glacial shift of position in, say, the endless fisheries dispute, which has now been going on literally for years, and succeed only in deepening their readers' bewilderment and incomprehension.

To be sure, the circuitous and apparently meaningless discussions of the EEC's Council of Ministers often conceal important social and political issues, but newspapers only from time to time have the space to examine these in depth, in daily coverage they can only be hinted at.

Much of what happens in the EEC is also, in the phrase beloved of drafters of diplomatic communiqués, an "ongoing process", rather than a series of clearly defined events. The appetite of newspapers for hard news inevitably leads on occasion to sensational inflation of what are often quite trivial differences of opinion in the Council of Ministers into "major rows" and "clashes".

None of this advances the cause of enlightenment, and few journalists can say with hand on heart that they are free of guilt. But the problem, I think, goes much deeper, the news media — and I am speaking now mainly from British experience though again I would guess the situation is not so different elsewhere — has yet to come to grips with *the problems presented by* coverage of the EEC.

Broadly, Brussels is still regarded as just another foreign posting. The EEC and its affairs are seen as the arcane and esotheric province of the Brussels correspondent, and correspondents in other EEC capitals show little desire, and are in general not encouraged, to take an intelligent interest *in* the ramifications of Community membership in their territories.

Home-based reporters specializing in such fields as industry, agriculture, economics, social and consumer affairs and the like do, of course, write about EEC *issues, but usually with* scant knowledge of the workings of the Community's institutions or its decision-making procedures and frequently in near-total ignorance of the attitudes and political, economic and social forces at work in other Member States.

As a result, they are very much at the mercy of the propaganda, whether pro or anti-EEC, put out by national lobbies, and ill-equipped to judge the value of such information against a broader backcloth. It is perhaps instructive that only one British newspaper, *The Daily Telegraph*, regularly sends its agriculture correspondent to cover meetings of EEC agriculture ministers in Brussels.

On the face of it, Brussels correspondents are in a more privileged position, having access not only to the European Commission but also to 10 separate national delegations competing to provide their version of events. But despite this range of information sources, the Brussels-based correspondents are in their way as much prisoners of the system as their fellows at home.

The commission, though "leaky", filters information through its own *distorting* prism. When I first came here, for example, journalists who dared to ask for information about the net budgetary balance of member states were told tersely that it was impossible to calculate. This attitude changed only when the British Government insisted that such figures be produced.

In covering the meetings of the Council of Ministers, the pressures of space and time make it difficult for journalists to do much more than give a summary of the line taken by their own country's minister and a brief reference to the reaction of other member states. Inevitably, the "home" minister is the main source about what has been discussed (the meetings being closed to the press), and his (or her) version can seldom be properly checked against other accounts.

The sheer range of subject matter is also daunting and, in the end, limiting. To do full justice to the Common Agricultural Policy, for example, a journalist would at the very least need to be something of an agronomist, an economist, a specialist on exchange rates, a *social historian and a constitutional* lawyer, and to have detailed and continuously updated knowledge of the development of agricultural policy in each member state.

This is clearly beyond the compass of a single journalist, particularly when he is expected at the same time to be an expert on foreign affairs, the minutiae of international trade disputes, nuclear energy, the problems of the declining steel, *shipbuilding and textile industries*, the environment and the host of other matters that are affected one way or another by EEC membership.

It is also true that the Brussels-based correspondent does not have ready access to important alternative sources of information in Member States, such as the views of trade unionists, scientists, ecologists and so on, against which the information put our by the Commission and the decisions of the Council of Ministers needed to be measured. The Brussels picture is therefore necessarily incomplete.

What can be done? The first step — obvious though it may seem — must be to recognize that the EEC is not "abroad" in the traditional sense. Home-based correspondents need to be much more closely involved in the Brussels dimension of their particular specialities, perhaps becoming responsible for coverage of the more technical and specialist council meetings, for example in such areas as energy, the environment, education or labour affairs.

This would leave Brussels correspondents free to trace the main political, economic and social trends and to attempt to set them in a more general context. Ideally, this would require the freedom to travel much more widely within the EEC, and to examine in depth the different national attitudes to the main issues, than is now generally the case.

Michael Hornsby

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SOUND THE ALARM

It is only too easy to ascribe causes to the appalling events in Toxteth and Southall. It is considerably more difficult to propose a course of action that would reverse an apparent trend to mass violence now being witnessed on the streets of England. Each riot had its own trigger, but the underlying causes are deeper, and they go back a long way. To traffic in facile short-term solutions for problems that properly require a fundamental re-appraisal of our society will reap no benefit; yet to admit that nothing can be done other than in the long-term is to accept the probability of more frequent, and more intense, street riots in the future, in which there will be fatalities.

One consequence of the weekend's disturbances is that Mr Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, has, belatedly, announced that policemen are to be provided with better protective headgear and fire-resistant clothing. The helmet and the cap are totally inadequate protection against flying missiles, as the numbers of policemen with head wounds show. Riot shields may provide a defence against stones; but there is not much point in having them if they inflame when struck by fire bombs. That is also true of the traditional but fire-absorbent bobby's uniform. The improvements announced by Mr Whitelaw will not, in themselves, stop the rioting, but they should help to reduce police casualties.

Methods of containment and dispersal of rioters must now become tougher. The use of CS gas should be held back as a last resort, but if the circumstances warrant it, as they did early yesterday morning, the police should have no hesitation in using it. The water cannon, much in evidence abroad and apparently reasonably successful in containing disturbances may have to be introduced. It is spectacular and has considerable effect, yet it seldom inflicts injury. The plastic or rubber bullet, however, should not yet be introduced into the armoury of the English police.

A better equipped police force might also be able to arrest more of the violent men and boys who confront them. In all three of this year's big disturbances, the number of arrests made can only have been a small fraction of those who have committed serious crime. As it is, many of those apprehended are charged with offences connected with the looting which follows the main riots, rather than with the acts of violence themselves. It is too soon to see a definitive pattern in the convictions obtained and sentences imposed for crimes committed during the Brixton disturbances, but it is already clear that the charges laid do *not in their totality reflect the seriousness* of the events. It is difficult for the police to make arrests when they are under constant attack themselves, but there are also gaps in the criminal law which could be filled to advantage. *The Times* has already argued that it should be an offence merely to be present at a riot after the police have given due warning to disperse.

The police have many lessons to learn. Accumulating evidence of insensitive policing can no longer be explained away by throwing doubt on the motives of the critics. Out of their own mouths police officers called as witnesses before the Scarman inquiry have demonstrated the rigidity of police methods, and the difficulty many appear to have in understanding — and meeting — the particular needs and difficulties of the ethnic minorities. Senior cadres, particularly, have not demonstrated that breadth and flexibility of approach necessary to police a pluralist society. Somehow the training of younger policemen for the demands of a multi-ethnic community has to be developed. *Whatever the standard of* policing shown in these areas, there can be absolutely no excuse for the kind of vicious behaviour exhibited in the streets of Toxteth, Southall and Brixton. No excuse at all. But it *is essential that government and* local authority should seek out the underlying causes of the violence. For if they do not apply their minds to the longer term issues, and take action, the future is bleak indeed. Of course, *it is just as misguided to* explain every act of mass hooliganism by reference to the prevailing environmental conditions as it is to deny that social and economic conditions play a large part in creating an at*mospher in which violence and* delinquency flourish. Not every community facing social deprivation reacts to it in the way Brixton and Toxteth have done; nor should any community have to react like that.

Is it fair to explain these events in terms of an emerging generation without hope; or should we not remember the vast majority of that generation which exhibits no such signs of despair? Many of its members do have to live in the decaying inner cities, from where the more able, the more self-sufficient, the more ambitious, have quit leaving behind the less fortunate and the inadequate. Their housing is often sub-standard; they live in vandalised tower-blocks or in soulless estates, denied facilities for entertainment or even for social gathering. Any community life there may have been has broken down. Educational facilities, too, have largely disintegrated, through a vicious circle of insufficient funds, poor teachers, (who will not accept their faults and their responsibilites) poor facilities, and pupils without the will to learn. Parental control is often lacking, as lacking as it is with teachers. These factors apply to both blacks and whites (though less so to Asians) but they are made worse for the blacks, who have to face the added burden of discrimination, in housing, in employment and in their attempts at social advancement. Rootless, jobless, alienated from their parents' generation, resentful of the deal they are getting from society, they — black and white — find excitement in crime, in violence; in fighting authority, first with attitudes, then with stones. To them, police are both representatives of that authority, and also oppressors in their own right. Many of them see their attacks against the police not only as an outlet for frustration, but also as fun and excitement, helped along all too often by the *influence of television, as a* medium both to watch and to take part in. It is easy to recommend the provision of jobs, an end to discrimination, a revitalisation of the inner cities. It is not so easy to do. The *Government does not seem* to have grasped, however, that the future stability of our society may depend on how we meet this challenge. Inaction in a number of areas, such as the inner-city suggests a certain disdain for a concerted social policy. Yet everything else will not necessarily come right once the economic situation improves. The alarm bells which have tolled in Brixton, Toxteth and Southall are tolling for us all.

CAN TWO NOT PLAY AT THIS GAME?

A national strike which fades off the front pages is normally a strike which is well on the way to failure. As far as most of the public are concerned, the civil service dispute is settling in as one of the less pressing irritations of a cheerless summer in which race riots and hunger strikes have occupied the forefront of attention. As a means of securing public sympathy or more grudging respect (which to some degree most major strikes hope to achieve along with the money), the action has been an ignominious failure. But it would be a mistake to judge the civil service action in the usual straightforward terms. The groups who have been affected have often been affected severely: they include many companies put in jeopardy by the loss of VAT returns, applicants for driving licenses, passports, and register office marriages, some waiting for justice in Scotland, and a *million* retired former fellow public servants whose pension payments have been disrupted.

But it is the effect on the public finances which will be crucial, and in the nature of things the Government is not likely to advertise in advance the point at which the loss of revenue would become insupportable. The total of uncollected tax is now more than £8,000m — a figure roughly comparable to the entire cost in salaries, pensions, accommodation and overheads of running Whitehall for a year. Much of this should be recovered after the resumption of work, but some will be lost, and there will be no recovering the interest payments of £70-80m on money borrowed to make up for the lost revenues. In addition, British Airways have lost £40m from the cancellation of flights.

These rising costs, both private and public, make it an increasingly acute question whether the Government should act decisively to bring the languishing dispute to an end. Only one civil servant in a hundred is actually on strike, let alone foregoing pay. It is no great burden on the other 99 supporting that one indefinitely, while they continue to enjoy full pay. For members of the public suffering the direct effects of the strike, it is offensive to see those who support and sustain it carrying on unscathed. There is substantial pressure outside and inside the Government for action to make the wider membership of the unions feel that they have something to lose as well as gain from carrying on.

One course is ready to hand, and Lord Soames has already hinted at it: the possibility of withdrawing the offer already made. The costs imposed by the strike must already have eaten up several percentage points of the seven that have been offered, and it would be quite reasonable to adjust the offer accordingly. It would be a justified move, but it would only have a limited impact because *however seriously it was meant* (and it would be idle not to take it seriously), it would be widely regarded as one of those war-cries which are tacitly forgotten immediately peace is in sight. However, it should now be *withdrawn.*

Whether or not to go beyond this rests on a delicate calculation of need and advantage. Two obvious counter-measures are open to the Government: dismissal of the minority actu*ally on strike* and sanctions against those who have been refusing to take on their work where contractually required to. Both risk creating martyrs, but either would be legitimate in the circumstances *if* desirable. It is worth noting, however that the number of members refusing to handle the work of colleagues on strike has already dropped noticeably since the early days.

Both sides have the same problem, in a sense. Whichever of them raises the odds lays itself open to the suspicion that it has done so because it knew it was losing. Hitherto the disputations on the union side about whether to raise the odds have been more public than those in the Government, and have created more of an impression of weakness. Counter-measures risk making the unions more determined and more ready to extend the action, if they felt their membership would stand for it. This might or might not be worthwhile in terms of the strategy of the strike: victory for the Government in such a case would suggest that the unions' present low-cost, low-*anguish* tactics *could* always be trumped in future; defeat would make the opposite nakedly clear, In either case, such an initiative would entrench those embattled attitudes which are part of the bomb-damage left behind by every major strike.

The balance of opinion in the unions themselves deserves close study. Twice the nine unions have debated whether to intensify the strike, with all that *that would mean in hardship for* the public and expense for their members, and twice they have drawn back in spite of all their conference rhetoric and the eagerness of the largest union, the Civil and Public Servants' Association. Even if an all-out strike was called, it is unlikely that more than about half the members would respond. Some who did would be unable to afford it for long. A small but significant pointer to attitudes is today's report that a group in the CPSA are pressing their union to make a unilateral proposal for a flat-rate settlement which would benefit their members at the expense of the better-paid ones. This demoralizing move may split the unions after their next meeting on July 14, or bounce them into all-out action. If their internal politics led them into raising the odds on their own account in spite of the misgivings of many of their leaders and more followers, the *odium and risk of that* decision would fall squarely on them.

Election recounts

From Mr E. R. Moseley

Sir, In his letter published on July 1, Mr Barry Henderson, MP, suggested that forfeiture of a deposit was not a legitimate ground for a recount.

Rule 47(1) of the Parliamentary Election Rules state: "A candidate or his election agent may require the returning officer to have the votes recounted or again recounted, but the returning officer may refuse to do so if in his opinion the request is unreasonable."

R. L. Leonard, in his book, *Guide to the General Election* states: "It is also permissible for a recount to be demanded by a candidate in danger of losing his deposit where the number of his votes is close to the minimum required even though the majority of the leading candidate may be numbered in tens of thousands."

It seems clear, therefore that a returning officer may not reasonably refuse a request for such a recount provided the number of votes is close to the minimum, and this is the view taken by the returning officers for the four Cardiff constituencies.

Yours faithfully,
E. R. MOSELEY,
City Solicitor,
City Hall,
Cardiff.
July 3.

Tired doctors

From Dr John Potter

Sir,—Mr Cecil Clothier has revealed (report, July 3) that one doctor fell asleep on the job last year and that this had very serious consequences. *This in itself makes a news story,* but what were the exact circumstances?

It is not unknown for young hospital doctors to get little or no sleep for two nights, or even more. Mr Clothier recognizes that "overpowering fatigue is a familiar *torment* to many who work in the caring services". Though duty, as he rightly says, is not to be denied, sleep is nevertheless an almost inescapable consequence of fatigue that is overpowering.

Yours, etc.,
JOHN POTTER
Director of Postgraduate Medical Education and Training,
John Radcliffe Hospital,
Oxford.
July 3.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Selling off gas industry

From Sir Kenneth Hutchison, FRS

Sir, The combined effect of the pressure on the British Gas Corporation to dispose of their showrooms and the order to sell off one or more of the most highly successful results of enterprise in the public sector, Wytch Farm oil and Morecambe Bay gas, has led me to conclude that some more drastic remedy is needed for what this Government sees as the evils of public ownership.

I propose, therefore, and seriously, that they offer the whole British Gas Corporation, lock, stock and barrels of oil, as a going concern to the private sector, to whom it will provide an unrivalled investment opportunity. The figures are frightening, even after allowing for substantial gearing, but once the principle is established, the sale of the equity could be spread over a number of years.

Before I am shouted down by the combined forces of financiers, economists and politicians, let me just suggest that they study the record of the last 20 years of the Peoples Gas Company of Chicago: a period during which it has grown and flourished and expanded into inter-state gas transmission and now owns oil and gas exploration and production companies, and will shortly reappear as two closely linked enterprises under a single holding company.

This is an example of the progress that can best be accomplished under the rules of private ownership and public accountability, free from political pressures, which I propose as the answer to the unwelcome demands being made in the most successful of our nationalized industries.

Yours faithfully,
KENNETH HUTCHISON,
The Athenaeum,
Pall Mall, SW1.
July 1.

Local authority dilemma

From the leaders of Middlesbrough Borough Council and Cleveland County Council

Sir, The comments attributed to the Health and Safety Executive in your report (June 26) on Carless Chemicals Ltd miss the central point in an important issue of principle. It affects not only Cleveland County and Middlesbrough Borough Councils but many other local authorities with long-established industrial plant within their boundaries.

One might get the impression from your report that the excutive has done its job and that is the end of the matter. The issue is by no means so simple.

The chemical firm introduced a hazardous process involving the treatment of ethylene oxide. It did not require our authorities' consent to do so and it is not disputed that it has conscientiously carried out the safety measures proposed by the executive.

But the excutive, on the grounds that a risk *remains, had given the* local authorities advice that would wreck plans to redevelop an important part of central Middlesbrough and would mean the area being blighted for an unknown number of years.

What are local authorities to do in these *circumstances? They do not* have powers to prevent such risks arising in established industrial areas. They cannot afford to buy out every such risk as it arises. They cannot easily ignore the expert advice of the executive and yet they cannot tolerate the idea of import*ant urban areas being blighted.*

Our contention is that either the plant does not present an unacceptable risk, in which case the executive should amend its advice, or there is an unacceptable risk that should be removed. If the executive is justified in its belief that its *powers do not warrant it taking* action to remove the risk then the answer to the problem must lie with Parliament.

It is absurd and unjust that an important urban area should remain blighted, on the advice of a government agency, simply because *that agency is unable or unwilling to* act on its own expert judgment.

Yours faithfully,
WALTER FERRIER,
Leader,
Middlesbrough Borough Council,
MAURICE SUTHERLAND,
Leader,
Cleveland County Council.

Labour's Russian guests

From Mr Nick Butler and Mr Jim Murphy

Sir, As active Labour Party members and trades unionists we wish to register a strong protest against the proposed invitation to Communist Party officials from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe to attend this year's party conference (report, June 30)

While we endorse Eric Heffer's actions in seeking to have representatives of dissident socialist groups invited, we cannot accept that their invitations make the invitations to official Communist Party representatives any more legitimate. Inviting the slave does not excuse inviting the master.

We are, of course, in favour of *detente. True detente, however, is* more likely to result from the development of democratic socialism, and freedom of thought and movement in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, than from the maintenance of repressive militaristic bureaucracies. Many of the *dissident movements yearn for* detente and for open political debate between East and West. It is they who should come to Brighton, not the party bosses.

Yours faithfully,
NICK BUTLER,
JIM MURPHY,
130 Telford Avenue, SW2
July 2.

Whitehall Theatre

From Mr Derek Nimmo

Sir, I was intrigued to read in your columns (June 26) the letter from Mr Monty Moss, *of Moss Bros,* Covent Garden, pleading that the Whitehall Theatre should be removed from Whitehall on the grounds that it was "inappropriate".

Surely the Whitehall Theatre is no more inappropriate to the centre of government than a clothing hire shop is to the centre of theatreland?

Yours faithfully,
DEREK NIMMO,
Garrick Club,
15 Garrick Street, WC2.

Objections to official defence policy

From the Mayor of Gillingham

Sir, One might expect the Mayor of this borough, which is threatened with the loss of 7,000 jobs and 6.65 per cent of its total rate revenue, to be opposed to the closure of the Chatham Dockyard and naval base, but I am writing to you not in that capacity but as chairman of a north Kent committee representing all shades of opinion and upon the national rather than the local aspects.

Chatham Dockyard's commitment to the refitting of nuclear-powered hunter-killer submarines is 45 per cent of the total workforce. It is the only dockyard in this country with the capacity to undertake two-stream refits, dealing with two submarines at once, and on one occasion undertook a three-stream refit. In all, Chatham Dockyard has successfully completed seven major refits, each taking about two years, five short refits, one special refit, and eight other maintenance dockings of hunter-killer submarines, in addition to the two major refits currently in progress.

The alternative facilities are meagre. At the moment Devonport has capacity for only one-stream refits and has not yet completed even one, the reasons for which have not yet been made public. Rosyth is also a single-stream yard, and in any event deals only with Polaris submarines. Portsmouth has no nuclear refit capacity whatever.

Nuclear refitting capacity is not anybody's job. The experience and skill at Chatham took five years to build up and apparently is now to be destroyed before any adequate replacement can be made available, even if the cash to build the *replacement facilities can be found.*

The consequences for the submarine refitting programme are incalculable; without regular refitting at set intervals a nuclear-powered submarine becomes not merely inefficient but actually inoperable, and to rely only upon the facilities outside Chatham would be a desperate gamble indeed.

The number of nuclear submarines is to be increased to 17, in addition to the four Polaris submarines, and yet the refitting capacity of the dockyards for hunter-killer submarines is actually to be reduced to Devonport, with *a track record so* far of one unfinished refit.

Will the Government and the public accept with equanimity the prospect through the 1980s of an increasing number of hunter-killer submarines laid up awaiting refit and unusable meanwhile?

Yours faithfully,
HARRY BLEASE,
Chairman of the Chatham Dockyard Defence Committee,
Municipal Buildings,
Gillingham,
Kent.
July 4.

From Professor J. M. Cassels, FRS

Sir, The letter from Lord Duncan-Sandys (June 30) was perfectly written and argued. His conclusion appears irrefutably correct, that the most cost-effective, indeed the only, way to counteract the Soviet arms build-up is for us to continue with an independent, or nearly independent, nuclear deterrent, such as Trident.

Is the argument over, then? Unfortunately not, because the problem he considers is closely coupled to another one that he does not mention, that of nuclear war arising by accident, in a regime where 10, 20, and even more nations could acquire some sort of nuclear weapons capability. Each nation could write itself a letter very similar to that of Lord Duncan-Sandys, except that in many cases some other anxiety would replace ours about the Soviet threat. Nevertheless the overall collective effect would be to produce a situation in which a holocaust was highly probable; if not absolutely certain.

This country has an excellent record in the efforts that are being made in the anti-proliferation field. Nevertheless the results so far are frail. One power that is not a signatory to the non-proliferation treaty has recently attacked and destroyed a nuclear reactor belonging to another power that is so. This must be a "red alert" to anybody who thinks seriously about the future of mankind.

How can we tackle this second, and probably more serious, problem in a credible way while we act along the lines described in Lord Duncan-Sandys's letter? I have not the slightest idea, but I hope that the Government is giving the question the priority it undoubtedly deserves.

Yours faithfully,
J. M. CASSELS,
Lyon Jones Professor of Physics,
Department of Physics,
Oliver Lodge Laboratory,
University of Liverpool,
Oxford Street, Liverpool.

University economies

From Mr Reg Tait

Sir, The cuts in university teaching staff provide a rare opportunity to help bridge the damaging divide between the academic and business areas of our national life. If that opportunity is not seized there will be a pointless haemorrhage of some of the best qualified staff abroad while senior staff, who have years of useful work left to contribute, will take early retirement.

What is needed is a scheme to allow university teachers under 40 to retrain for business life and especially for manufacturing industry. Short courses giving a superficial knowledge will be inadequate.

We need two-year courses coupled with scholarships maintaining the student's income at its previous level since these will usually be people with young families who would otherwise be forced to take whatever offered. The terms should be attractive enough to interest those with secure academic careers ahead of them; this should not be an easy option for the second rate.

Why should there be favourable treatment for displaced academics? Because these are overwhelmingly people possessing excellent degrees and the intellect and character usually associated therewith. They could fertilise the growth areas of business just as their predecessors revitalised the Armed Forces and administration during the last war.

Such a scheme need not even cost a great deal if the saving in redundancy payments is taken into account. Nevertheless the Government could perhaps demonstrate their faith in their long-term strategy of industrial regeneration *by meeting part of the cost of a* scheme which would directly contribute to that strategy's success.

Yours faithfully,
REG TAIT,
Four Winds,
Pebble Hill Road,
Betchworth, Surrey.
July 3.

From Mr Michael Rosenthal

Sir, Perhaps the most sinister aspect of the cuts in university funding is their being a major part of an attempt by Government to dictate which direction higher education should take. In seeking to boost sciences, or such subjects as "business studies" the University Grants Committee seems to have been influenced mainly by the requirements of governmental ideology. There has been no concern with universities as places of learning; neither has there been any acknowledgment that thought itself has an intrinsic worth.

Until the not very distant past cultivation of the mind and the encouragement of the arts was considered integral to any society claiming a degree of civilization. In Mrs Thatcher's Britain there is now an attitude to intellectual attainments at one with a nation the emblems of which are the personalized number plate, the gaming club, and the perk.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL ROSENTHAL,
Ferndale Cottage,
Upper Brailes,
Banbury,
Oxfordshire.
July 4.

A voice abroad

From Mr Antony Musgrave

Sir, The widespread dismay occasioned by the Government's proposed cuts in BBC external broadcasting has largely concentrated on the threat to certain *language services. This is* understandable, but it has had the effect of concealing what is, in the view of many, another matter at least as serious — the abolition of the BBC transcription services.

This is one of the areas of activity within the BBC's external oper*ations whose scope and value are* little realized outside professional broadcasting circles. The transcription services do not seek publicity to themselves, least of all in the United Kingdom, but concentrate on making the very best of BBC Radio programmes available in recorded *form* for local re-broadcast in countries throughout the world. As a result, the programmes are heard at high quality, frequently on VHF/FM stereo, by innumerable listeners for whom the technical deficiencies of shortwave transmission — particularly where music is concerned — serve as a deterrent.

Use of the BBC transcription services is worldwide, for the excellent music and other programmes made available in the catalogue — themselves a reflection of all that is best in British artistic life — are as welcome in English and non-English-speaking countries throughout the developing world as they are in Australia, Canada, the United States and elsewhere where the public-service broadcasters make such extensive use of them. The BBC does not offer these programmes free of charge, and if there is a shortfall between the cost *of making them* available and the revenue which they attract, this is attributable to the limited financial resources of the broadcasters in other parts of the world who subscribe to the service.

It is largely on the results of the transcription services' worldwide projection of all that is best in British broadcasting that the BBC's international reputation for excellence is based. To remove from broadcasters, and hence listeners throughout the world, a source of programmes of unequalled quality, and thus to destroy one of the few reputations for true excellence remaining to Britain, would be disastrous, not least to the innumerable British writers, musicians, actors, etc., whose work is known in many countries mainly *as a result of the existence of the* BBC's transcription services.

Yours faithfully,
ANTONY MUSGRAVE,
Villa Chania,
1295 Mies, Switzerland.

From Sir Alan Rothnie

Sir, While my old friend John le Carré (July 1) will not expect me to swallow all that he says about the ineffectiveness of ambassadors, I hasten to support him in his argument against the proposed cutbacks in the foreign language services of the BBC.

During 35 years in the Diplomatic Service in 10 foreign countries I found the BBC to be the most effective of all the weapons in our national armoury in promoting our interests and reputation abroad.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN ROTHNIE,
Little Job's Cross,
Rolvenden Layne, Kent.

From Mr Simon Stuart

Sir, Whatever the loss to ourselves and the people of the countries affected by the proposed cuts in the BBC foreign language broadcasts, there could be *gains* at least on a provincial level — that of the Ashdown Forest.

I am not acquainted with the details of the BBC's tenure of its foreign transmission station at Duddleswell, nor what exemptions it may hold from the fairly rigorous local building controls, but one cannot fail to observe, concurrent with the decline in the function and importance of the site, a proliferation of buildings, sheds, hutments, car parks, gantries and puzzling elongated aluminium boxes sprung from among works that had originally been tactfully, or tactically, subterranean; the multiplication of three more or less elegantly shaped and sited masts into 30, inelegant and regimented; a hitherto unassaulted night sky stained with sufficient sulphur-yellow to light a suburb.

Is it not the moment, if the *threatened economies are to occur,* for a proportional dismantling of this shanti-town-within-an-SSSI/AONB (site of special scientific interest/area of natural beauty), and to begin the restoration of the land to the Ashdown Forest from which, as a wartime emergency, it was wrested?

Yours faithfully,
SIMON STUART,
16 Neville Drive, N2.
July 1.

Cuts in county council staffs

From the Chief Executive of Hertfordshire County Council

Sir, Your third leader (June 26) stated: "In local government the bureaucrats offload any sacrifices on to meals on wheels, home helps, or any other service which actually helps the public." Experience shows that such assertions come quickly to be accepted as universal truths, especially when they feed public sentiment and are expressed in such pejorative terms.

In Hertfordshire some years ago, after the then Mr Harold Wilson's famous "chiefs and Indians" speech, we identified county council staff under three heads — service (approximately 60 per cent of the total), those in direct contact with the public, e.g., teachers, firemen, home helps, residential care staff and policemen — support (35 per cent), those in immediate support of the service staff, e.g., cleaners, laboratory technicians, welfare helpers and school meals staff — and administrative, consisting of those *not in* the first two categories. Since that classification was made in 1975 staff in the service category has increased by 0.2 per cent and the other two categories together have been reduced by 14 per cent and 6.2 per cent respectively.

Lest I be taken to task by some of my colleagues in the schools, for example where numbers of staff have had to be reduced as school rolls fall, I should explain that the first figure masks an increase in some services and a reduction in others. Moreover I acknowledge that the effectiveness of the work of the service staff can suffer from the loss of support and, indeed, administrative categories.

Nevertheless I have found the continuing concern of the administrators to do what they can to protect "the sharp end" because of their concern for the services they came into local government to improve, a cause for congratulation: I certainly do not recognise an anxiety to preserve their own skins as their motivation.

Sadly, but perhaps not surprisingly, after six years of the taxing and dispiriting task of managing squeezes and cutbacks with scant public understanding, *never mind* sympathy, not a few of them have welcomed the prospect of escape on reasonable terms.

I do not believe the situation in this county is unique.

Yours faithfully,
M. J. le FLEMING,
County Hall,
Hertford.
June 30.

Vaccination effects

From Dr G. H. Curtis Jenkins

Sir, The recent correspondence in your columns (article, May 13; letters, June 12, 30) about the risks associated with pertussis immunization needs urgently to be placed in proper perspective.

Using the stated risk factor of serious irreversible reaction occurring in one in every 300,000 injections or one in every 100,000 children who have received three injections of the vaccine to ensure substantial protection, in our practice of 18,000 patients with a birth rate of 200 per annum, if we had been giving pertussis vaccine to all the children in our practice since the Battle of Bosworth Field we should by now have seen our first irreversible reaction.

Using the same stated risk factor for measles immunization, the Roman invasion of these islands should have begun as we started our immunizations for us by now to have seen the first child harmed by it.

In the past two years at least three young men from our practice population have been killed on motor cycles. Need I say more?

Yours sincerely,
GRAHAM CURTIS JENKINS,
50 Church Road,
Ashford,
Middlesex.
June 30.

Pay in South Africa

From the Chairman of Rowntree Mackintosh

Sir, In your Parliamentary Report on June 25, Mr Dennis Skinner is reported as saying, "would the Government . . . call upon British firms like . . . Rowntrees, with its subsidiary in South Africa who dole out large sums of money to the Social Democratic Party, to stop their brutal form of apartheid by paying starvation wages to black South Africans?"

As Chairman of Rowntree Mackintosh Ltd, whose subsidiary Wilson-Rowntree (Pty) Ltd operates in South Africa, may I say that Wilson-Rowntree does not pay "starvation wages" to any of its employees, black, whites, coloureds or Asians. The company's record measured against the EEC code of conduct is excellent and it has been a leader in improving the pay and conditions of black Africans.

Second, far from "doling out large sums of money" to the Social Democratic Party, Rowntree Mackintosh has a firm, longstanding policy of not making political donations of any kind.

Yours sincerely,
KENNETH DIXON, Chairman,
Rowntree Mackintosh Ltd,
York.
July 3.

St Paul's fire risk

From Mr W. R. Chalmers

Sir, If any of your readers are perturbed by the report (July 3) of the British Safety Council's anxieties about the fire precautions in St Paul's Cathedral, they may care to be reminded that St Paul himself stated (I Corinthians, VII, 9) that *marriage* and burning are mutually exclusive alternatives.

Yours faithfully,
WALTER R. CHALMERS.
The Warden's House,
Sherwood Hall,
University Park,
Nottingham.
July 4.

From Mrs Jackie Saward

Sir, Are those who are so concerned about the fire risk in St Paul's (report July 3) in danger of forgetting who designed the cathedral and in what circumstances?

Yours, etc,
JACKIE SAWARD,
Ealing Vicarage,
11 Church Place, W5.
July 3.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

PALACE OF HOLYROODHOUSE
July 6: The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Royal Air Force Turnhouse in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight this afternoon.

Upon arrival the Secretary of State for Scotland (the Right Hon George Younger, MP) joined Her Majesty's Household as Minister-in-Attendance.

Her Majesty, Patron, and His Royal Highness visited the Trefoil Holiday and Adventure Centre for the Handicapped at Gogarbank, Edinburgh and were received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for the City of Edinburgh (Councillor Tom Morgan, the Right Hon the Lord Provost) and the Honorary President of the Council of the Trefoil Centre (Lady Jean Wemyss).

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh then drove to the Palace of Holyroodhouse and were received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for the City of Edinburgh (Councillor Tom Morgan, the Right Hon the Lord Provost) and Members of the City of Edinburgh District Council, when the Right Hon the Lord Provost surrendered to Her Majesty the Keys of the City, which The Queen returned to him.

A Guard of Honour formed by the 1st Battalion The Parachute Regiment under the command of Major B. K. Martin was mounted in the Forecourt.

Her Majesty was later received by Lord James Hamilton (representing the Hereditary Keeper of the Palace of Holyroodhouse).

The High Constables of the Palace of Holyroodhouse were on duty.

The following are in attendance: the Lord Maclean (Lord Chamberlain), the Countess of Airlie and Lady Abel Smith (Ladies in Waiting), the Right Hon Sir Philip Moore (Private Secretary to The Queen), Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Ashmore (Master of the Household), Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Johnston (Comptroller, Lord Chamberlain's Office), Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Miller (Crown Equerry), Mr Robert Fellowes (Assistant Private Secretary), Mrs Michael Wall (Assistant Press Secretary), Lieutenant-Colonel Blair Stewart-Wilson (Deputy Master of the Household), Lieutenant-Colonel George West (Assistant Comptroller, Lord Chamberlain's Office), Squadron Leader Adam Wise (Equerry in Waiting), Flight Lieutenant John Hamilton (New Zealand Equerry to The Queen) and Major John Cargin (Equerry to The Duke of Edinburgh).

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh gave a dinner party at the Palace of Holyroodhouse at which The Prince of Wales was present.

The following had the honour of being invited: The Secretary of State for Scotland and the Hon Mrs George Younger, The Viscount and Viscountess Weir, Major and Mrs Samuel Longbotham, Major-General and Mrs F. C. C. Graham, Sir Simpson and Lady Stevenson, Sir Kenneth and Lady Blaxter, the Most Reverend Archbishop Thomas Winning, Mr and Mrs Raoul Boothman, Miss Elizabeth Carnegy of Lour, Mr and Mrs John Cameron, Dr and Mrs Derek Doyle, Mr and Mrs Graham Gordon, Dr and Mrs Stuart Macdonald, Mr and Mrs David Nickson, Mr and Mrs John Pollock, Mr and Mrs Patrick Ramsay, and Dr and Mrs Alwyn Williams.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Patron of the Scottish Youth Hostels Association, this morning opened the Association's new Hostel at Pitlochry, Tayside where His Royal Highness was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Perth and Kinross (Major David Butter).

The Duke of Edinburgh, attended by Major John Cargin, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Larbert Station in the Royal Train this morning and afterwards opened the new Sheltered Housing Scheme of the Royal British Legion Housing Association at Stenhousemuir, Stirlingshire.

His Royal Highness later arrived at the Palace of Holyroodhouse.

This afternoon The Prince of Wales, Patron, the International Year of Disabled People, visited the Thistle Foundation, Craigmillar, Edinburgh.

Major John Winter was in attendance.

By command of The Queen, the Lord Somerleyton (Lord in Waiting) was present at Gatwick Airport, London this morning upon the departure of The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon for Canada and bade farewell to Her Royal Highness on behalf of Her Majesty.

Lady Abel Smith has succeeded Mrs John Dugdale as Lady in Waiting to The Queen.

KENSINGTON PALACE
July 6: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, accompanied by The Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones, left Gatwick Airport this morning in an aircraft of the Department of National Defence of Canada, to visit Ontario.

Her Royal Highness was received at the Airport by Her Majesty's Lieutenant for West Sussex (Lavinia, Duchess of Norfolk), Mr Christian Hardy (Acting High Commissioner, Canadian High Commission), Brigadier-General B. T. Burgess (Canadian Defence Adviser), Mr Ross DeGeer (Agent General for Ontario) and Mr Pat Bailey (Director, Gatwick Airport).

The Hon Mrs Whitehead, Major The Lord Napier and Ettrick and Lieutenant (N) Robert Craig were in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
July 6: The Duke of Kent, Chairman of the National Electronics Council, today opened a Symposium "Challenge and Opportunity in the 80s" organized by the Council and held at the Livingston Exhibition and Arts Centre, West Lothian.

His Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Captain Mark Bullough.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
July 6: Princess Alexandra, Patron, this afternoon visited St Christopher's Hospice, London, SE26, on the occasion of the first Reunion Conference.

Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

In the evening, Her Royal Highness and the Hon Angus Ogilvy were present at the Independence Day Dinner of the Anglo-Venezuelan Society at the Savoy Hotel, London.

Miss Mona Mitchell was in attendance.

Luncheon

Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers' Company
The Master of the Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers' Company, Mr M. W. Garrett, assisted by the Wardens, Mr R. W. Nichols, Mr Norman Harding, Mr Bryan E. Toye and Mr R. W. E. Payne, presided at a court luncheon held at Innholders' Hall yesterday. Among those present were:
Sir Richard Cave, Mr Denis Sanon, the Master of the Masons' Company, the Master of the Musicians' Company, the Prime Warden of the Basket Makers' Company, the Master of the Company of Makers of Playing Cards and the Chairman of Wilkinson House, London Homes for the Elderly.

Reception

Register of Naive Artists
Lady Ponsonby of Shulbrede, Canon Gerald Hudson, Mr Chris Green, director, City Festival Fringe, and Mr Stanley Harries, director, Register of Naive Artists, received the guests at a reception held yesterday at St Mary-Le-Bow, Cheapside, to launch London's Naive Painters Exhibition. The exhibition was opened by Wilfrid Dewhirst, chairman, fringe committee, City Arts Trust.

Garden party

British Atlantic Committee
The British Atlantic Committee gave a garden party at 35 Brompton Square yesterday, by courtesy of Mr and Mrs P. McKay. Sir Frank Roberts, president, attended and Lady (David) Kelly and Mrs Tom Kennedy-Davies received the guests.

Dinners

Anglo-Venezuelan Society
Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy were present at a dinner held at the Savoy Hotel yesterday to commemorate the anniversary of the Independence Day of Venezuela, July 5. The Ambassador of Venezuela, president, and Señora de Mendoza-Acosta and Sir Anthony Royle, MP, chairman and Lady Royle received the guests. Sir Anthony Royle presided and Mr Gordon Richardson, Governor of the Bank of England, and Dr Adolfo Taylhardat were the principal speakers. Among others present were:
The Ambassador of Ecuador and Señora de Gabela, the Ambassador of Panama and Señora de Harris, the Chargé d'Affaires of Bolivia and Señora de Zamnier, the Chargé d'Affaires of Peru and Señora de Lecaros de Cossio, Señora de Taylhardat, Señorita A Taylhardat, Viscount Eccles, Lord Thomas of Swynnerton, Sir John and Lady Hall, Sir Hugh and Lady Wontner, Sir and Mrs Reginald Seconde, Mrs Richardson, Dr and Señora R Monsalvo, Rear-Admiral A Garcia, Sir Leopold de Rothschild, Dr and Señora Edgard Leal, Mr and Mrs Christopher R Thompson, Mr and Mrs Kenneth Wetherell and Mr and Mrs David G Thomson.

British Association for Psychopharmacology
The President of the British Association for Psychopharmacology, Professor Merton Sandler, presided at the annual dinner of the association held at the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, yesterday. Professor P. Simon and Professor G. U. Corsini also spoke.

Foreign Affairs Forum
The Foreign Affairs Forum entertained members of the United States Republican National Committee at dinner at the Carlton Club yesterday. Lord Harlech was the guest of honour and Mr Stuart Thom, chairman of the forum, presided.

Gardeners' Company
The Gardeners' Company held an installation court yesterday at Fishmongers' Hall when Mr R. L. Payton was installed as Master, Mr J. G. Keeling as Upper Warden and Rear Admiral M. J. Ross as Renter Warden. The Solicitor General was among the guests at a dinner held afterwards when the speakers were the Master, the Hon J. F. H. Baring, the Chairman of the Stock Exchange and Mr A. Hurrell.

HM Government
The Earl of Mansfield, Minister of State at the Scottish Office, presided at a dinner last night in Edinburgh Castle given by the Secretary of State for Scotland on the occasion of the visit to Scotland of a Commonwealth Parliamentary Association delegation from India.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J. I. Davies and Miss F. A. Billot
The engagement is announced between Jeffrey Irwin, elder son of Mr and Mrs J. E. Davies, of East Barnet, Hertfordshire, and Frances Anne, second daughter of Mr and Mrs M. R. Billot, of St Saviour, Jersey, Channel Islands.

Mr M. K. Gunthorpe and Miss H M Blake
The engagement is announced between Maxwell Keith, son of Mr and Mrs Keith S. Gunthorpe, of Gundabah, Dysart, Queensland, Australia, and Hilary Mary, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. C. Blake, of The Paddocks, Plough Lane, Christleton, Chester.

Mr A. W. Morgan and Miss J. C. Connolly
The engagement is announced between Alan William, younger son of Mr and Mrs A. C. Morgan, of Stoke Bishop, Bristol, and Janet Cullis, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs R. Campbell Connolly, of Northwood, Middlesex.

Mr M. B. Mosenthal and Miss A. J. Stephen
The engagement is announced between Max, eldest son of Mr and Mrs J. W. Mosenthal of Richmond, Surrey, and Alison, elder daughter of the late Mr A. P. Stephen and Mrs R. Stephen, of Rayleigh, Essex.

Mr S. Rixon and Miss C. A. Shepherd
The engagement is announced between Stephen, youngest son of the late Mr W. Rixon and of Mrs Rixon, of Blagdon Hill, Taunton, and Clare Ann, twin daughter of Mr and Mrs Paul Shepherd, of South Road, Taunton.

Mr T Thwell and Miss T. Browne
The engagement is announced and the marriage will take place on September 5, between Timothy Thwell, of Waterloo House, Hamilton, son of Mr and Mrs W. F. Thwell, of Bexhill-on-Sea and Tina, daughter of Mr and Mrs H. Browne of White Sands, Bermuda.

Mr M. B. Tilley and Miss E. R. Mars-Jones
The engagement is announced between Mark Bertrand, son of Mr and Mrs K. Tilley, Buckley House, Houghton, Cambridgeshire, and Eleri Rhys, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. Mars-Jones, of Llansannan, Clwyd.

Marriages

Mr W. T. S. Lee and Miss D. W. West
The marriage took place on Saturday, July 4, at Chiddingfold, between Mr Timothy Lee, younger son of His Honour Michael and Mrs Lee, of Easton, Hampshire, and Miss Debbie West, daughter of the late Mr Stephen West, and Mrs West, of Chiddingfold.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her brother, Mr John West, was attended by Fenella Scurfield and Rupert Sturgis. Mr Adam Lee was best man.

Mr P. Jowett and Miss A. Edleston
The marriage took place on Saturday at St Faith's Church, Lee-on-Solent, of Mr Paul Jowett and Miss Angela Edleston. A reception was held in the Wardroom of HMS Dolphin. The honeymoon is being spent in Antigua.

Mr R. C. Noortman and Miss C. Darby
The marriage took place at St James's, Piccadilly, on Thursday, July 2, between Mr Robert Christiaan Noortman, of Heemstede, Holland and London, and Miss Caroline Darby, younger daughter of Mrs Nancy Darby and the late Mr Gerald Darby, of Allestree, Derby.

Major C. J. E. Seymour and Mrs D. E. Trefgarne
The marriage took place on July 2 between Major Conway Seymour and Mrs Diana Trefgarne.

Memorial service

Mr A. J. Knight
A memorial service for Mr Albert Knight was held at St Paul's, Covent Garden, yesterday. The Rev John Knight officiated, assisted by the Rev Michael Hurst-Bannister, senior chaplain, Actors' Church Union. Mr Leslie Crowther and Mr Michael Grade, programme controller, London Weekend Television, read the lesson, also took part in the service. Among others present were:

Mr J. A. Davenport, Head of Music at Queen Mary's College, Basingstoke, and formerly Director of Music at Worksop College, has been appointed Director of Music at Clifton College, in succession to Mr D. R. Pettit, from January, 1982.

Meissen cockatoos fall victim to the recession

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

With German collectors feeling the cold wind of the recession, Christie's sale of fine Continental porcelain yesterday met a less enthusiastic response than had been hoped for.

The greatest rarity on offer was a pair of colourful Meissen cockatoos by the German factory's famous modeller, J. J. Kändler, dating from about 1735 and mounted with French elegance on swirling Louis XV ormolu bases. The auction cataloguer had traced two other pairs and one single bird in the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam. The model is thus a rarity, as well as being one of Kändler's most successful.

The lot was secured by an unnamed bidder connected to the sale room by telephone at £22,000; that could not be described as a competitive bid for a rarity—Christie's had been estimating £25,000 to £30,000.

The sale also included a pair of Meissen monkeys modellled by Kändler without mounts, dating from about 1747, at £6,500 (estimate £5,500 to £6,500) and a single parrot of similar date, with a hair crack and some minor chips, at £2,500 (estimate £2,000 to £3,000).

Prices for two pairs of coffee cups from the Venetian Cozzi factory, all of whose works are rare, came as a surprise. Dating from about 1770, they are painted with figures making music in elegant Italian gardens. One pair fetched £8,000 (estimate £2,500-£3,500) and the other £7,000 (estimate £2,500-£3,500). All four cups and sources also bear an untraced armorial device, an embellishment which apparently is hardly ever found on anything as small as a coffee cup; Christie's had underestimated the importance that collectors would attach to that.

The sale totalled £166,375, with 24 per cent unsold.

In Sotheby's sale of Oriental manuscripts and miniatures the rising trend of prices for calligraphy continued to be apparent. A single Qur'an leaf in kufic script dating from about AD 1000 made £1,100 (estimate £300-£500) while a second vellum leaf of the tenth century made £400 (estimate £200-£300).

The top prices in the sale were paid for manuscripts. A treatise on medieval science by Bani Musa, comprising 119 leaves with some hundred diagrams and illustrations, and 2dating from the late fifteenth century, reached £6,000 (estimate £3,000-£4,000), selling to B. Mohammed, a London dealer. It was thought to have been written in Egypt or Syria and is in Arabic script; the combination of scientific interest and Arab interest was clearly a winning combination.

OBITUARY

MR C. R. V. TANDY

Leading landscape architect and illustrator

Mr Clifford Ronald Vivien Tandy, OBE, PPILA, FRSA, died on July 3 at the age of 62.

Mr Max Nicholson writes:
With the death of Cliff Tandy the landscape profession has lost one of its early leaders in this country.

Trained both as an architect and a landscape architect he practised as the latter. After working for a local authority he was the first to be appointed to a post in central government, and was a government assessor on the Countryside in 1970 Conferences during the 1960s which resulted in the formation of Land Use Consultants, of which he became a founder principal.

Here he initiated the extensive programme of urban reclamation work at Stoke on Trent, including a forest park, a lake and a new open space system of recreation areas and greenways using former railway lines. This work attracted a number of awards.

His professional projects for the National Coal Board included the design for reshaping and restoring the Aberfan disaster site. He also became landscape consultant to the Forestry Commission in succession the Dame Sylvia Crowe, and in 1976 was made OBE for services to landscape.

These included also his work as successively honorary secretary, vice-president and president (1973-75) of the Institute of Landscape Architects, and participation in the International Federation (IFLA) for whom he edited *Landscape and Human Life*.

His most important and indeed standard work, however, was *Landscape of Industry* (1975), which he largely illustrated himself. He will be remembered also for his outstanding skill in the photographic presentation of landscape, and as a founder member of the Landscape Research Group. He took a deep interest in historic gardens and in tropical landscaping.

An unfailingly helpful and widely informed colleague and friend, Cliff personified the dedicated and trustworthy British professional man. His forward-looking example and his kindly easy ways will leave a lasting influence on the many young landscape designers whom he went out of his way to encourage and bring on.

SIR FREDERICK LAWRENCE

Sir Frederick Lawrence, OBE, who died on July 5 at the age of 91, was for many years a prominent figure in London local government. He was widely known also as the founder, chairman and managing director of the furnishing store bearing his name and situated in Westbourne Grove, W2.

He was deputy chairman of the old London County Council in 1953-54; a member of Paddington Borough Council for over 30 years and elected an alderman in 1942. Subsequently he was deputy mayor and mayor of the borough, and from 1945 to 1965 deputy leader of the borough council.

From 1948 to 1960 he was chairman of the Paddington Group Hospital Management Committee; he was also a member of the house committee of St Mary's Hospital and the council of the Wright-Fleming Institute for Microbiology. For 10 years he sat on the Bow Street Magistrates' Panel. He took a leading part in Conservative affairs in South Paddington.

Born on September 23, 1889, he was educated at LCC schools and saw service in the First World War with the RE (Signals). He was made OBE in 1957, and knighted in 1963.

He married in 1921 Gertrude, daughter of Asher Simons. They had one daughter. His wife died in 1974.

MISS VIOLET HEMING

Miss Violet Heming, who has died in New York, was an English-born actress and had a career in the United States extending over 50 years. She had the reputation of being a versatile and resourceful performer.

Born at Leeds on January 27, 1895, she made her first stage appearance in 1908 when she played Wendy in *Peter Pan* in a children's company which had been assembled by Charles Frohman. Later that year she made her first appearance at the Criterion Theatre, New York, in *Fluffy Ruffles* a long-forgotten light comedy.

Her first real chance came in 1909 when at the age of 14 she gave a delightful performance as Rebecca in *Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm*. Thereafter she was in continuous employment, much of it with touring companies. She joined George Arliss in 1912 and toured with him as Lady Clarissa Pevensey in *Disraeli*, and she stayed with his company until 1914 when she joined the Columbia Stock Company at Washington.

Her popularity with American audiences grew with each production, and there were many playgoers in Britain who regretted that they had no opportunity to see her in such parts as Lydia Languish in *The Rivals*; Avonia Bunn in *Trelawny of the Wells*; Mrs Dane in *Mrs Dane's Defence*; Mrs Frail in *Love for Love*; Ruth in *Blithe Spirit*; Gilda in *Design for Living* and Constance Nevins in *Yes, my Darling Daughter* which ran for 400 performances in New York in 1937, and was successfully toured in the following year.

In her later years she appeared in many films, and she had no difficulty in adapting her style to the demands of television. It is interesting to recall that she appeared in the George Arliss film, *The Man who Played God* which gave Bette Davis her first significant role.

SIR FRANK SHIRES

Sir Frank Shires, who died on July 3 at the age of 81, was a former president of the Food Manufacturers' Federation, whose experience in that field led to his holding a number of advisory posts.

He was educated at West Leeds High School, and his first connexion with the food industry came in 1925 when he joined the firm of H. J. Heinz Ltd. By 1950 he had become deputy managing director, and he was later associated with the boards of other food producing companies.

During the Second World War and after he was also an executive of the Canner's Association, and in 1953 he received a knighthood after completing three years as head of the Food Manufacturers Federation. There followed a series of appointments to such bodies as the National College of Food Technology, of which he became chairman, the Food Hygiene Advisory Council, and the Monopolies Commision.

He was on the Council of Reading University, and was a Fellow of the Institute of Science Technology. A keen sportsman, he played county rugby in the late 1920s.

He married, in 1929, Mable Tidds. There was a son and a daughter of the marriage.

MR P. BOLSHAW

A correspondent writes:

Mr Philip Bolshaw, CBE, chairman of the executive committee of the Royal Association for Disability and Rehabilitation died on June 26. He played a leading part in the formation of the association (RADAR) and his leadership and skilful diplomacy did much to enhance the work of the organization.

He had a host of interests but among them his concern for disabled people was foremost. Disabled himself, he showed a remarkable understanding of their needs and of the priorites which had to be given to differing aspects of those needs.

DR M. URRUTIA

Dr Manuel Urrutia, the first President of Cuba after the fall of Fulgencio Batista, died in New York on July 5. He was 81.

Chosen to be President by Fidel Castro in 1959, Urrutia was deposed in 1961 after expressing opposition to the establishment of a Communist regime. He was placed under house arrest, and Oswaldo Dorticos succeeded him.

Later that year, Urrutia received a safe-conduct to leave Cuba and settle in New York. He formed an anti-Castro movement there, called the Committee of Cuban Exiles.

Rear-Admiral Charles Maurice Blackman, DSO, died on June 13 at the age of 91.

Cambridge University Tripos results

The following Tripos examination results from Cambridge University are published.

Birthdays today




Mr Mark Carlisle, QC, Secretary of State for Education and Science, who is 52.

The Earl of Ancram, 36; Sir John G. N. Brown, 65; His Honour Sir Walker Carter, QC, 82; Lord Denman, 65; Mr Charles Dyer, 53; Dr Rae Gilchrist, 82; Sir John Hedley Greenborough, 59; Rear-Admiral J. S. Grove, 54; Lieutenant-General Sir Ian Harris, 71; Mr Tony Jacklin, 37; Mr Hamish MacInnes, 51; Lord Mais, 70; Mr Jon Pertwee, 62; Mr Philip Reeves, 50; the Hon Sir Steven Runciman, 78; Sir Kelvin Spencer, 83; Sir Richard Turnbull, 72; Admiral Sir Frank Twiss, 71.

Moreover... Miles Kington

As the women's movement has often pointed out, there are far too many great men in history and far too few great women. To help get things into the proper focus this column will from time to time offer potted biographies of some forgotten great women.

Florence of Arabia (1888-1935). The first great female fashion correspondent. A total unknown at the age of 26, she was lucky enough to be caught by the outbreak of the First War in Arabia, where she had been trying to popularize the Crusader look (simple white tunic with a red cross). But as soon as she discovered the long flowing robes of the Arabs, she knew that this was *the* look for her. She made many daring sorties behind enemy lines to find out what the Arabs were wearing this season, until—as far as both Arabs and British were concerned—she was *the* fashionable leader.

In 1917 she was captured by the Turks and underwent an unexplained humiliating experience; experts now think she was mortified to be taken by them for a man. After the war her fame was such that she sought to change identity by entering the WRAF under the pseudonym of Rose. She was discovered and later went into the Women's Tank Corps as TE Shirt, where she became mad about motor bike gear. She died in 1935 and is now remembered for her immense book on nightwear, The Seven Pillows of Wisdom.

Ivy the Terrible (1530-1584). Empress of Russia, remembered for her legendary bad temper. Whenever the enemies of Russia gathered, she would fly into the most tremendous rage, my dear, and they would simply fly before her. After a while she got the idea that this was the solution for all problems and flew into the most awful tantrums with the friends of Russia as well, until during the last few years of her life nobody would speak to her at all. Occasionally she would have lucid friendly moments and is remembered for the remark: "See what the boyars in the back room will have". She was a great empress, but impossible.

Emily Zola (1840-1902). Feminist novelist. In her early years of poverty she conceived the vast scientific theory that everything was men's fault, and wrote a vast series of novels to prove it. To her great chagrin, it proved immensely popular with men, especially her novel about battered wives *L'Assommoir* (from the French word "assommer"—to knock down). She hit back with her outspoken open letter "J'accuse" which put forward the theory that men were to blame for everything and for Dreyfus being sent to Devilperson's Island. In the ensuing fuss she had to flee to England for 11 months, though inexplicably no play has been written about this by Christopher Hampton. After her death in 1902 she was given a state funeral, though by men.

25 years ago

From The Times of Friday, July 6, 1956

From Our Labour Correspondent
An emergency meeting of leaders of the 14 trade unions with members involved in the British Motor Corporation's dismissal of 6,000 workers will be held in London this afternoon. They will discuss a report from the delegates who saw officials of the BMC in Birmingham on Wednesday and were told bluntly that there was no immediate possibility of re-employing the men and that those dismissed would not be paid compensation.

Latest wills

Lytton, Mr Herman, of Ealing £202,175

Willoughby, Mr Donald Nelson, of Bournemouth, chartered surveyor £202,037

Winfield, Mrs Maud Mary Ann, of Seaford, East Sussex .. £227,772

Books

Joseph Conrad: Times Remembered

By John Conrad

(Cambridge, £10.50)

John Conrad was born in 1904 when his father, mariner-master-novelist, was 47. By then Joseph Conrad had been ashore eight years, had become a somewhat outlandish man of Kent, and had half a dozen novels behind him. *Nostromo*, generally thought to be his masterpiece, appeared in the year of John Conrad's birth.

His book is a very odd book indeed. Of Conrad the highly successful and accomplished novelist we get only brief glimpses and quite undazzling flashes. Instead there's a naive account of homely matters. First a young boy remembers his autocratic but benevolent father, then someone in his young teens looks at the same parent grown a bit older, much more prosperous, but not otherwise much changed. Finally a youth of 20 is awakened in the middle of the night by an elder brother: "Get dressed. Your father is dead." Not "Father is dead", you notice, but "your father", and the incongruity of the "your" maintains to the very end the pervasive naivety of Mr Conrad's book. Other sons have written of famous literary fathers: one thinks of Léon Daudet's "*Quand vivait mon pere*", but Daudet, while keeping the reader conscious of the boyishness and youth of the author, contrives to blend in a grown man's awareness that he owned a father gifted far beyond the common. Mr Conrad doesn't have the trick of this.

Mrs Conrad the mother — referred to throughout as Mrs JC — is a good cook, has a bad knee which obliges her to keep her leg up a lot, and in earlier not quite so prosperous days — though even then quite surprisingly prosperous when you remember Conrad's scorn of deliberate popularity-seeking — is required to type up manuscripts. And that's really all we discover about Jessie Conrad.

Mr Conrad lays no claim to being a literary man. In a preface which is charming and unassuming he says that he has been persuaded to write as he has — notably by the late Richard Curle — because small factual details about a great man stripped of all assessment, evaluation and critical pronuniamientos, should have their value. And indeed they often have. Although this book is little more than a recital of trivia, its honesty, unpretentiousness and sancta simplicitas give it an undoubted attractiveness.

David Williams

Galleries

Compelling magic of unexplained mystery

Michael Sandle

Fischer Fine Art

Graham Dean

South Hill Park Arts Centre, Bracknell

Gilbert and George: Photo-Pieces 1971-1980

Whitechapel Gallery

Jo Brocklehurst: The London Drawings

Francis Kyle

H-Dieter Pietsch

Nicola Jacobs Gallery

Some artists are just very peculiar, and Michael Sandle is certainly one of them. Compared to what? One might inquire, echoing Barbara Graham/Susan Hayward's answer in *I Want to Live* to the prison nurse who cheerily observes "Oh well, life's a funny thing". And indeed, these days particularly, how does one even begin to measure aesthetic peculiarity? Yet, for all the eclecticism of sources and resources permitted to artists of our age, there are remarkably few true originals: it sometimes seems that the main usefulness of all the movements which have so rapidly succeeded one another on the art scene, since the dawning of Pop Art some 20 years ago, has been to provide artists with a greater variety of ways of being conventional.

It is an index of Michael Sandle's personal peculiarity that he does not use, or even approximate to any of them. It is difficult to think even of anyone he could fruitfully be compared to: the only thing to do with his sculptures and drawings of the last seven years, on show at Fischer Fine Art until August 7, is to describe them. The sculptures are bronzes, a few of them quite large, but most, in the gallery context anyway, handy-sized maquettes for what might eventually be monumental works. All of them seem to be conceived, one way or another, as momuments: the earlier ones, which combine Sandle's obsession with the Second World War and his obsession with Mickey Mouse to various strange and somewhat sinister ends, could be seen as aberrant and more than a little caustic war memorials; the later ones, assembled in Frogmore-like solemnity downstairs, are more like tombs, or at least catafalques (one of them is entitled *Catafalque for Anton Bruckner*), implying by their shape that a body might be lying beneath and sometimes, to judge by what appear to be bones and decomposing flesh, not so far beneath at that.

The drawings take up the same themes, with the addition of more explicit depiction of the materials of warfare, sometimes atmospherically rendered with a lot of smoky chiaroscuro, sometimes with the cool precision of an engineering drawing. Sandle's art is clearly obsessive, and maybe, if one is given to categorizing things in such a way, rather morbid. In its use of a complex net of visual and verbal associations, it is unfashionably literary; and, though there are abstracting tendencies in the sculptures, technically he belongs clearly enough to the classic succession of Alfred Stevens and Alfred Gilbert. But the subject-matter so treated transports us straight away into a private world, with its own mythology, its own arcane system of signs and symbols. It is the best possible tribute to Sandle's art that it manages constantly to transmute private thought into public statement: we do not need to have the mysteries explained to us, since the overall gesture is so powerful that the ambiguities clinging about it (ambiguities no doubt also in Sandle's conscious mind) enrich without in anyway muffling its impact.

Superficially, Graham Dean is easier to pigeonhole. One of Nicholas Treadwell's stable of artists, he is naturally representational, if not quite to the point of superrealism, and his work contains a lot of "human interest", sometimes almost to the point of being anecdotal. As though to emphasixe the connexions, the show of his recent work which begins an extensive tour at South Hill Park Arts Centre, Bracknell, (until July 26) includes a selection of preliminary photograpic studies for the paintings, as well as a film, *Undercurrents*, which follows wordlessly the development of his interests throughout the last year or so.

And yet his work too is odd, with an oddity more than



Jo Brocklehurst's *Brett*: a vivid document

immediately meets the eye. In broad terms you could say that his work during this period has been concerned with, if not obsessed with, skin. First there is a series of steam-bath images: a man and a woman steam themselves as an initial cleansing process. Then there are some very extraordinary pictures of people taking the sun on the deck of a cruise ship, often seen creeping around in what appears to be the almost unbearable heat like the deformed children Bacon found in Muybridge. Then, the aftermath: highly uncomfortable images of skin peeling and flaking and being torn off in agonizing strips. (Mercifully, the film confirms that Dean faked these scenes, like the steam-room scenes, with a specific purpose in view, rather than finding his material ready-made.)

And so to the last and most striking series of images: large, single figures against black backgrounds, of variously exotic men (Australian aborigines? Amazonian pygmies? Central Africans?) dappled and stippled in the most bizarre fashion, as though from the brush of Seurat, by the ravages of obscure tropical skin-diseases. No, that does not sound very nice. Nor, in most obvious senses, is it. And yet the abstract power of the image somehow neutralizes, if it does not completely destroy, the literary content and the power to turn stomachs.

In comparison, I have to say, the work of Gilbert and George strikes me as generally superficial and affected. Though their invariable suits, ties and highly polished shoes have got sprucer and better-fitting since they were first causing ripples of outrage and disbelief in the late 1960s, the world they and their work inhabit remains much the same. The newer pieces (at Whitechapel until August 16) are big and glossy and go in for social comment, featuring rude graffiti, working-class lads of various colours, and an occasional touch of cheap religion. It all has the air of pressing buttons to elicit conditioned responses, but I am not sure how many responses these days come on cue.

Figures from the world of punk occur also in Jo Brocklehurst's dashing *London Drawings* at Francis Kyle, Madox Street (until July 31). But while it is difficult to divine Gilbert-and-George's attitude to them beyond a generalized sigh at the sadness of mortality, suggested particularly in nudes with titles like *Dying Youth*, Jo Brocklehurst leaves us in no doubt of her total, unpatronizing enjoyment. For future generations the whole collection will make a wonderfully vivid document of this moment, when punk is presumably about to be replaced by some other fad and meanwhile the bizarre clothes and coloured hair and elaborate make-up for boys and girls are having their last flare-up. Here and now, though, what impresses is the amazing confidence and speed with which these images are captured on paper, in the dazzling colours as they live, and with an incisive, idiosyncratic line which owes perhaps more to Schiele than anyone else. And though the subjects are slightly glamorized, slightly caricatured, individual character comes over loud and clear. If these are nobodies who are awaiting the four seconds of stardom Warhol promises us all, they can rest assured: through Jo Brocklehurst they have undoubtedly found it.

There is really nothing much to be said about H-Dieter Pietsch (Nicola Jacobs, Cork Street, until July 25) except that his work turns its very limitation into a source of strength and fascination. He does only largish watercolours on hand-made paper, hung unframed, which look like patches of chipped and ravaged plaster from the wall of some derelict building. They are all in pale, fawny greys, and often, though not invariably, they start with the illusion of completeness at the top then appear to be chipped away, a layer at a time, as the eye travels down. Even on very close inspectiom (short of touching) it is impossible to tell how far this is the most refined of *trompe-l'oeil*, and how far the effect is created with real layering of the paper. There is undoubtedly something slightly perverse about so confined an art; but, as with Michael Sandle, the uncompromizing oddity and the sheer force of obsession carry it through.

John Russell Taylor

Jazz

Everything sounding new and adventurous

Gil Evans Orchestra

Bracknell Festival

Somewhere between an open rehearsal and a master class, a concert by Gil Evans is an admission that, to the creative musician, work is always in progress. The supreme jazz orchestrator, he feels no compunction to make a pretence of definitive treatment; this may be disconcerting to those weaned on the big-band tradition of emphatic precision, but it allows his concerts to become living entities rather than polished museum pieces.

On his previous tour, three years ago, Evans astonished us with the extraordinary detail he drew from a 14-piece orchestra. On Sunday night at South Hill Park, leading an ensemble 11 strong, he surprised us again, this time by his deployment of a rhythm section whose collective heart seemed to be rooted in the urgent staccato phrasing of contemporary funk.

The work of Hiram Bullock (guitar), Don Pate (bass guitar) and Omar Hakim (drums) drew largely from a palette of primary colours, perhaps suggesting what Evans's ill-fated collaboration with Jimi Hendrix might have sounded like. Not that any of them was insensitive: they were mobile and inventive within their idiom, and Evans seemed to revel in the urgency with which they attacked Hendrix's "Stone Free", culminating in a wild free-form funk duet between guitar and bass.

Most of the pieces (which included "Hotel Me", "Variation on the Misery", "Up from the Skies" and the familiar bebop blues medley) began with ruminative piano chords from the leader, coaxing each piece into shape; many of them were brought to an almost arbitrary halt, as if to say that each could have been explored all night.

In between were solos from the trumpeters Lew Soloff and Marvin Peterson, the trombonists George Lewis and Dave Bargeron (the latter also on tuba), the alto saxaphonist Dave Sanborn and the British tenor saxophonist Don Weller, Whose appearance, deputizing for Mike Brecker, recalled the occasion on which Tubby Hayes took Paul Gonsalves's chair in the Ellington band. Weller rose to the occasion with a couple of dozen fiery choruses on the blues and an increasingly fervent improvisation on a closing ballad not a million miled away in construction and atmosphere from "The Barbara Song".

New works included a galloping Afro-Cuban piece with brassy fanfares, an extraordinary composition built on a brooding ostimato figure which varied constantly in texture and density (setting the scene for a marvellously eloquent pocket-trumpet sols by Soloff), and something which sounded very much like a paraphrase of Joni Mitchell's "Woodstock". Really, though, everything sounded brand-new, for Gil Evans keeps the promise of jazz to seek adventure every night.

Richard Williams

Concerts in London

Ravel out of focus

LSO/Previn

Festival Hall

André Previn's series of Ravel concerts with the London Symphony Orchestra ended on Sunday with the two one-act operas. Both are so vividly scenic that concert performances make one long for stage productions in these isles, though past public apathy must have scared our opera companies away: one had to be grateful to the LSO and Previn for letting us hear them in the concert hall, and done with plenty of verve.

L'heure espagnole resembles a Feydeau farce: the clockmaker's pretty, sex-starved wife has her lovers carried upstairs to her bedroom in grandfather clocks, during her old husband's weekly absence on civic duty, by a passing muleteer whose muscularity soon causes her to prefer him to them. Previn and the LSO revelled in its sensuous swoops and colours, and the cast was blessed with Anne Howells's enchanting Concepcion, and Jules Bastin, superb as the elderly financier-lover whether in *bel canto* or wit.

Philippe Huttenlocher's suave baritone sounded soft-grained for the robust muleteer, and the British members of the cast needed further French-language coaching. I suppose a commercial recording is planned, and the necessary polish will arrive during sessions.

L'enfant et les sortilèges, Colette's story of the naughty little boy reproved by the furniture and animals he has maltreated, went much more successfully, particularly its dance-music and its comic characters. Chief among those were Jocelyn Taillon's Mother and China Teacup, Bastin's Armchair, Philip Langridge's Teapot and Maths Teacher, and Linda Finnie's pussy-cat.

The ineluctably adult female voice of Susan Davenny Wyner at first sounded inept for the destructive little boy, but I was quickly won over by her excellent musicianship and strong dramatic involvement. The gradual access of tenderness, in the last scene, threatened to turn over-fervent under Previn, but that too can be set right during recording sessions.

William Mann

Television

Panorama: What Happened to Flight 1008

BBC 1

To those with charter flight and package tour tickets already paid for, last night's *Panorama* reconstruction, from flight deck and air control tape recordings of the April 1980 Tenerife air crash, must have come as an especially chilling prelude to holiday expectations. It was Britain's worst air crash, the Dan Air plane ploughing into the "Little Devil" mountain, 35 feet from the summit, killing 136 British holidaymakers, five stewardesses and a flight crew of three.

The pilot, Arthur Whelan, aged 51, had flown to Tenerife 50 times before, a fact that put paid to the comforting thought one has when flying that it is just a matter of routine.

The Spanish report on this crash is imminent but has already been leaked and damned by the British Airline Pilots' Association as a whitewash, with some demur also from their Spanish colleagues. Blame for the crash is firmly placed on the British flight crew but the *Panorama* film took the BALPA view that the blame belongs to the Tenerife flight controller whose omission of the letter "s" on the word turn threw the flight crew into confusion. Their subsequent adoption of an unusual holding pattern led to disaster when doubt impelled them to an evasive action, ironically named a "tear-drop turn".

David Darlow's production was not one of those reconstructions that seeks to dramatize: the content was stark enough. Nor did it confine itself to the deficiencies at Tenerife which, apparently, does not merit the lowest rating given by the International Federation of Airline Pilots in their secret assessment of airport facilities.

Europe, it appears, is full of hazards: air controllers in short supply, lack of equipment and, worst of all, an apparent lack of will to put things right. Outside Europe, thing are worse.

It came as a shock to know that there is no international organization with the power to compel an improvement in safety measures, to hear a pilot say that "when you enter Moroccan air space, you can only pray and wait". Then there was the air controller who, when asked how he felt after a six-hour spell of duty, replied: "You are so tired you don't know how you feel because your brain isn't working normally."

Those places that holiday advertising has loaned a magical sound — Sardinia, Corfu, Rimini, Las Palmas — now have a sinister ring. Defending Rimini, the Italian head of air control, Dr Giulio Martucci, said that there were lots of worse places, though he agreed with the reporter Jeremy Paxman that this did not constitute an excuse.

All of it, then, unseasonal fare but a public service nonetheless. Viewers who missed last night's *Panorama* might steel themselves for another insight into the state of affairs in air transport from *World in Action* later this summer. It may have some effect if we all know the worst.

Dennis Hackett

They're Playing My Tune

BBC 2

Some years ago that inventive dramatist Mike Leigh put up an interesting idea. Why not make dozens of five-minute plays, loosely related in theme rather than rigidly sequential, and sprinkle them through the BBC schedules like currants in a bun? The five he made as pilots were not sufficiently liked, apparently, for the notion to be carried through.

I happened to see two of these at the National Film Theatre and they were not terribly good, but it did seem a shame that the guillotine was brought down. Television schedulers find it hard to think flexible, and even harder to think small. Advertising films may be expensive, but they regularly demonstrate how much you can pack into 30 seconds. In the hands of a really economical film-maker, five minutes can encompass a story of epic proportions.

Every so often there are rays of hope. *Kilvert's Diary* was one, and the BBC's series on selected paintings another. Last night saw the beginning of yet another series which shows that brief can be beautiful.

Who better than George Melly to expatiate on music and memory? Who better to take as a text than the divine Bessie Smith? Melly, a human lollipop, invited us to join him in sucking a pigfoot and washing it down with a bottle of beer. He laced it all with old film of the goddess herself, and after a ten-minute guzzle receded into the distance, swaying and grinning happily at us from his drawing room window.

Alas, I have to report that the other three editions of *They're Playing My Tune* are not up to this standard. Melly is a marvellous performer, but those who follow are as ordinary as their music. The soprano Marilyn Hill-Smith comes next, with a regular Mary Poppins of a tale. "It sounds a bit corny, doesn't it!"

Next in line are a lady who loved a Nazi, a cook and the mother of a girl who died of leukemia. The idea is a nice one, though, and BBC Bristol should stay with it.

Michael Church

Cheltenham Festival

Menuhin School/Norris

Ladies' College

The Cheltenham Festival has been quick to proclaim its continuing advocacy of the cause it has pursued so zealously since its inception, that of the living composer. Seven first performances are included this year and the first of them, Erika Fox's *Litany for Strings*, appeared in the opening concert by the Yehudi Menuhin School string orchestra in the Princess Hall of Cheltenham Ladies' College on Sunday afternoon. The composer conducted.

The title derives from the work's relationship to elements of Jewish liturgical chant. The score is prefaced by elaborate instructions about instrument positioning and execution, all of them important in a work depending on the realization of antiphonal effects and the reconciliation of the abstract with the explicit.

The basis is a continuing melodic line which each player is instructed to interpret individually but with expression. However, the punctuation of recurrent rhythmic figures must be reproduced exactly.

Points where these ideas blend with more traditional influences (the composer demands a singing sound) are the richest. Sometimes too fragmentary and generally a little too long completely to sustain the attention, *Litany* is nevertheless consistently inventive, always ear-catching (sometimes magically so) and clearly the product of a creative musical personality.

Conducted by Peter Norris with a quick ear for refinements of balance, the Menuhin School Orchestra impressed as an instrument of keen discipline, highly trained technical prowess and collective musicality. Clearly the school is rich in viola players; Sophie Renshaw gave a neat account of Stamitz's concerto in D and Carla-Maria Rodriguez a most poetically-felt performance of Britten's *Lachrimae*.

The concert of the Berlin Symphony (GDR) conducted by Theodore Bloomfield at the town hall on Sunday evening was the first appearance of a foreign orchestra at the festival for more than a decade. It could have been the hall's tendency to magnify, but the *Tannhäuser* overture sounded even more rhetorical than usual.

During the Bartok Piano Concerto No 3, the impression persisted that the orchestra was happier when total virtuosity rather than subtlety was the order, though Grant Johannesen's playing was exemplary, particularly his command of keyboard colour in the night-shaded Adagio.

But in the Mahler Symphony No 4, the orchestra showed itself capable of extremes of sensitivity while Mr Bloomfield's feeling for the shape of the Adagio, coupled with the luminous string playing, made this movement a memorable experience. Andrée Back brought warmth of tone to the soprano solo.

Kenneth Loveland

Songmakers' Almanac

Purcell Room

The Songmakers have done it again, gathered another bouquet from the garden of song. Their new programme on Sunday, *Toutes les Fleurs*, was an anthology of flower songs, under which umbrella they could no doubt have included a good quarter of the repertory, for flowers, whether golden daffodils or *fleurs du mal*, have always been easy subjects for the pathetic fallacy, made all the more pathetic by the arts of composers. This, however, was a choice selection of blooms common and rare, and in all states of preservation, bringing us crystallized violets from Mozart and hot-house plants oppressing the soul of Debussy, lime trees whiffed by Mahler and Schubert, rich red roses from Strauss and simples from Satie.

French and German songs accounted for most of the collection, but there was also a lovely thing by Mompou which Jennifer Smith sang in beautiful Catalan. Indeed, hers was the perfect voice to be singing of flowers, natural and delicate as a petal but capable of taking on all colours from the pure white of Wolf's "Gleich und Gleich" to the deep purples of Debussy's "De Fleurs".

The tenor Julian Pike was similarly fresh in his approach, his tone unforced and his manner engaging. When he was singing, whether the composer was Beethoven or Ravel, one had the impression that the song was being created at that moment, severed from history and brought to the platform still moist and new. He was also an excellent partner for Miss Smith in what was for me the most bewitching discovery of the evening, Chausson's "Reveil".

But I would not have missed either the suaver artistry of the Songmakers regulars, Richard Jackson and Graham Johnson, of whom the latter, combined gardener and florist, both devised the entertainment and accompanied with piano sound as fine as fern.

Paul Griffiths

■ Simon Thorne, aged 26, a composer from Devon, has won the 1981 Ian Whyte Award with his composition *3D for Orchestra*, which will be performed in December by the Scottish National Orchestra under Elgar Howarth at concerts in Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh and Glasgow, as well as being broadcast by the BBC. The work is Thorne's first large-scale composition for concert hall performance, although it started life as a piece for piano duet. Most of his previous work has been for small groups, including music for mixed-media events, brass bands and street theatre.

■ Sviatoslav Richter gives a recital in Chichester Cathedral on July 17 as part of the Chichester 906 Festivities.

David Suchet playing the big ones young

Precious few home-grown stars of the RSC have risen faster through the company ranks than David Suchet: this week he opens at the Aldwych as Ulysses in the new Terry Hands *Troilus and Cressida*, the first Shakespearean production to have originated at the Aldwych rather than Stratford in as long as anyone can remember, and soon he will be seen in London, too, as Shylock and as Bolingbroke. Within the last three seasons he has also appeared on one or other of the company's many stages as Caliban, Grumio, Pompey, and Angelo in *Measure For Measure* as well as the cigar-chewing movie mogul Herman Glogauer in *Once in a Lifetime*. For an actor of 35 who anyway meant to be a doctor, it cannot be altogether bad.

The second of three sons of a distinguished Harley Street surgeon, Suchet comes from a family of achievers: his elder brother John is one of ITN's better-known reporters while the younger one, still in his late twenties, is already an account director with Saatchi and Saatchi. David went to Wellington (the school rather than the college) and there realized that neither his science nor his maths would let him study medicine at university. The other option seemed to be cinematography, also in the family as his grandfather was James Jarché the legendary Fleet Street photographer whose career ranged from Bleriot's landing to the first colour shots of the Coronation.

There was, however, at Wellington the traditional English master with interests in drama, and for him Suchet gave an early Macbeth as well as the female lead in *Richard of Bordeaux*, complete with shaved legs. In return, the master introduced Suchet to the National Youth Theatre where, in the summer of 1963, he joined the ranks of Simon Ward, Tim Dalton and Helen Mirren.

"I do remember the exact moment that made me decide I wanted a life in the professional theatre," he says. "It was the last night of *Bartholomew Fair* which the Youth Theatre was doing at the Royal Court, and I collected my big bag of makeup, because I was playing character parts even then, and went down to watch them strike the set.

"All the scenery was coming down and all the lights were being taken out and the costumes put away and I remember thinking how strange it was that something we had all made real a few hours earlier was all coming apart on pieces of canvas. I could hear the echo of the audience laughter, and the atmosphere was so strong that I thought the theatre was really where I wanted always to be, putting it back together again. So I went home and told my father who, once he'd got over the initial shock, said that if I was going to be an actor then I had better do it properly, and that meant drama school".

He was turned down by the Central School, largely on account of his singing or rather the lack of it, but Norman Ayrton took him in to LAMDA and in 1969 he got his professional start as an assistant stage-manager at the Gateway in Chester: "They were a bit short-staffed, so I had to double up in some of the smaller roles which I much preferred to the stage-managing until one night I had to pull the curtain up and then nip round for an immediate entrance. In my haste I, in fact, only pulled the curtain up about halfway, so that when I made my entrance all people could see were knees. After that they took me off the stage-managing and I've been an actor ever since".

There followed a long period in rep, playing everything from an early Chester Shylock directed by Peter McEnery to the Roy Dotrice role in *Brief Lives*. With his wife, the actress Sheila Ferris, Suchet was then living on a narrowboat which he moored wherever he was working: "When I got the job I used to ring the Waterways Authority and ask them where I could have the boat somewhere near by and they were always very helpful. Then we came back to London and I did *The Fantasticks* for Anton Rodgers up at Hampstead and he seemed to think I had some sort of a future because then he got me a job as Petrùchio at the Northcott, Exeter.

"But then came a very black nine months with no work at all so I went into Moss Bros, renting the dress suits. It was the time when they were keen to sell off a lot of their stock so I had a card printed saying David Suchet Salesman and sent it round to all the catering departments of the big London hotels. Huge queues of head waiters then began to form outside the shop asking for me and the tailcoats, and I found that very gratifying until one or two of my father's clients came in to rent for Ascot and that did get more embarrassing.

"What got me out of that at last was a job as a heavy in a TV series called *The Protectors*; we got to Venice on location once and there was a whole empty motor launch with my name on the windscreen. Spelt wrong, admittedly; but still, I thought, this is the life".

In fact it was not. Within a few months he had joined the RSC and has been there with occasional breaks for almost 10 years: "I've not had a holiday in seven years, and I've scarcely met the baby my wife and I had two months ago; but I'm not complaining yet. Any actor is lucky now to be in work and I did get one long break in 1975, when I was invited by the University of Nebraska to become a visiting professor. I'd directed a sort of workshop there once when the RSC were on an American tour, and I think they must have liked it because they asked me back".

Soon after his return to England Suchet did his solo show based on Tolstoy's *Kreutzer Sonata* which had the unique distinction of moving from the Royal Court's upstairs to downstairs stages; he also toured that round the United States and Jerusalem, before rejoining the RSC for Caliban in their 1978 *Tempest*:

"Olivier once said that any actor who gets the chance should play all the big ones young, just in case that chance never comes around again; so to be doing Shylock, Achilles and Bolingbroke all in one Aldwych season is maybe a good idea. With all the doubts that you develop during rehearsal, you still have to press on and play whatever they ask; but at least within the RSC you do get the chance to grow into certain roles as they move between London and Stratford and Newcastle. And there's a nice sense of continuity: I was a bootboy in that marvellous 1973 Pasco/Richardson *Richard II* and now I'm Bolingbroke. In a way those rehearsals have been going on for eight years".

Sheridan Morley

Stock Exchange Prices

Heavy losses in gilts



ACCOUNT DAYS : Dealings Began, June 29. Dealings End, July 10. § Contango Day, July 13. Settlement Day, July 20

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

MEDIUMS

LONGS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

C — E

F — H

I — L

M — N

O — S

T — Z

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

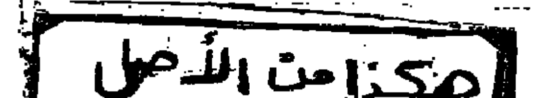
RUBBER

TEA

MISCELLANEOUS

RECENT ISSUES

RIGHTS ISSUES



مكزامن الأصل

Business News

THE TIMES July 7 1981

A nasty jolt for Herr Schmidt, page 19

Stock markets
FT Index 540.8 down 7.2
FT Gilts 64.67 down 0.84

Sterling
$1.9005 up 70 pts
Index 93.2 up 0.7

Dollar
Index 110.6 up 0.8
DM2.4502 up 359pts

Gold
$404 down $10

Money
3 mth sterling 13-12⅞
3 mth Euro $ 18-18⅛
6 mth Euro $ 17⅞-17⅛

Du Pont sets record with $7,300m bid for Conoco

From Frank Vogl, Washington, July 6

America's Du Pont chemical company has offered $7,300m (£3,882m) for the Conoco oil and coal company in the largest business takeover bid in American history.

The move took Wall Street by surprise. The two companies began talks on June 25 and had completed the details within a week.

E.I. Du Pont de Nemours and Company, the largest chemical company in the United States, and Conoco Incorporated, the ninth largest American oil company and second largest American coal producer, have total annual sales of well above $30,000m and employ more than 170,000 people.

One of Conoco's biggest investments is in the Murchison field in the North Sea.

Du Pont will pay Conoco about $3,000m for 40 per cent of Conoco's shares and exchange 1.6 Du Pont shares for each of the remaining Conoco shares.

The offer is said to represent a value of $87.50 for each Conoco share. Du Pont said it is borrowing $3,000m from the bank.

Du Pont, which relies on petrochemicals as raw materials for 70 per cent of its product line, has become increasingly worried about unstable energy prices. In the mid-1970s, it had talks on a joint venture with the Atlantic Richfield oil company and, this year, signed an agreement with Conoco to buy natural gas.

In a letter to shareholders recently, Mr Edward Jefferson, who became Du Pont's chairman on May 1 after 30 years with the company, stressed the need to ensure more secure energy supplies.

Today, Mr Jefferson said the planned merger would tend to reduce the exposure of the combined companies to fluctuations in the price of energy and hydrocarbons.

Du Pont has done extensive work in coal conversion and is using more coal in its plants. Mr Ralph Bailey, Conoco's chairman, said: "Du Pont's sophisticated research and engineering skills will be a major asset to us in developing the full potential of coal as a vital domestic source of energy in the future."

Du Pont is smaller than Conoco in sales terms, but the oil company has been desperate for a merger to save it from Seagrams of Canada, the world's largest distillers.

On June 25, Seagrams offered $2,560m, or $73 a share, for 41 per cent of Conoco and that day Conoco started its talks with Du Pont. At the same time, Conoco ended merger talks with Cities Service Company, the Oklahoma oil company, which did not want to face a battle with Seagrams.

The American Justice Department's anti-trust division is bound to study the merger but is most unlikely to block it. Mr William Baxter, its head, said recently that he has no basic opposition to large mergers.

He said he would determine whether to block mergers on the basis of commanding market shares and would always study the economic and not just the legal aspects.

Shareholders' meetings of both companies will be necessary before the merger is complete.

Seagrams, which has more than $3,500m available for acquisitions, is unlikely to top the Du Pont bid and Wall Street is expected to start speculating on its next target for a takeover.

Conoco's world wide oil exploration is unlikely to be interrupted by the merger. It had total sales last year of $18,766m, an increase of $5,700m on 1979 and it also produced 44.9 million tons of coal.

Conoco has a 29.54 per cent stake in the Murchison field, where it is the chief operator of a consortium that includes the British National Oil Corporation.

Du Pont sales last year rose by about $1,100m to $13,652m, but its profits fell by nearly a quarter to $716m.

The company stressed today that it would continue its research on genetic engineering and life sciences, where it is a world leader.

Wall Street shaken, page 19

IN BRIEF

Union chief criticizes NNC post

The appointment last week of Mr Frank Gibb as part-time chairman of the National Nuclear Corporation has been criticized as "a stopgap decision" that resolves no basic problems.

Mr John Lyons, general secretary of the Engineers and Managers Association, said: "We hope it will succeed but if it does not then the National Nuclear Corporation should probably be abolished . . ."

He also questioned the value of the appointment of Dr Walter Marshall to lead a task force on design proposals for the Sizewell "B" Pressurized Water Reactor nuclear station.

Mr Lyons said: "Both these decisions have a patchwork quality about them. They are not the result of any deep consideration about the flawed organization of our nuclear industry to which successive ministers and governments continue to give inadequate attention."

Mystery share buyer

William Collins and Sons (Holdings), the publishers, said last night that they were trying to identify the buyer of its voting stock above the 225p bid price being offered by Mr Rupert Murdoch's News International. Stockbrokers Sheppards and Chase bought 2,500 voting shares at 227p and 25,000 non-voters at 163p on Friday for an associate of William Collins. But Collins and their advisers, J. Henry Schroder Wagg, said they could not identify the buyer.

£6m Chloride stake

A 14.9 per cent stake in Chloride, Britain's biggest battery makers, has been bought for £6m by Australian Mining & Smelting. AM & S, the world's second largest lead producer, is itself a subsidiary of Rio Tinto-Zinc. The shares will be held as an investment and the company does not intend to increase its shareholding.

Financial Editor, page 19

£1.39m tax ruling

The Inland Revenue has won a High Court fight against Mr Albert Gubay, who sold out his Kwik Save discount grocery chain, for nearly £12m, prompting a Department of Trade inquiry to avoid paying £1.39m in tax that arose from a gift of Kwik Save shares to his wife in 1972.

Record credit growth

Bank of Italy plans to curb credit growth 8 percentage points to 12 per cent in 1981 have missed their target by an embarrassing margin. Heavy state sector brorowing spurred a 21.2 per cent expansion of credit between March 1980 and March 1981, the fatest growth on record.

Pessimism on Italy

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development has said that there is little chance of a substantial recovery in the Italian economy before the end of 1982. It predicted that economic stagnation and high inflation will make for difficult wage negotiations between 1982 and 1984.

C & W promotion

Mr Eric Sharp, part-time chairman of the State-owned Cable Wireless since February, is to become full-time chairman and chief executive, it was announced yesterday. The Government is expected to sell 49 per cent of the company's shares after the Telecommunications Bill's final reading today.

Wall Street down

The Dow Jones industrial average closed 9.89 points down on Thursday's close at 949.30 on Wall Street yesterday. The exchange value of the pound against the SDR was 0.603844 and the dollar against the SDR was 1.3703.

Pound's slide boosts manufacturing costs

By Melvyn Westlake

The pound's recent fall against the dollar has sent fresh inflationary pressures through the British economy. Government figures published yesterday show a rise last month of 1½ per cent in the price paid by manufacturing industry for raw materials and fuel.

Such products cost 14.1 per cent more than they did at this time last year. And the cost increases have accelerated in recent months. During the first half of 1981, they rose at an annual rate of almost 25 per cent.

Nearly two-thirds of the June rise in costs was directly attributable to the higher sterling price of crude oil. Oil is priced in dollars, so any fall in the pound leads to a rise in Britain's sterling import bill for petroleum products.

This would have had an even greaer effect last month if it had not been partly offset by a 10 per cent reduction in the price of North Sea oil. About half of Britain's crude oil purchases comes from the North Sea. The 10 per cent reduction in North Sea oil prices took place half-way through last month, and the full benefit of that move is yet to be felt.

Other factors behind the June increase in manufacturers' costs were higher prices for imported wheat and some home-produced foods.

In Whitehall yesterday it was conceded that no reduction could be expected for some months in the rate of wholesale price inflation. The higher cost of crude oil is already being reflected in factory-gate prices.

In June, factory-gate prices rose 0.8 per cent. More than half of this increase was caused by higher prices for petroleum products and a further quarter was attributable to higher food prices. Until now, the 12-month measure of wholesale price inflation has slowed gradually from its peak of about 18 per cent in the spring of 1980.

It is now around 10 per cent and looks like staying around this level for some time, or possibly turning up again. This means that wage increases will have to be contained even more firmly if the Government is to meet its forecast of bringing retail price increases down to single figures in 1982.

Treasury calculations suggest that a 10 per cent fall in the pound against a basket of currencies adds 2 per cent to the retail price index after six to nine months. The fall in the international value of sterling since the Government made its last inflation forecast at the time of the Budget, probably means that inflation will be about 1½ per cent higher than had been expected. The forecasts assumed that the value of the pound held steady. Under this assumption, inflation was predicted to be down to 8 per cent by early summer next year.

The drop in the exchange rate could have even more serious implications for prices than the Treasury calculations suggest. This is because the fall has been chiefly against the dollar, and up to 40 per cent of Britain's imports are thought to be invoiced in dollars.

However, the dollar price of commodities over the last year has fallen on world markets by an average of around 11 per cent.

WHOLESALE PRICES

Indices of (1975=100) of wholesale prices of manufactured goods and the basic materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry published by the Department of Industry yesterday.

	Output prices (home sales) (1)	Prices of materials and fuels (2)	% in previous 6 months at an annual rate (1)	(2)
1980				
Nov	206.2	203.4	7.4	8.1
Dec	206.7	205.1	5.9	4.0
1981				
Jan	209.9	209.7	7.2	8.1
Feb	211.9	214.0	8.5	12.5
March	215.1	217.8	8.5	16.0
April	218.0	221.3	12.6	20.4
May	219.2	226.1	12.8	28.5
June	221.0	229.5	14.3	24.7

Retail sales index down

The volume of retail sales in May was a little less than first estimated, according to figures published by the Department of Trade. The retail sales index is 110.6 (1976=100), compared with 111.4 in April, a drop of about ⅔ per cent.

Sales volume has been dropping fairly steadily from the peak level reached in January. Separate figures published yesterday show that the total amount of new credit advanced by retailers, finance houses and other specialist consumer credit agents was £608m in May.

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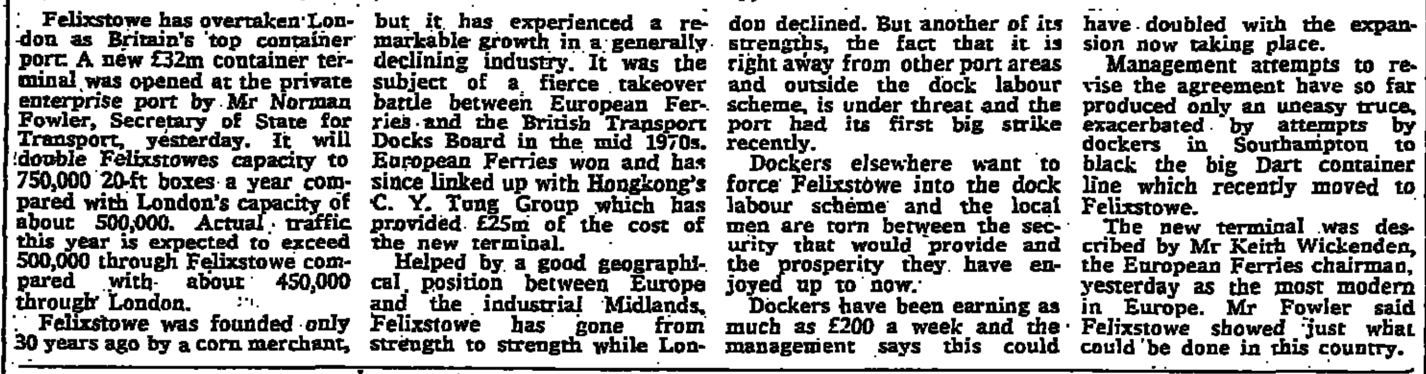
PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Ass Leisure	4p to 120p
BOC Int	4p to 136p
Chloride Grp	3p to 30p
Diploma	8p to 210p
Finlay J	7p to 141p
Gordon Luis	4½p to 40p
Halma	6p to 112p
Hoover	5p to 140p
Paterson R	4p to 79p
Saatchi	10p to 338p

Falls

Berkeley Hambro	10p to 278p
BP	12p to 298p
GEC	17p to 743p
Hammerson 'A'	15p to 645p
Lans Secs	10p to 404p
Leslie	7p to 93p
Mercantile Hse	20p to 838p
Shell Trans	10p to 330p
Sun Alliance	13p to 916p
Tube Inv	12p to 138p



Felixstowe: More than 500,000 containers are expected to pass through the port this year.

Felixstowe becomes top container port

From Michael Baily, Felixstowe

Felixstowe has overtaken London as Britain's top container port. A new £32m container terminal was opened at the private enterprise port by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Transport, yesterday. It will double Felixstowes capacity to 750,000 20-ft boxes a year compared with London's capacity of about 500,000. Actual traffic this year is expected to exceed 500,000 through Felixstowe compared with about 450,000 through London.

Felixstowe was founded only 30 years ago by a corn merchant, but it has experienced a remarkable growth in a generally declining industry. It was the subject of a fierce takeover battle between European Ferries and the British Transport Docks Board in the mid 1970s. European Ferries won and has since linked up with Hongkong's C. Y. Tung Group which has provided £25m of the cost of the new terminal.

Helped by a good geographical position between Europe and the industrial Midlands, Felixstowe has gone from strength to strength while London declined. But another of its strengths, the fact that it is right away from other port areas and outside the dock labour scheme, is under threat and the port had its first big strike recently.

Dockers elsewhere want to force Felixstowe into the dock labour scheme and the local men are torn between the security that would provide and the prosperity they have enjoyed up to now.

Dockers have been earning as much as £200 a week and the management says this could have doubled with the expansion now taking place.

Management attempts to revise the agreement have so far produced only an uneasy truce, exacerbated by attempts by dockers in Southampton to black the big Dart container line which recently moved to Felixstowe.

The new terminal was described by Mr Keith Wickenden, the European Ferries chairman, yesterday as the most modern in Europe. Mr Fowler said Felixstowe showed just what could be done in this country.

Barclays reshuffles top posts

In a big reshuffle of senior posts at Barclays Bank, Mr John Quinton (above) has been made a director of the bank and, at 51, becomes its youngest senior general manager.

He succeeds 58-year-old Mr Roy Vine, who held the post for just over two years after the retirement of Mr Douglas Horner.

There is some suggestion now that Mr Quinton could become a strong candidate for the chairmanship of the bank when it falls vacant.

He joined the bank 31 years ago in his home town of Norwich, was seconded to the Economic Studies department of the Societe Generale in Paris in 1960

Mr Vine is to become a vice chairman of Barclays Bank UK He was appointed a director of the UK bank in 1974.

Barclays also announced that Mr Owen Rout, senior local director of Barclays' Leeds distirict, will become a general manager and that Mr Humphrey Norrington, a regional director, will become a general manager and a director of Barclays Bank UK.

EEC doves win on interest rates

From Peter Norman, Brussels, July 6

European Community finance ministers held back yesterday from pursuing a hard line with the United States over its interest policies and their impact on European economies and exchange rates.

Against a background of disagreement between Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Excequer, and his French and Italian counterparts over the extent of European antagonism towards the United States, the meeting decided to call for more factual evidence of the impact of American interest rates in preparation for the Western economic summit in Ottawa in two weeks.

Sir Geoffrey said after a meeting of the Economics and Finance Ministers Council that there had been agreement that the EEC representatives should take a constructive approach, seeking areas of common ground.

The ministers said that the Europeans could do much in their own economic management to offset the effect of volatile American rates, but agreed that they were a cause of concern.

Mr Jacques Delors, the French economics minister, told the council that the United States' high interest rate policy and its impact on the dollar had the effect of a "third petrol shock". The Italian minister claimed that the dollar's rise had added three to four percentage points to his country's inflation.

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, said there had been a "coalescence of tone of voice" among the ministers.

The four EEC representatives at Ottawa, Britain, France, West Germany and Italy," would speak in harmony, but they would not be aggressive.

The ministers agreed that President Reagan should be supported in his fight against inflation.

Increase in value of Deutsche mark urged

From Our Own Correspondent, Brussels, July 6

West Germany's Council of Economic Advisers and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) would like to see a rise in the value of the Deutsche mark.

In separate reports published today, the "five wise men" of Bonn urge a higher valuation of the mark in the European monetary system, while the Paris-based OECD hopes that an improvement in Germany's external balance over the next 18 months will bring to an end the downward pressure on the currency.

But neither body sees a rapid recovery in the West German economy. The council of advisers expects that gross national product will at best stagnate in real terms this year and could drop by 1 per cent.

The OECD believes that the decline in activity which started in the second half of last year will continue this year and any recovery in 1982 will be insufficient to produce a drop in unemployment.

The OECD report makes clear that high interest rates are playing a crucial role in limiting Germany's growth prospects. It argues that a 3 percentage point reduction in interest rates could lift real gross national product by between .75 and 1 per cent by the end of next year.

Nasty jolt, page 19

COCOA PRICE BOOSTED BY PACT HOPE

By Michael Prest

Cocoa futures rose to more than £1,000 a tonne in London yesterday for the first time in almost nine months. Most contracts gained about £50, encouraged by the belief among dealers that a new international cocoa agreement will come into operation. In otherwise dull commodity markets cocoa also attracted increased speculative interest.

July delivery cocoa was up by £57.50 a tonne to £1,005, while September delivery rose by £51 to £1,023.50. Cocoa analysts said that the market viewed the agreement reached between some producers and consumers last week as a political deal which was necessary to the future of other commodity agreements.

Britain wins £5m rail track contract with Iraq

By Rupert Morris

A £5m contract to supply railway track materials to Iraq has been won by a consortium of British companies.

The contract is the biggest ever such order and will be welcomed by the Department of Trade, which concluded an agreement with Iraq 13 days ago.

It involves two companies, Railway Mine and Plantation Equipment and Thos W. Ward (Railway Engineers), who are to supply 500 points systems, with spare parts, to the Iraq Republic Railways Organization.

The order, won against European and Japanese competition, is seen as a breakthrough for a new points system designed by Thos W. Ward.

The design, known as Thick Web Versatile, enables the points system to be adapted to a lighter rail, widely used in Iraq, unlike the standard European system. It was designed in close collaboration with the Iraqis, and is being developed elsewhere with British Rail.

The deal was the result of nine months' negotiation in a market hitherto dominated by European companies.

Mr Eric Marwood, marketing director of Thos W. Ward, the Nottingham subsidiary of the Thos W. Ward Group, Sheffield, said: "We have proved that we can break the stranglehold which continental manufacturers currently have on world markets.

"The is no reason why, with similar effort and entrepreneurial flair we cannot break into other closed markets."

He added that the British railway industry would benefit considerably from spin-off orders.

Pipeline delay 'wasted £500m'

By Rupert Morris

The Government wasted £500 million by failing to give prompt backing to the North Sea gas-gathering pipeline, Sir Denis Rooke, chairman of British Gas, said yesterday.

Sir Denis, answering questions from the Parliamentary Select Committee on the Treasury and Civil Service, said the Government's efforts to win private finance had delayed the project for at least a year.

"If we'd been able to forge ahead more quickly, "the chances are we would have got the gas from the Statfjord field," Sir Denis said.

The Norwegian government, he said, would have been happy to do business with British Gas.

Without the delay, Sir Denis said the corporation would have been able to secure better interest rates, and would have gained ground against oil production.

The Government's scheme to have the pipeline jointly financed by British Gas (30 per cent), financial institutions (30 per cent), the public (20 per cent) and the oil and petrochemical companies (20 per cent) is understood to have run into trouble when the oil companies were unwilling to support the venture without guarantees.

Sir Denis said the Government was trying to introduce a "totally new concept of privately financing a public utility," and made his scepticism quite clear.

He also told the committee that he had had to postpone projects because of the Government's external financing limits, which he regarded as too inflexible.

He pointed out that British Gas could be curbed from overspending but was never rewarded for underspending. He said this was a disincentive to save money.

Sir Denis said the financing of the 572-mile gas-gathering pipeline should be kept separate from the corporation's main budget

☐ Sir Peter Parker, chairman of British Rail, told a Commons select committee yesterday that the Government's external financing limits on nationalized industries needed to be applied more flexibly if they were to retain credibility. (John Whitmore writes.)

Sir Peter said that at present long-term projects could not be fitted into the requirements of short-term targetry.

Sir Peter said that in particular, British Rail wanted a clearer distinction made between the Government's roles as customer and banker. He stressed that the large Government grants to the railways should be looked upon not as subsidies, but as payments for services. If the Government did not wish to make those payments, then it should say so and British Rail would take the necessary action, he said.

In a memorandum to the Treasury committee on nationalized industries, British Rail says that private sector capital could be introduced and tied to specific projects.

Jobs to go at Babcock foundry and Hoover

By Nicholas Cole

At least 255 jobs will be lost through the closure of a foundry at Gloucester, and more than 100 workers have offered to give up their jobs in a voluntary redundancy scheme at Hoover's Merthyr Tydfil domestic equipment plant. In South Yorkshire, however, 300 jobs will be created at a new computer centre for the Midland Bank.

The jobs being lost at Gloucester comprise the entire workforce of the only foundry in the Babcock International engineering group, which blames the closure decision on the depressed state of the engineering industry and a downturn in orders from the motor industry.

The foundry made trading losses of £1.1m in 1980, and losses have continued at a similar rate this year, Mr Thomas Carlile, deputy chairman and managing director, disclosed yesterday. There was no indication of any improvement, and the group said it had no alternative but to close the foundry.

Orders outstanding for customers including BL, International Harvesters and Massey-Ferguson will be completed. Closure is expected within four to five weeks. Redundancy discussions began yesterday, but terms will not be agreed until the unions have been consulted, Babcock International said.

A spokesman added that in view of the number of foundry closures in Britain, it was unlikely that the Gloucester plant would be sold as a going concern.

Hoover has called for an unspecified number of voluntary redundancies among all levels of the 4,000 staff at its washing-machine factory in Merthyr Tydfil, mid-Glamorgan.

Up to yesterday morning, more than 100 employees had volunteered to relinquish their jobs on terms which will provide them each with 10 weeks' money tax-free, in addition to the statutory entitlement.

Although the Merthyr plant has been on short-time since last September because of reduced market demand and competition from cheap imports, the need for redundancies there also arises from technological changes.

The company has no figure in mind on the number of redundancies required. Hoover has reduced the workforce at its three United Kingdom plants by about 1,500 over the past year.

Up to 300 jobs will be created at Tankersley, near Barnsley, following the completion later this year by the Midland Bank of its South Yorkshire computer centre. This is designed to replace units in London and Pudsey, and to serve the bank's international and head office divsion.

The Lea Works primary and plate mills at Wednesbury, Staffordshire—part of the former Patent Shaft Steel Works plant, which closed a year ago—has been purchased for £2.4m cash by Wiggin Alloys of Hereford. Its re-opening will create between 50 and 70 jobs.

Wiggin Alloys, which is within the Canadian-based Inco mining and metals group, plans to open the mills early next year

Bell Group raises holding in ACC

By Margareta Pagano

Mr Robert Holmes a'Court, the Australian entrepreneur who controls the expanding Bell group, yesterday increased his stake in Lord Grade's Associated Communications Corporation to 16.68 per cent of the non-voting shares.

Lord Grade, ACC chairman, reacted with delight: "I am delighted and not surprised. I don't mind anybody buying the group's shares. It expresses faith in the company, and Mr Holmes a'Court can buy up to 50 per cent if he wants," he said. "He realizes that although we have had one bad year we are going to recover".

Speculation centred last night on what Mr Holmes a'Court plans to do with the stake acquired through Bell's two associate companies, TVW Enterprises and Western Mail. Bell, the Perth-based industrial holding company with interests in earth moving, quarrying, freight and coal, owns roughly 40 per cent of the associates

In May, through TVW, the Perth television station concern, it bought 5 per cent of ACC's non-voting shares. Yesterday TVW added 9.68 per cent and paid A$4.8m (£2.8m) for the 5.25m shares, to raise its holding to 16.68 per cent.



Lord Grade, chairman of ACC: "I am delighted".

Western Mail bought 3.8m shares for A$4.1m. ACC's shares eased 1p to 52p on the news, but are recovering from the 11p fall to 47p when ACC announced sharply lower profits after heavy film losses and passed the final dividend at the end of June. ACC has taken drastic measures—it mortgaged forward television contracts such as the Muppets —to offset the £26.4m loss on feature films.

Most Australian brokers agree that Mr Holmes a'Court's business reputation points to a record of buying up to 30 per cent of a company and holding until a bidder appears. That a bid could be mounted from Bell for ACC is not suspected, but suggestions are that Mr Holmes a'Court might be interested in board representation or joint ventures with ACC.

Lord Grade, who has met Bell's chairman only briefly, said that the idea of board representation was out of the question. He compared ACC's share voting structure to the Savoy Hotel group. "Look what happened to Sir Charles Forte," he said.

Mr Holmes a'Court, who failed in his bid last year for Rolls-Royce, recently acquired a 5 per cent stake in Rugby Portland Cement. His interest is said to rest on Rugby's own near 60 per cent holding in the Western Australian cement producer, Cockburn.

Mr Holmes a'Court, who is in his early forties, is thought to be one of Australia's richest men.

In 1970 he acquired Western Australia Worsted and Woollen Mills, founded in 1923, and in 1974 successfully bid for the present core of the group, Bell Brothers, changing its name to Bell Group. Bell's market capitalization is around $66m, relatively small by Australian standards, but it is one of Perth's fastest growing companies.

Payout cut after loss at May & Hassell

By Catherine Gunn

Falling timber prices and high stock levels are blamed for a £3m turnround from profits to losses of £1.01m before tax at May & Hassell, in the year to March 31. The timber merchant is paying a gross dividend of 4.71p, against 6.57p in 1979-80, after a £1m tax credit and extraordinary credit of £346,000, and some minority profits. Its shares eased 2p to 75p yesterday.

The timber importing side, which accounted for two-fifths of the £49.8m turnover, lost more than £1m, while the merchant and retail outlets made small contribution. May & Hassell intends to increase its retailing side. "We aim to get nearer the consumer", Mr Peter Ball, company secretary, said yesterday.

Timber prices, which fell last year and squeezed the group's margins, steadied at the start of the year, allowing margins to improve. At the interim stage last year May & Hassell made just £101,000, down from £852,000, and had hoped for a better second half. Indications are that it has now returned to profit and will probably break even in the first half to end-September, Mr Ball said. No more tax credits are available now.

At the year-end, borrowings have been reduced from £17m to £12.1m, and stocks were £5.6m lower at £12.2m. The group is now restocking at lower timber prices. Interest costs last year totalled £2.53m, down from £2.76m.

The group sold its interests in Zimbabwe, Malawi and South Africa last year for about £1.3m, making a £346.000 profit shown as an extraordinary item. The consideration is due over a period of between two and seven years.

Stock markets

Gilts tumble on prospect of MLR increase

The strong possibility of a 2 *per cent increase* in the Minimum Lending Rate on Thursday sent a shiver through the market yesterday.

Government securities suffered heavy casualties with losses of more than £1 in some cases as prospects for an end to the recession appear to be growing dimmer.

Further evidence of this was seen with the June Wholesale Price Index which rose by 0.8 per cent, while the falling pound pushed the price of raw materials for manufacturers up by 1.5 per cent.

Selling was also accelerated by the news that the Bank of England was forcing discount houses to borrow money in the market over and above the current MLR rate. This, coupled with last week's news of the second £1,000m index-linked issue, left many dealers in a bearish mood last night. By the close the rally in sterling left prices around £¾ off the bottom with losses of £1 in longs and £¾ in shorts.

Equities also appeared perturbed by the prospect and prices drifted throughout most of the day as jobbers took up defensive positions. The *FT* Index closed at its low point, 7.2 off at 540.8.

Heavy selling developed in electricals, where investors decided to take their profits after last week's good gains. Oils, too, were friendless with reports of further North Sea cutbacks *in production leaving prices sharply lower.*

Leading industrials remained depressed with Tube Investments leading the way down after predictions about next month's figures lopped 12p from the price at 138p. ICI lost 6p to 276p, Beecham 2p to 223p, British Aerospace 7p to 231p, Hawker Siddeley 2p to 334p and Pilkington Bros 5p to 321. But riding against the trend, Unilever hardened 1p to 591p and BOC International put on 4p to 136p with the aid of press comment.

Mercantile House undid all its good work of increased profits and free share handout by announcing details of a rights issue for £9.6m which wiped 20p from the shares at 838p.

RW Toothill jumped 8p to a new high of 58p, after a return to profits with Eastern Produce adding 1p to 74p and James Latham unchanged at 130p, also after figures. Associated Leisure managed to hold on to a 4p lead at 120p after disappointing trading news but May & Hassell shed 2p to 75p following its trading loss.

Awaiting figures soon, Dowty lost 10p to 284p, Initial Services 6p to 213p and Inchcape 7p to 418p, but Sonic Sound, reporting Thursday, rose 3p to 112p.

Intriguing times for Arbuthnot Latham. Amid the bid rumours, it is believed NCC Energy has sold its 4.99 per cent stake to Electra Investment Trust. Arbuthnot closed last night 5p lower at 335p.

In electricals, Chloride put on 3p to 30p after CRA picked up 15 per cent of the equity in a put-through, arranged by brokers Hoare Govett, around 2p above the market price. Chloride recently reported losses of more than £10m.

Berec improved 3p to 61p on comment but the rest of the sector came in for heavy selling pressure, after recent good gains. Profit-taking lowered GEC 17p to 743p in the wake of recent figures while Thorn EMI, reporting on Friday, dipped 8p to 388p, with Plessey falling by a similar amount to 330p. Webber Electrical returned from suspension 9p up at 118p.

Monday produced the usual crop of weekend press features, with Luis Gordon up 4½p at 40p, Allebone 3½p ahead at 30½p, Yorkclyde 20p higher at 220p, and Davenport 10p up at 195p.

Further talk of a bid lifted Ibstock Johnsen 2p to 77p, while the favourite takeover candidate Redland lost 1p at 171p. Speculative attention was focused on James Finlay, up 7p at 141p, and British Benzol, 2p ahead at 21p.

United City Merchants closed unchanged at 39½p, despite news that Carr Sebag had picked up a further 1.25m shares at 39p for the Arab Asian Bank.

But Babcock International shed 3p to 120p after reporting the planned closure of its Gloucester factory to offset increased losses.

The prospect of a dawn raid on Commercial Union disturbed the insurance sector early on, but, with still no sign of the predator, prices ended generally easier on the day. CU closed 5p cheaper at 174p, Eagle Star 3p at 324p, General Accident 2p at 344p, Royal Insurance 5p at 388p, and Sun Alliance 13p at 916p.

Oils, worried by further possible legislation to curb the flow of North Sea output, saw heavy selling of the majors. BP lost 12p at 298p, Shell 10p at 350p

Equity turnover on July 3 was £105.669m (14,820 bargains). Busiest shares, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were European Ferries, GEC, Glaxo, Commercial Union, Barclays, BP new, and Hambro Life.

Traded options: Dealers reported only moderate interest with 731 calls made and 297 puts. Racal attracted 162 calls, with BP accounting for 132 puts.

Traditional options saw dealings for new dates with calls in ICI on 22p, Courtaulds on 6p, GRE on 29p and Hawker Siddeley on 27p.

Latest results

Int or Fin Company	£m Sales	£m Profits	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Assoc Leisure (F)	44.25(35.31)	4.64(5.3)	14.33(14.31)	3.45(3.3)	—	5.25(5.1)
Eastern Pr oduce (F)	17.1(17.89)	1.71(3.07)	9.1(14.8)	3.2(3.2)	11/8	4.62(4.62)
James Latham (F)	23.1(29.6)	0.21*(0.98)	40.4(26.1)	4.65(5.75)	—	8.0(9.1)
May & Hassell (F)	49.8(61.3)	1.01*(2.0)	0.65(27.0)	2.0(3.3)	17/8	3.3(4.6)
Mercantile House (F)	38.68(20.87)	7.15(3.5)	51.2(27.9)	12.5(8.5)	21/8	17.5(12.5)
R W Toothill (F)	3.68(2.98)	0.11(0.11*)	11.2(8.24*)	3.5(—)	—	3.5(—)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. * = loss.

First-ever loss for J Latham

James Latham, the timber merchants, sank into first-time losses last year, but a final dividend has been proposed.

Pre-tax profits of £982,000 in 1980 slipped into losses of £211,000 in the year to March 31. Turnover fell by £6m to £23.1m and Mr Michael Latham, the chairman, said that the low level of sales throughout the year was a significant handicap as the recession gripped virtually every consuming industry the group serves.

Excess stocks and the high level of sterling hit the softwood trading operation which suffered more in the second half. "This offset progress made in other sectors where lower borrowings and reduced expenses had begun to produce an improved performance", Mr Latham said.

This year the fall in sales has levelled out and June was quite a good month. A final dividend of 6.64p gross is proposed, against 8.2p, making a total of 11.4p, compared with 12.9 gross.

AE and Lontrim seek USM quotes

Two groups, Aerospace Engineering and Lontrim Group, yesterday announced plans to raise fresh equity capital and join the Unlisted Securities Markets. AE wants to raise *£2.45m by floating off two*-fifths of its equity, while Lontrim, suspended from trading under Rule 163 (2) in October last year pending an acquisition, revealed details of a reorganization, a £258,000 rights issue, a £473,000 placing, and a change of name before seeking a new quote on the USM.

Aerospace Engineering is owned and run by Mr Reginald Mercado who through stockbroker Greene & Co, is offering 1.6m shares for sale at 153p, which values the whole group at £6.12m. He will retain 60 per cent of the shares. The group makes and assembles components for the aerospace industry, supplying the European Airbus and the Nimrod military aircraft, among others. It is forecasting profits before tax of not less than £900,000 in the year to next April 30, against £805,000, and dividends of 10.7p gross for the year. Applications must be in by July 14.

Lontrim, to be renamed Willaire Systems, has agreed management buyouts, for £80,000 in total, of the lossmaking groups which merged to form it in November 1979, and *instead is buying Willison* Controls for £500,000 in cash and £500,000 in shares, at 15p each, and Hepaire Manufacturing for £493,000 in shares.

Willison distributes flow control equipment and Hepaire makes clean air cabinets and products. Mr S. P. Willison will head the new board. Four out of six of the old Lontrim board are stepping down. All deals are subject to shareholder approval.

The one-for-two rights issue and the placing, both at 15p, will follow a reconstruction of the capital into ordinary and restricted dividend shares and will leave Tring Hall Securities, which first brought the company to the Rule 163 market, with 25 per cent of the enlarged voting capital and two seats on the board. Profits of £85,000 to £120,000 are forecast for the year to next March 31, including £30,000 of pre-disposal losses from the original companies.

Briefly

R. W. Toothill (furniture manufacturers): On sales up from £2.98m to £3.68m, R. W. Toothill made a pretax profit of £117.000 in the year to March 31, 1981, against a pretax loss of £117,000 in the preceding year. Total payment: 5p gross (nil last time).

British Benzol Carbonising: The *investment trusts and other clients* managed by Throgmorton Investment Management have disposed of their aggregate holding of 2.56m shares (27.1 per cent). The shares were bought by clients of the English Association Trust and Fiske and Co. Brint Investments, which already held 470,000 shares, now holds 2.32m shares (24.6 per cent).

United City Merchants: Carr Sebag has bought 250,000 ordinary shares at 39p and 1m at 39-27/32p on behalf of the Arab Asian Group of Bahrain.

Research International to acquire Marplan: Research International and the Interpublic Group have entered into an agreement in principle for Research International to acquire Marplan, the market research component of Interpublic, in the United Kingdom and Germany. The acquisition is subject to the agreement of the Gartel Ministry in Germany.

RETAIL SALES

The following are the seasonally adjusted figures for the volume of retail sales and the value of new instalment credit released by the Department of Trade.

	Sales by volume (1975=100)	New credit extended £m	Implied change in debt
1980			
1st Qtr	110.2	2.049	536
2nd Qtr	109.2	1.964	270
3rd Qtr	108.9	1.933	222
4th Qtr	109.0	1,793	65
1981			
1st Qtr	112.7	1.884	151
1980			
Sept	108.5	657	62
Oct	109.7	629	75
Nov	109.2	559	-44
Dec	108.4	605	34
1981			
Jan	114.0	620	80
Feb	112.9	638	47
March	111.4r	626	24
April	111.4	655r	37r
May	110.6	608	14
1980-81			
Dec-Feb	111.5	1,863	161
1981			
March-May	111.2	1,889	75
Percentage increase in last three months	-0.3	1	

NCC sells its stake in Hampton

By Philip Robinson

Mr Graham Ferguson Lacey's NCC Energy group yesterday sold its 29.9 per cent stake in Hampton Gold Mining Areas for £8.4m.

The stake, bought 15 months ago at 325p a share before Hampton's one-for-four rights issue, was placed with 45 institutions by stockbrokers Rowe & Pitman at 203p, a 10 per cent discount on the market price. Hampton's price closed last night at 223p.

Mr Lacey has also sold two other NCC stakes which were below the 5 per cent declarable level raising a further £2m and giving a profit of £400,000. His profit on the Hampton stake is £1.1m. Proceeds of all three sales will go to reduce NCC's debt before the reverse takeover of the group by the American concern Simplicity Patterns.

Shareholders vote on the deal *in three months. Last week NCC* disclosed a pretax loss of £2.17m on a turnover of £27.6m. But the dividend was lifted by 25 per cent and paid from extraordinary profits on the sale of NCC's stake in Weeks Petroleum.

Laird sells mills for £2.4m

The Laird Group has sold the primary and plate mills owned by the Patent Shaft Steel Works, a non-trading subsidiary. The purchaser of the two mills, together with 20 acres of land, is Wiggin Alloys and the price paid is £2.4m cash.

The Patent Shaft Steel Works was closed in 1980. To date the proceeds from the realization of Patent Shaft's assets total £8.6m, including *the sale to Wiggin.*

More than 70 acres of the Patent Shaft site remain, but planning is proceeding for its future development and sale. The disposal of the remaining equipment on the site is underway, including two electric arc furnaces and the bar and section mill.

Initial Services' expansion

Initial Services has acquired Five Star Cleaning Contractors, a private contract cleaning company operating in Chester and surrounding areas. The purchase consideration of £515,000 has been satisfied partly in cash and partly by the issue of 125,000 Initial ordinary shares of 25p each.

Guthrie buys Goodrich plantation interests

The Guthrie Corporation has signed agreements to purchase the Liberian plantation interests of BF Goodrich Inc, consisting of 58,000 development acres, of which 18,000 have been planted to rubber. The agreement is subpect to the consent of the Liberian government. Guthrie is one of the world's largest producers of rubber and palm oil and controls nearly 200,000 acres of plantations in Malaysia.

Lesney Products still on course

At the annual meeting of Lesney Products, the pretax deficit of which trebled to £10.9m in 1980-81, the chairman, Mr Gordon Hay, told shareholders that Lesney had already begun to improve its borrowings

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	12%
Barclays	12%
BCCI	12%
Consolidated Crdts	12%
C. Hoare & Co	*12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Midland Bank	12%
Nat Westminster	12%
TSB	12%
Williams and Glyn's	12%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 9%, up to £50,000 9½%, over £50,000 10%.

Business appointments

Sperry Univac UK names new vice-president

Mr Bill Read has been made vice-president and general manager of Sperry Univac UK.

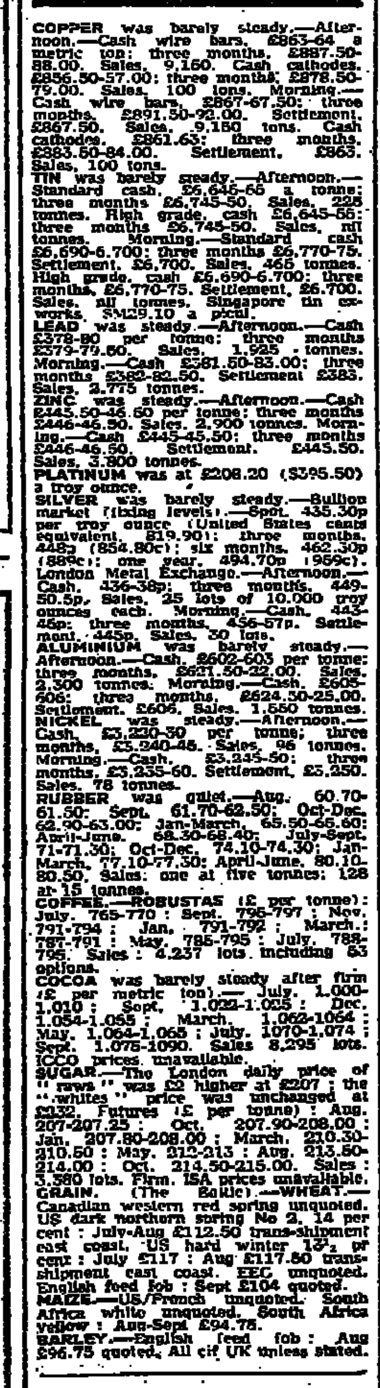
Lloyds Bank announce that Mr John Buddle has been seconded to the Department of Industry as deputy director of the Industrial Development Unit.

Mr Peter Gregson leaves the Department of Trade at the beginning of August to become head of the economic secretariat at the Cabinet Office. His responsibilities for marine, shipping and civil aviation matters will be taken over by Mr William Knighton, who will continue to have responsibility for competition policy and consumer affairs.

Professor Hubert Curien (France) has been elected as chairman of The Council of The European Space Agency. Dr H. H. Atkinson (United Kingdom) and Dr H. Grage (Denmark) are now vice-chairman.

Mr J. S. Hannah, a main board director of Aurora Holdings, has been made chief executive of the steel division from September 1. Mr P. M. Wright becomes chief executive of Aurora's forgings and castings division.

Commodities



COPPER was barely steady.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £863-64 a metric ton: three months, £887.50-88.00. Sales, 9,160. Cash cathodes, £856.50-57.00: three months, £878.50-79.00. Sales, 100 tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £867-67.50: three months, £891.50-92.00. Settlement, £867.50. Sales, 9,150 tons. Cash cathodes, £861.63: three months, £883.50-84.00. Settlement, £863. Sales, 100 tons.
TIN was barely steady.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £6,646-55 a tonne: three months £6,745-50. Sales, 225 tonnes. High grade, cash £6,645-55: three months £6,745-50. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard cash £6,690-6,700: three months £6,770-75. Settlement, £6,700. Sales, 465 tonnes. High grade, cash £6,690-6,700: three months, £6,770-75. Settlement, £6,700. Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, SM29.10 a picul.
LEAD was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash £378-80 per tonne: three months £379-79.50. Sales, 1,925 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £381.50-83.00: three months £382-82.50. Settlement £383. Sales, 2,775 tonnes.
ZINC was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash £445.50-46.50 per tonne: three months £446-46.50. Sales, 2,900 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £445-45.50: three months £446-46.50. Settlement, £445.50. Sales, 3,800 tonnes.
PLATINUM was at £208.20 ($395.50) a troy ounce.
SILVER was barely steady.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 435.30p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 819.90): three months, 448p (854.80c): six months, 462.30p (889c): one year, 494.70p (969c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 436-38p: three months, 449-50.5p. Sales, 25 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 443-45p: three months, 456-57p. Settlement, 445p. Sales, 30 lots.
ALUMINIUM was barely steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £602-603 per tonne: three months, £621.50-22.00. Sales, 2,300 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £605-606: three months, £624.50-25.00. Settlement, £606. Sales, 1,550 tonnes.
NICKEL was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £3,230-50 per tonne; three months, £3,240-45. Sales, 96 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £3,245-50: three months, £3,235-60. Settlement, £3,250. Sales, 78 tonnes.
RUBBER was quiet.—Aug, 60.70-61.50: Sept, 61.70-62.50: Oct-Dec, 62.90-63.00: Jan-March, 65.50-65.60: April-June, 68.30-68.40: July-Sept, 71-71.30: Oct-Dec, 74.10-74.30: Jan-March, 77.10-77.30: April-June, 80.10-80.50. Sales: one at five tonnes: 128 at 15 tonnes.
COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): July, 765-770: Sept, 795-797: Nov, 791-794: Jan, 791-792: March, 787-791: May, 785-795: July, 788-795. Sales: 4,237 lots including 63 options.
COCOA was barely steady after firm (£ per metric ton).—July, 1,000-1,010: Sept, 1,022-1,025: Dec, 1,054-1,055: March, 1,062-1064: May, 1,064-1,065: July, 1070-1,074: Sept, 1,075-1090. Sales 8,295 lots. ICCO prices unavailable.
SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was £2 higher at £207: the "whites" price was unchanged at £232. Futures (£ per tonne): Aug, 207-207.25: Oct, 207.90-208.00: Jan, 207.80-208.00: March, 210.30-210.50: May, 212-213: Aug, 213.50-214.00: Oct, 214.50-215.00. Sales: 3,380 lots. Firm. ISA prices unavailable.
GRAIN. (The Baltic).—**WHEAT.**—Canadian western red spring unquoted. US dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent: July-Aug £112.50 trans-shipment east coast. US hard winter 13½ per cent: July £117: Aug £117.80 trans-shipment east coast. EEC unquoted. English feed fob: Sept £104 quoted.
MAIZE.—US/French unquoted. South Africa white unquoted. South Africa yellow: Aug-Sept £94.75.
BARLEY.—English feed fob: Aug £96.75 quoted. All cif UK unless stated.

Northern Engineering Industries has formed a new United Kingdom trading company to be known as NEI Mining Equipment Ltd. This move will bring together under a single management a number of the group's businesses involved in the manufacture of mining equipment.

International

Siemens forecasts profits downturn

Siemens, West Germany's largest electrical group expects profits for the year to September 30 to drop from the previous year's level as the profit margin shrinks. The profit margin slipped to 1.7 per cent in the first eight months from a 2 per cent average the year before.

Reporting on the first eight months of the current year, the managing board chairman, Herr Karl-Heinz Kaske, said rising labour, energy and raw material costs had continued to put pressure on earnings in the third quarter after profits fell by 17.6 per cent to DM323m (£70m) in the first six months. Higher interest rates paid on borrowing to finance investments had also cut into profits so far this year, he said.

Declining to project an earnings figure for the current year, Herr Kaske said only that consolidated profit would be lower than the DM633m of last year.

Record year for Hitachi

Hitachi of Japan achieved best-ever net sales and net income for the third consecutive year in the 12 months to March 31, despite unfavourable economic conditions.

Net sales increased by 14 per cent to £7,110m. Net income *totalled £273m or 12 per cent* higher than the preceding year. Stockholders' equity increased by 15 per cent to £2,085m and the ratio of stockholders' equity to total assets rose from 27.2 to 28.9 per cent

The biggest contributing factor to the rise in net sales was a 20 per cent increase in sales by the electronics division. Sales of semi-conductors and computers were especially favourable. The shipment of large heavy electrical items also con*tributed to the sales growth.*

In the consumer products division, a sharp gain in sales of consumer electronics goods such as video recorders, and audio equipment offset slow demand for electrical home appliances.

Outlook difficult at Veba

Veba, the West German energy and chemicals group which is the nation's largest corporation by sales is structurally well prepared for a difficult 1981 after last year's group earnings dropped to DM. 479m (£104m) from DM. 553.3m in 1979, according to the managing board chairman, Herr Rudolf von Bennigsen-Foerder. He expects suitable results in 1981, but added that it was difficult to project a figure for earnings in view of the uncertain situation in the petroleum industry.

Veba Oel, the group's petroleum unit, cut losses to 7 pfennigs per litre from 8 pfennigs at the start of the year and did not expect to have to carry any 1981 losses over to Veba's consolidated profit and loss column.

However, the losses in the petroleum division are still threatening.

Optimism at Van Ommeren

The Dutch transportation group Van Ommeren can point to an eye-catching earnings record for the last three years as net profits rose to 92.4m fl. (£18m) in the last year from less than 1m fl. in 1978. But while the advance has been welcome, it is sustained profit growth that Holland's second largest shipping company aims to achieve in the future.

The chairman, Mr Willem Brouwer, is optimistic about the short-term outlook. But optimism does not mean the expectation of another doubling of group profits this year, an achievement nearly realized in 1980 when net earnings exceeded 90m fl., compared with 47.5m fl a year earlier.

Discount market

The Bank of England lent a moderate sum to the houses for one week at rate above MLR (12 per cent) to relieve a shortage of credit.

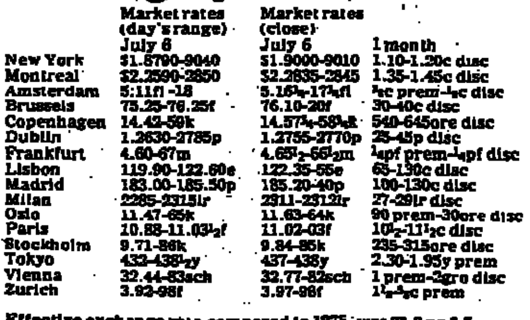
Houses had been bidding no more than 11 per cent for funds during the morning, but those still looking for balances at the close had to pay between 11 per cent and 12 per cent.

Foreign exchange report

Sterling staged an afternoon recovery when the Bank of England lent money to discount houses above MLR rate, giving rise to speculation in the market that United Kingdom interest rates may be raised shortly. The pound closed with a gain of 70 points at $1.9005 compared with $1.8935 overnight. The trade weighted index closed at 93.2 compared with 92.5. Dealers said the volume of business was not great but the market remained nervous.

The dollar surged ahead over a wide front. There was some moderate Bundesbank support for the D mark which ended the session at a five-year low in dollar terms 3.70 pfennigs lower at 2.4502 (2.4140). The French franc slumped to a 23-year "low" at 5.8050 (5.7350), while there were sharp falls also by the Swiss franc at 2.0910 (2.0725), and the yen at 229.95 (228.55).

Sterling: Spot and Forward



	Market rates (day's range) July 6	Market rates (close) July 6	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.8790-9040	$1.9000-9010	1.10-1.20c disc	2.40-2.50c disc
Montreal	$2.2590-2850	$2.2835-2845	1.35-1.45c disc	3.40-3.55c disc
Amsterdam	5.11fl-18	5.16¾-17¼fl	¼c prem-¼c disc	2-1c prem
Brussels	75.25-76.25f	76.10-20f	30-40c disc	85-95c disc
Copenhagen	14.42-59k	14.57¾-58¾k	540-645ore disc	1385-1565ore disc
Dublin	1.2630-2785p	1.2755-2770p	25-45p disc	90-115p disc
Frankfurt	4.60-67m	4.65½-66½m	¼pf prem-¼pf disc	1-½pf prem
Lisbon	119.90-122.60e	122.35-55e	65-130c disc	155-320c disc
Madrid	183.00-185.50p	185.20-40p	100-130c disc	275-325c disc
Milan	2285-2315lr	2311-2312lr	27-29lr disc	72-75lr disc
Oslo	11.47-65k	11.63-64k	90 prem-30ore disc	395-260ore prem
Paris	10.88-11.03½f	11.02-03f	10½-11½c disc	23½-25c disc
Stockholm	9.71-86k	9.84-85k	235-315ore disc	475-570ore disc
Tokyo	432-438½y	437-438y	2.30-1.95y prem	6.05-6.60y prem
Vienna	32.44-83sch	32.77-82sch	1 prem-2gro disc	4 prem-6gro disc
Zurich	3.92-98f	3.97-98f	1½-¾c prem	2¾-2¼c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was 93.2 up 0.7

Other Markets

Australia	1.6345-1.6495
Bahrein	0.7130-0.7160
Finland	8.4840-8.5240
Greece	111.55-113.55
Hongkong	10.51-10.55
Iran	Not available
Kuwait	0.5350-0.5380
Malaysia	4.4380-4.4680
Mexico	45.65-47.15
New Zealand	2.2365-2.2565
Saudi Arabia	6.4465-6.4765
Singapore	4.0635-4.0935
South Africa	1.6860-1.7010

Indices

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes %
Sterling	93.2	-31.2
US dollar	110.6	+3.9
Canadian dollar	88.4	-16.9
Schilling	118.5	+21.3
Belgian franc	104.6	+8.6
Danish kroner	85.2	-11.8
Deutsche mark	115.7	+37.5
Swiss franc	136.4	+84.2
Guilder	107.5	+14.1
French franc	82.4	-11.6
Lira	57.2	-55.8
Yen	141.3	+35.3

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971. (Bank of England index 100).

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.4870-1.4900
+ Canada	1.2022-1.2025
Netherlands	2.7200-2.7230
Belgium	40.00-40.05
Denmark	7.6685-7.6735
West Germany	2.4495-2.4510
Portugal	64.40-64.60
Spain	97.45-97.55
Italy	1215-1217
Norway	6.1190-6.1240
France	5.8025-5.8075
Sweden	5.1750-5.1800
Japan	229.85-230.05
Austria	17.25-17.28
Switzerland	2.0935-2.0950

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
+ Canada $1: US $0.8316-0.8319

EMS Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate†	% change adjusted† *	divergence limit % plus/minus
Belgian franc	40.7985	41.3514	+1.36	+1.62	1.53
Danish krone	7.91917	7.92492	+0.07	+0.33	1.64
German D-mark	2.54502	2.52807	-0.67	-0.41	1.14
French franc	5.99526	5.98847	-0.11	+0.15	1.365
Dutch guilder	2.81318	2.80736	-0.21	+0.05	1.515
Irish punt	0.685145	0.692950	+1.14	+1.40	1.665
Italian lira	1262.92	1256.29	-0.52	-0.26	4.11

† changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 17½-18½: seven days, 18⅞-19⅛: one month, 18⅝-18⅞: three months, 18-18¼: six months, 17⅜-17⅝.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $403.5 (an ounce): pm, $403.75 close: $404.
Krugerrand (per coin): $416-419 (£220-221.50).
Sovereigns (new): $100-102 (£52.75-53.75).

Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 12%
(Last changed 10/3/81)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 12%
Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 11¾ Low 10½
Week Fixed: 11¼-11½

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	12½	2 months	12⅜
3 months	12⅜	3 months	12½

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	12⅝-12½	3 months	13¼
3 months	13-12¾	4 months	13¼
4 months	13-12¾	6 months	13¼
6 months	13-12¾		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	14-13½	7 months	14-13½
2 months	14-13½	8 months	14-13½
3 months	14-13½	9 months	14-13½
4 months	14-13½	10 months	14-13½
5 months	14-13½	11 months	14-13½
6 months	14-13½	12 months	14-13½

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	12⅞-12¾	6 months	13⅛-13⅞
3 months	13⅛-13¼	12 months	13⅜-13⅞

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	11¼	3 months	12⅞
7 days	11¾	6 months	13⅛
1 month	12-12¼	1 year	13¼

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 11½-11¼ Close 12-11½

1 week	11¾-11½	6 months	13⅛-13⅜
1 month	12³⁄₁₆-12¹⁄₁₆	9 months	13⅝-13½
3 months	13-12⅞	12 months	13⅜-13½

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)

3 months 13½ 6 months 14

Finance House Base Rate 13%

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Pressure mounts on interest rates

After all the weekend speculation that the Government would not be averse to a raise in interest rates if that were the only way of preventing a headlong decline in sterling, financial markets were in the right frame of mind to read plenty into the Bank of England's intervention in the money markets yesterday. Certainly, both equities with the FT Index dropping 7.2 points to 540.8 and gilts, with falls of up to a point at the long end, were taking nothing on chance.

With long-term interest rates responding early to worries that the fall in inflation had come to a halt, the authorities moved quickly to bring short rates into line. As they have done routinely before under the new system of controls, the discount houses made their bill offerings on a repurchase basis when they found themselves short of money only to find the Bank rejecting their first two offers. On the third try, the Bank made funds available at a rate over Minimum Lending Rate, certainly a penal rate but one which the discount market had lived with before. The upshot was a rise in short rates with three month eligible bills up almost a point at over 13½ per cent, suggesting that MLR ought to be a point higher at 13 per cent.

Short rates have been higher under the 12 per cent MLR, but the problem under the new system of controls is that the market finds it extremely difficult to gauge the sort of interest rate level the authorities are aiming a[t]. Furthermore, clearing bank base rates could come under pressure if short rates stay at these levels as "round-tripping" becomes worthwhile.

Chloride/AM & S

Dawn raid with a difference

Mining companies seem to be more preyed on than predators these days. But Australian Mining & Smelting's purchase from £6m of almost 15 per cent of Chloride shows that mining companies are not the only ones interested in vertical integration. The industrial logic is straightforward. Chloride is one of the world's biggest battery makers and AM & S is one of the world's biggest lead producers. Ironically, however, AM & S, wholly owned by Rio Tinto-Zinc's Australian subsidiary CRA, is a major supplier to Chloride in Australia, but not in Britain.

Beyond that, AM & S wants to keep a close eye on developments in battery technology, since Chloride is now devoting a lot of time and money to new batteries, many of which will not use lead. Since batteries are the leading consumer of lead, now that it is being phased out of petrol, AM & S clearly has a strong interest in how the industry develops.

The financial side of the deal is coloured by the industrial. AM & S saw its chance after Chloride's recent £13.5m loss and the £17.3m rights issue had depressed the shares. But the average price of 32p paid for the 18.9m shares was rather better than Friday's price and helped push Chloride up 3p to 30p yesterday. AM & S says the stake is an investment, as well as an industrial safeguard.

But it will be some time before AM & S sees a return on its money, and the possibility of another rights issue in a few years by a cash-hungry company such as Chloride cannot be dismissed. AM & S may be glad that under the new takeover rules it cannot buy more than 15 per cent without making a tender offer. It cannot have missed Inco's expensive experience in the battery business.

Mercury Securities

Problems outside banking

A 6 per cent increase in net profits to £12.3m for Mercury Securities does scant justice to the performance last year of its merchant banking arm, which lifted its profits 30 per cent to £12.9m. But while Warburg's corporate fintnce department was flourishing at the centre of a string of takeovers and rights issues, Mercury's other divisions were foundering. The Stewart Wrightson stake's contribution turned down from £1.3m to £901,000, but more significantly the ever-volatile metal trading arm Brandeis Goldschmidt plunged from £2.9m to a net profit of £1.2m after a small pretax loss.

Meanwhile, Brandeis' erratic history has got nothing on its more recent trading performance judging by the welter of extraordinary deficits that Mercury has taken on board following the sale of this division to Pechiney of France at the end of May. A provision of £5m covers trading losses net of disposal proceeds—thought to be just above the £25m net asset value allowing for capital gains tax of about £5m—since the December year-end of the United States subsidiary and March year-end of the United Kingdom part.

Although there is some interplay between net worth and trading figures in the subjective world of metal dealing, Brandeis has clearly been having a terrible time covering positions in its specialist corner as prices of rare metals like cobalt and molybdenum have come under pressure. At the same time a £5.3m deficit covers a so far unfortunate expansion into metal recovery from oil catalysts in the United States and reflects Mercury's moves to clean the slate in preparation for a sale or closure. A stock relief write-back mainly at Brandeis of £12.8m more than covers these items but the outflows do serve to show what Mercury could gain at least in terms of stability as a result of the sale.

The shares fell back 5p to 288p last night, after a strong rise of late, where a yield of 3.5 per cent—after a 7.7 per cent increase—represents a slight premium over others in the sector. It is a premium that should be justified given Warburg's potential, although the swing from famine to feast in the cyclical international issues business was a factor in last year's upturn. On the banking side, lending and acceptance credit business both surged ahead although of course margins here have remained under pressure.

● *Associated Leisure with nearly a fifth of the amusement machine market has not lost its knack of disappointing those who play its shares. In 1979-80, pretax profits grew by only 9 per cent to £5.3m, but that was because brewers, smarting from doubled VAT, negotiated unexpectedly tough rents. In the six months to last September, a video machine boom meant big increases in depreciation and interest, bringing profits almost to a standstill; for the full year to mid-March, pretax profits fell from £5.3m to £4.6m, borne down by a policy of writing-off video games over 18 months and by recession effectively freezing amusement machine rentals. The day was saved by capital allowances on heavy investment, so that tax was only 18.5 per cent of available profits.*

The end of the video boom leaves the group with "barely satisfactory" profits and depreciation is no longer racing ahead; although the group, having borne the cost of changing over its one-arm bandits to new payouts and stakes, will reap the benefit this year. The hope now is that pretax profits will bounce back to £6m but as tax will also rise sharply, earnings may not go ahead as fast. The shares rose 4p to 120p yesterday.

Mercantile House

Funding the big push

Mercantile House has won a strong following with its blend of international financial services since it came to the market at 160p two years ago and although the shares eased 20p to 838p yesterday, the £9.6m cash-call—the second rights issue within a year—looks assured of a warm reception. The largest money broker in the world, Mercantile, has enjoyed another active year in the foreign exchange markets and supplemented by the steady stream of acquisitions, pretax profits more than doubled to £7.1m in the year to April 30.

More relevant for shareholders, who are being asked to dig into their pockets again, earnings per share still rose by over four-fifths to 51p, allowing a 40 per cent increase in the total dividend to 25p gross. So having last subscribed for new equity at 220p, shareholders are likely to be eager to take up their rights again in this latest issue which is equivalent to one-for-five at 690p on the existing capital, although a one-for-one scrip issue is also planned.

There are high hopes for the financial futures market in London, which its chairman has done so much to encourage, although the success of this venture which starts next year remains to be seen. But, meantime, Mercantile could be on course for £12m this year, to give a p/e ratio of under 12, while the ex-rights yield is 3.1 per cent.

Du Pont and Conoco are to merge

How Mr Jefferson shook Wall Street

New York

Edward Jefferson, a quiet spoken 60-year-old British chemist with a doctorate from Kings College, London, yesterday launched the biggest corporate takeover bid that America, and probably the world, has ever seen.

In the latest round of a battle of corporate Titans which has had Wall Street on the edge of its seat for the past three weeks Du Pont, America's largest chemical company, which Jefferson now heads, has agreed to pay $7,300m in cash and shares to rescue Conoco, America's ninth largest oil company, from the clutches of Seagram, the world's largest liquor company.

Given that Conoco sought the bid, the price at $87.50 a share is considered generous and, with rival suitor Seagram unlikely to try to match the offer (having in April refused to enter a bidding contest for another minerals company, St Joe), the deal is likely to go through.

Seagram, meanwhile, with $3,000m in cash to spend, will have to start hunting for a minerals company all over again. That, coupled with the price Du Pont is paying, could help bring depressed oil stocks back into favour.

Jefferson took over as chairman of Du Pont only earlier this year from the flamboyant Irving Shapiro, a corporate lawyer and vociferous supporter of President Carter. The change was significant. Shapiror's role in the 1970s had been to repair a Du Pont image tarnished by attacks from envrionmentalists. That mission accomplished, Jefferson was seen as the man to get the company moving again.

But even his friends have been surprised at the boldness of the Conoco move and by its speed. To the despair of Wall Street, Du Pont has been searching for two-and-a-half years for a drug company to bolster its pharmecutical operation, but nothing has happened.

Yet the Conoco talks began only on June 25 and have been brought to fruition in 10 days.

The attraction of Conoco is its oil, gas and coal reserves, which together should guarantee that Du Pont always has the raw materials it needs to keep its huge synthetic fibre and plastic complexes running at a price it can afford.

In the short term this naturally means capitalizing on Conoco's oil reserves, which include the Murchison field in the North Sea. But Jefferson plainly has high hopes that a joint venture in gas exploration begun earlier this year will yield significant benefits.

In the longer term Du Pont, like Seagram before it, sees the potential in Conoco's coal



Du Pont's Edward Jefferson: launched America's biggest takeover.

CONOCO DU PONT

HOW THEY PERFORMED IN 1980

	Principal activities	Sales	Net Income
Conoco	Oil and gas exploration production	$18,488m	$1,026m
Du Pont	Chemicals, plastics, fibres	$13,652m	$716m

reserves, which are the second largest of any company in the United States. These will partly provide a source of revenue, as coal becomes an increasingly important and widely used fuel, and partly they will have a strategic value which may enable the company to barter them for increasingly scarce oil supplies.

But also, to judge from Jefferson's statement accompanying news of the bid, it is hoped that Du Pont's scientists, who already have an enviable record of research and development, will devise ways to use the coal either as feedstock for the chemical plants or for conversion into other synthetic fuels. The company plainly hopes to become a world leader in what it terms "coal conversion technologies".

Also singled out for special mention by Jefferson were the prospects for "improved tertiary recovery" in oil fields. This statement, though vague, suggests that Du Pont has made some progress in learning how to exploit oil fields more efficiently, either in getting out more of the oil that is there or in exploiting reserves which are too viscous (or even solid, like shale) to be pumped out by conventional methods.

The Conoco chairman, Ralph Bailey, seems excited by this, too. Thanks to Du Pont's research and engineering skills, Conoco will be able to make much better use of its natural resources in the longer term, he says.

In spite of their initial surprise most Wall Street analysts approve of the deal and think Du Pont needed to do something dramatic to break out of its rut. Though the company created one industry (synthetic fibres) and revolutionized two others (gunpowder and plastics), it stagnated throughout the seventies. A dazzling array of household brand names, led by Orlon and Dacron, brought the company to a degree of complacency which was rudely shaken when the oil price increases of 1973 onwards sent the price of fibres spiralling and brought an abrupt collapse in the market.

But the lessor learned then makes it want Conoco now.

Raw materials still account for roughly three quarters of the cost of synthetic fibres, which in 1973 accounted for about 40 per cent of Du Pont's sales and profits. But so severe was the slump that two years later they accounted for only 2 per cent of profits.

That experience rocked the company and it is only in the last few years that it has regrouped and begun to diversify, so that it now has interests in pharmaceuticals, electronics and biotechnology.

But, however well these divisions do, the company is still dominated by its traditional activity in bulk chemicals and fibres and plastics, which together account for $12,000m of last year's $14,000m turnover.

This merger secures Du Pont's lines of supply and so it looks strategically much better equipped to cope with the 1980s and 1990s. The core of its business, though it will never grow again as it did in the two decades after the war, will at least be stable or as stable as management can make it.

For Conoco, life as an independent subsidiary of Du Pont is likely to prove much less turbulent than it would have been had Seagram won control. Some 70 per cent of its business is in petroleum, 20 per cent in coal and 10 per cent in chemicals. This last category should fit snugly into Du Pont, while Conoco will be left alone to run 90 per cent of its activities as before—but with the help of a greater pool of scientific expertise and more stable marketing arrangements.

Though their businesses are different, both chairmen share a common optimism about the future of their companies and the growth of the United States economy; and, though they did not say so, they also share the belief that oil and coal are far too valuable simply to be burnt—so valuable in fact that Du Pont was prepared to pay $7,300m to stake its claim.

Anthony Hilton

A nasty jolt for Chancellor Schmidt

Germany's 'Five Wise Men' are urging huge spending curbs. Peter Norman reports

West Germany's Chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, must be bitterly regretting his government's failure to tackle the problem of Germany's growing public sector deficit in the wake of last autumn's impressive election victory.

For yesterday the Bonn government's Council of Economic Advisers produced a report urging spending cuts on a scale that goes far beyond anything previously debated in the political arena.

While the Bonn finance ministry has been talking of having to cut spending next year by between DM15,000m (about £3,260m) and DM20,000m (£4,350m), the council, which is appointed by the government but is sturdily independent in its views, wants a far-reaching reform of state finances, eliminating what it diagnoses as a structural deficit (that is, resulting from bad planning over the years rather than economic decline) of DM35,000m to DM40,000m by 1985.

The fact that yesterday's report was produced on the initiative of the "Five Wise Men" is a dent to the pride of the Bonn government. The Council is required by law to produce one report a year and can be requested to provide futher reports by the government. But for the Five to produce a report on their own volition is rare indeed and will be taken by many in West Germany as a sign that the economy is in deep crisis.

Few deny that Germany has problems with its economy. The deficits run up by the federal, state and local authorities have grown rapidly since the oil crisis of 1973 and have defied the rather pusillanimous attempts of finance ministers to bring them under control.

The current account balance of payments deficit is the highest in the western world and is likely this year to exceed last year's DM29,000m level.

But, in another report out yesterday, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) argues that the German economy is fundamentally strong. Both inflation and unemployment are low by international standards. The OECD predicts an inflation rate of about 5.5 per cent this year, while the Five Wise Men expect average unemployment to rise to only 1.2 million.

So what is wrong with the economy? Inside West Germany attention is focused chiefly on the state of the public finances. It is a concern that is fuelled i npart by immediate political considerations—Herr Hans Matthoefer, the finance minister, is drawing up his plans throughout July for the 1982 federal budget—and deeper folk memories of Weimar.

Even before the publication of the Five Wise Men's report, it was clear that the 1982 budget would be a big test for the government. The recession has accentuated Bo nn's steadily growing spending commitments and the economic slowdown has readily translated these into a still faster growing borrowing requirement.

According to the economic advisers, Germany's overall net public sector borrowing requirement will reach DM80,000m next year, unless action is taken to control it.

Herr Matthoefer is reported to be aiming for a 1982 limit on federal spending of DM240,000m, representing a rise of only 4 per cent in nominal terms compared with this year's spending level. His aim is to keep the federal government's net borrowing requirement down to DM26,000m next year and ensure that the overall net credit uptake of the Bonn government, the federal states and the municipalities does not exceed the DM52,700m level recorded in 1980.

Comforting though these figures might seem at first sight, they are not being well received in West Germany. They presuppose spending cuts of between DM15,000m and DM20,000m that are bound to be painful for individual interest groups and anticipate a transfer to the federal budget of DM5,500m to DM6,000m of profit from the Bundesbank.

Those German citizens with longer memories are even more concerned at the long-term trend in the indebtedness figures. In 1973 Germany's overall public indebtedness amounted to only DM167,800m, or 18.2 per cent of gross national product. By the end of last year this figure had risen to DM464,100m, or 31.3 per cent of gross national product.

Outside West Germany most attention has been focused on the country's huge current account balance of payments deficit. The consequent fall in the value of the mark and the Bundesbank's need to raise interest rates to control as far as possible the flight of funds into the dollar have imposed a severe external constraint on economic and monetary policy.

The Five Wise Men take a sceptical view of recent signs of an export recovery. May's visible trade surplus of DM1,570m was disappointing compared with April's DM3,300m total. Furthermore, the Council of Economic Advisers gives warning that incoming orders from abroad were also sluggish in May and that further growth in foreign demand is likely to be hesitant.

Here the economists in Bonn are more cautious than those at the OECD, who expect a marked improvement in the current external balance in the next 18 months and believe that downward pressure on the mark will cease. The whole tenor of the advisers' report is that Germany's economic recovery must come from inside the country. It presupposes moderation in wage settlements and decisive government action to cut deficits, which will ease the pressure on interest rate and so induce increased investment.

Whereas the OECD report pins much hope on a removal of external constraints through an eventual recovery of the mark, the Five Wise Men tell the government that there are no taboos. Germany's social security system will have to be trimmed, the federal government must pay out less for the unemployed, the major areas of subsidy—such as agriculture, savings incentives, housing and railways—could be trimmed to save the state thousands of millions of marks.

For Chancellor Schmidt the Five Wise Men's report will be uncomfortable reading. Perhaps in Ottawa in two week's time President Ronald Reagan will be able to give him some tips on how he got his package of budget cuts through Congress.

Business Diary: Philately will get you everywhere

Anyone still labouring under the charming notion that stamp collecting is no more than a small boy's hobby should take a close look at what is happening in connexion with the royal nuptials.

Diehard philatelists who want to put together a collection of every stamp, souvenir sheet and local label issued to mark the event will find themselves paying out at least £1,000.

What is more, some of the commemorative issues are coming from the most unlikely sources. Who, for instance, would have thought that North Korea, that most communist of republics, had decided upon a special selection of stamps to mark the wedding? Nevertheless, the North Korean Royal Wedding commemoratives are on their way, alongside counterparts from at least 20 other foreign countries outside the Commonwealth, according to *Stamp and Postal History News*, the official journal of the British Philatelic Federation.

Money, rather than affection for the Royal Family, is behind the flourishing number of wedding specials, Guy Averill, the journal's editor, reckons. The prettier the stamps and the more august the occasion, the more they are likely to fetch from bright-eyed philatelists.

But will these bizarre specials be worth anything? Surprisingly enough, the answer is yes, at least for some people. The magazine estimates that one British dealer has already made something of a killing. He persuaded the Government of Guyana to overprint 53,000 ordinary 1971 stamps with the words "Royal Wedding 1981" and then bought 50,000 for about £100,000.

The dealer has since sold his stamps to wholesalers, presumably at a high premium, and they are now retailing at between £14 and £16 a pair, or £36 for gutter pairs.

Martell bouquet

Now it can be revealed: one of Valéry Giscard d'Estaing' last acts before burning the contents of his presidential filing cabinet was to nominate Reno Martell, president of the brandy house which bears his name, for that superlative award, the Legion d'Honneur.

Martell, though a friendly soul, is probably too much of a capitalist to be elevated by the new French government, so he appears to have passed the post just in time.

His award is in recognition of Martell's contribution to exports. The company sold two million cases during the financial year which ended on June 30—an all-time record.

Some 95 per cent of the company's turnover is in exports, with the United Kingdom the top market, followed by Hongkong and America. France comes fourth.

Invaders defeated

The video boom has gone the way of all fads. Associated Leisure, the leader in amusement machines, was at pains yesterday to explain why group profits have (again) not hit the jackpot. In the year to mid-March they fell from £5.3m to £4.64m.

AL thought that the "Space Invaders" boom would last 18 months and, prudent accountants that they are, they wrote off 75 per cent of their video machines in the first year. In fact, the boom went on for 15 months and its heyday lasted almost exactly 12 months.

A tinckling cascade has turned to a trickle. The average weekly take of a machine has fallen to £37 from £50.

Both supply and demand were to blame. Space invading does not count as gambling and every small-time operator offered video machines to publicans on the basis that they could not lose.

They, and their landlords, the big brewers went along.

Now customers know how to play these machines, unemployment makes them count their 10p coins, and one-arm bandits now offer a better deal than before. No successor to video games is in sight—except, says Associated Leisure eagerly, video fruit machines.

No, Minister...

Jane Eley does not look the sort of person to go around beating politicians on the pate, at least not to these eyes.

But I have it all on record from Gerald French, director of the British Clothing Industries Association. "We'll miss her," he said sadly on hearing of Eleys impending departure. "She's marvellous at hitting ministers over the head."

Well, he should know. The 29-year-old Eley has been one of the British textile and clothing industry's most forceful



Jane Eley.

supporters as the association's international and government relations secretary.

One trusts that French was describing her methods of governmental liaison only metaphorically, though the British clothing industry needs all the help it can get at the moment in its negotiations on a new Multi-Fibre Arrangement.

She is leaving in the hope of getting a job in Spain that will give her both another string to her linguistic bow and also provide some commercial experience.

Name games

Job titles in some industries can be misleading and a London company has now decided to change some of its own to bring them up to date and to make them more easily recognizable.

Kartar Munde, chairman (soon to be president) of London Tea and Produce Company, explained: "Dennis O'Connor, for example, is our national accounts manager, but has, of course, nothing to do with the accounts department. He is a senior sales executive and his new title will be vice-president, sales.

"This is more in keeping with the job he does and as we do a lot of business with the Americans it gives them a better image of his status."

Two more vice-presidents, sales, will be Steven Boyes, now director of sales development, and Barry Proctor, marketing manager.

Munde said: "In the old days these titles were acceptable but now could deny a top man entrance to his possible new clients."

I know that dog should never eat dog, but there does come a time when one cannot resist a nibble. Last Friday, a certain pink financial journal made great play of how one of its own reports led to the sale by BL of its Alvis subsidiary to United Scientific Holdings. Imagine the surprise of a reporter from another paper who asked USH managing director Peter Levene if this was true, only to be shown the newspaper cutting which really set his heart on Alvis. Unfortunately, it was on white paper and the name on the top was none other than our own Edward Townsend's.

David Hewson

Employee's milage allowance is taxable

Perrons v Spackman (Inspector of Taxes)

Before Mr Justice Vinelott

[Judgment delivered July 6]

A mileage allowance of 11.4p paid by a county council to one of its rent officers in respect of the use of his private motor car on official business, is an "emolument" of his employment within the scope of section 183 (1) of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act, 1970, and is chargeable to income tax.

Furthermore, even though such an officer is required to use his own car on council duties, section 189 (1) of the Act does not entitle him to deduct the whole of the expense he incurs in putting it on the road and maintaining it. Only *the cost* of petrol used on business journeys and an apportioned part of the cost of servicing and repairs are allowable deductions. The Crown conceded that an apportioned part of the cost of licensing and insurance is also allowed.

His Lordship so held in dismissing an appeal by the taxpayer, Mr Charles Albert Perrons, from a determination of special commissioners that the sum of £369 paid to him as car allowances should be included in his emoluments. They allowed a deduction of £115 as being the cost of using his car on official journeys.

The case was brought as a test case by the National and Local Government Officers' Association.

The taxpayer was a rent officer employed by Nottingham County Council. In the course of his work he used his car to visit properties for which a fair rent had to be fixed. He received an "essential user allowance" of 11.4p per mile and a lump sum payment each year calculated by reference to his car's engine capacity.

For 1978-79 he was assessed to income tax under Schedule E in the sum of £5,950. He appealed against the assessment seeking to deduct both the lump sum of £220 and the milage allowance of £149.

Section 183 (1) provides that tax under Schedule E shall be chargeable "on the full amount of the emoluments falling under that Case, subject to such deductions only as may be authorized by the Tax Acts, and the expression 'emoluments' shall include all salaries, fees, wages, perquisites and profits whatsoever".

Section 189 (1) provides: "If the holder of an office or employment is necessarily obliged to incur and defray out of the emoluments thereof the expenses of travelling in the performance of the duties of the office or employment, or of keeping and maintaining a horse to enable him to perform the same, or otherwise to expend money wholly, exclusively and necessarily in the performance of the said duties, there may be deducted from the emoluments to be assessed the expenses so necessarily incurred and defrayed".

Mr Michael Musgrave for the taxpayer; Mr Robert Carnwath for the Crown.

MR JUSTICE VINELOTT said that the taxpayer accepted that the £220 lump sum was an emolument but not the 11.4p milage allowance. He founded his argument on the House of Lords decision on *Pook v Owen* ([1970] AC 244) allowing a doctor's claim for travelling expenses between home and hospital when on call for emergency cases.

But the decision there that the car allowance was not an "emolument" was based on the assumption that the allowance was no more than the reimbursement of the cost incurred by the doctor in travelling from his home to the hospital.

The milage allowance paid here was not reimbursement of expenses actually incurred: it included a significant contribution to the overhead cost to the taxpayer of putting his car on the road and maintaining it for his own private use as well as for use on official journeys.

The special commissioners' determination on the milage allowance was correct.

It was therefore necessary to consider the taxpayer's case that the whole cost of running his car was a permissible deduction from his emoluments under section 189. He contended that he was necessarily obliged to incur the whole expense involved in putting his car on the road and maintaining it because his employer considered it essential that he should have his own car available for official use.

The commissioners had rejected that argument, pointing out that although he received an "essential user allowance" indicating that his employer considered it essential for the efficient conduct of business that he should use his car, it was not a condition of his employment that he should provide his own car for official use.

Even if the taxpayer could show that he was contractually obliged to use his own car, it would be impossible to say that the whole cost of running it would be one he would have been necessarily obliged to incur as part of the expenses incurred in performing his duties.

The ownership of a car made officers in the taxpayer's position more useful to the council and that doubtless was why it was prepared to pay allowances on a scale which covered part of an officer's overheads and so reduced the cost to him of keeping a car. It did not make the whole expense an expense incurred in the performance of his duties.

It was accepted by the Crown that the cost of servicing and repairs were apportionable. It was not obvious that the cost of licensing and insurance — which the taxpayer would have incurred in any event since he used his car privately — was similarly apportionable, but the Crown had conceded that matter.

The appeal was dismissed with costs.

Solicitors: Miss Penelope Grant; Solicitor of Inland Revenue.

Debt is situated where it is payable

Power Curber International Ltd v The National Bank of Kuwait SAK

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Griffiths and Mr Justice Waterhouse

[Judgments delivered July 3]

The proper law of an irrevocable letter of credit issued by the Bank of Kuwait payable against documents in North Carolina was the law of North Carolina. The bank was held by the Court of Appeal to be bound to pay in accordance with *its* obligations notwithstanding that a court in Kuwait had made an order of provisional attachment, preventing further payment under the letter of credit.

The Court of Appeal in reserved judgments allowed an appeal by plaintiffs, Power Curber International Ltd, of North Carolina, against Mr Justice Parker's imposition on March 27 of a stay upon his judgment under Order 14 of the Rules of the Supreme Court in favour of the plaintiffs for US $75,794 or the sterling equivalent at the time of payment with interest from December 26, 1980 at the minimum lending rate of the Bank of England plus 1 per cent against the defendants, the National Bank of Kuwait SAK.

A cross-appeal by the bank against the judgment against them was dismissed.

Leave to appeal to the House of *Lords was refused.*

Mr Peter Cresswell for the plaintiffs; Mr Andrew Longmore for the bank.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that the case was important for international trade. The plaintiffs exported goods from the United States to be paid for by a letter of credit issued by the National Bank of Kuwait.

The bank wished to honour their obligations. But the courts in Kuwait had forbidden the bank to pay.

The letter of credit advised their "irrevocable credit through North Carolina National Bank in Charlotte, North Carolina" in favour of the plaintiffs.

It had long been established that when a letter of credit was issued and confirmed by a bank, the bank must pay if the documents were in order and the terms of the credit satisfied; disputes between buyers and sellers must be settled between themselves: see *Edward Owen Engineering Ltd v Barclays Bank International Ltd* ([1978] QB 159, 169).

In the present case the Kuwaiti *buyers filed a claim* in the Kuwaiti courts against the sellers and had obtained an order for "provisional attachment" of the sums payable under the letter of credit.

The order prevented the bank from making any further payment under the letter of credit in or outside Kuwait.

The proper law of the contract, the law with which the contract had its closest and most real connexion was the law of North Carolina where payment was to be made against presentation of documents. *Offshore International SA v Banco Central SA* ([1977] 1WLR 399) was rightly decided.

A debt under a letter of credit was situate in the place where it was payable against documents.

A letter of credit was like a bill of exchange given for the price of goods. It ranked as cash and must be honoured.

If the courts of any country interfered with the obligations of one of its banks it would strike at the heart of that country's international trade.

It was part of the law of international trade that letters of credit should be honoured and not nullified by an attachment order at the suit of the buyer.

The courts of England were not bound by the comity of nations to recognize the "provisional attachment" issued by the courts of Kuwait. A stay of execution should not be granted.

The judgment in the action which the plaintiffs had brought in England, where they had a legitimate juridical advantage, would operate against the branch of the bank in London so as to require it to pay the sums due under the letter of credit.

The cross-appeal should be dismissed and the appeal allowed.

Lord Justice Griffiths and Mr Justice Waterhouse, who had reservations on the lex situs, agreed.

Solicitors: Jaques & Co; Allen & Overy.

Time of disposal under a contract for capital gains tax

Johnson v Edwards (Inspector of Taxes)

Before Mr Justice Vinelott

[Judgment delivered July 1]

A binding contract made in 1965, prior to the introduction of capital gains tax, providing for the sale of shares in 1971, attracts liability to the tax because the disposal date is to be the date of the actual transfer and not the date of the contract. Paragraph 10 of Schedule 10 to the Finance Act, 1971, cannot apply so as to antedate an actual disposal in 1971 to the date of a contract entered into before the Act came into effect.

His Lordship so held in dismissing an appeal by the taxpayer, Mr Ennis Cropper Johnson, from a determination of special commissioners confirming an assessment to capital gains tax made on him for 1971-72 in the sum of £27,372.

Paragraph 10 of Schedule 10 provides: ". . . where an asset is disposed of and acquired under a contract the time at which the disposal and acquisition is made is the time the contract is made (and not, if different, the time at which the asset is conveyed or transferred)."

Mr G. R. Bretten, QC, for the taxpayer; Mr John Mummery for the Crown.

MR JUSTICE VINELOTT said that under a binding contract entered into on February 25, 1965 the taxpayer agreed to dispose of 1,999 shares in a company that he and his wife owned. The actual disposal did not occur until some time between April 22 and 29, 1971.

He appealed against an assessment to tax in respect of the gain accruing on that disposal, contending that *the effect of* paragraph 10 was to treat the actual disposal as having taken place on the date of the contract — before the introduction of the tax.

Capital gains tax was introduced in 1965 and between 1965 and 1971 it had been an open question whether a contract for the sale of ascertained property at some future date was itself a disposal of that property. Paragraph 10 was intended to resolve that issue.

The commissioners had rejected the taxpayer's argument on the *ground that it would have the* effect of making both paragraph 10 and also section 56 of the 1971 Act have a retrospective effect that was not intended by the legislature.

Before the court Mr Bretten argued that the commissioners were wrong and that on the construction for which he contended no charge to tax would arise on any disposals before April 6, 1971: paragraph 10 merely operated, he said, to antedate a disposal to the time when the contract under which the disposal was made was entered into and if that contract was entered into before April 6, 1971, it antedated the disposal to a year of assessment prior to 1971-72.

That argument was unacceptable.

Paragraph 10 could be construed fairly in a way which did not have retrospective consequences. It applied "where an asset is disposed of and acquired under a contract".

There was no difficulty in reading those words as applying to a disposal made after April 5, 1971 under a contract entered into after that date but not to a disposal made after April 5, 1971 under a contract entered into before that date.

The appeal was dismissed with costs.

Solicitors: Bower, Cotton & Bower; Solicitor of Inland Revenue.

Peril of property orders becoming apparent

Carson v Carson

Before Lord Justice Ormrod, Lord Justice O'Connor and Mr Justice Sheldon

[Judgments delivered June 25]

The Court of Appeal held that a wife for whose benefit a settlement-of-property order in the form of *Mesher v Mesher (The Times*, February 13, 1973) had been made under section 24(1)(b) of the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1973, was not entitled, six years later, to an order transferring the entire property to her under section 24(1)(a), or to leave to appeal out of time from the settlement order.

The court refused leave to Mrs Tina Angela Carson to appeal out of time from the order of Mr Justice Payne in May 1975 that, inter alia, Mr David Carson convey the matrimonial home to trustees on trust for sale, the proceeds to be held for the husband and wife in equal shares, and the sale to be postponed until the death or remarriage of the wife or until each of the two children attained the age of 18 or completed full-time education *whichever was earlier.* The court also dismissed the wife's appeal from the decision of Mr Justice Ewbank in February 1981 that he had no power to make a transfer of property order in her favour.

Mr J C J Tatham for the wife; Mr Michael Irvine for the husband.

LORD JUSTICE ORMROD said that Mr Justice Payne made an order against the husband for periodical payments, as well as the settlement of property order. It was agreed that the wife should stay in the matrimonial home with the children and that the husband should leave.

The wife's position was difficult. She was unemployed, the arrears were mounting, and she wanted security in the future — hence the application to Mr Justice Ewbank for a transfer of the complete interest in the matrimonial home to her, in return for her forgoing periodical payments.

Mr Justice Ewbank remitted some of the arrears and ordered that the remainder not be enforced until the house was sold. He held that he had no power to transfer the house to the wife.

Mr Tatham argued that the fact that there had been a settlement order under section 24(1)(b) of the 1973 Act did not preclude a later application for a transfer under section 24(1)(a). But in reality it was an attempt to get a second settlement of the same asset.

That would run counter to section 31 of the Act, which gave no power to courts, in divorce proceedings, to vary property settlement orders. The judge was right.

Mr Tatham therefore fell back on the application for leave to appeal out of time from Mr Justice Payne.

It was only in exceptional cases that appeals should be permitted long out of time, since by then *everyone would have acted on the* assumption that the original decision was right.

His Lordship had great sympathy with the wife, who had suffered and would suffer. The case was a good example of the chickens unleashed by the *Mesher* orders that were so fashionable in the mid-1970s, coming home to roost. It was not for some time that the dangers of that type of order came to be apparent. In eight or nine years' time the wife would be obliged to sell the matrimonial home, and with only half the proceeds of sale she would be in a most unfavourable position to rehouse herself.

Lord Justice O'Connor and Mr Justice Sheldon delivered concurring judgments.

Solicitors: Whitelock & Storr; Malkin, Cullis & Sumption.

No basis for Mareva injunction when assets outside jurisdiction

Intraco Ltd v Notis Shipping Corporation of Liberia

Before Lord Justice Donaldson and Lord Justice Ackner

[Judgment delivered June 19]

A Mareva injunction imposed on money payable under a guarantee of an English bank was discharged by the Court of Appeal because the guarantee provided for payment, not inside, but outside the jurisdiction.

Their Lordships dismissed an appeal by Intraco Ltd, a Cayman Island company, and allowed a cross-appeal by *Notis Shipping* Corporation of Liberia, from an order of Mr Justice Staughton restraining Notis Shipping from removing not more than $50,000 from the jurisdiction, pending the determination of arbitration proceedings against them brought by Intraco.

Mr Richard Aikens for Intraco; Mr David Donaldson for Notis Shipping.

LORD JUSTICE DONALDSON, delivering the judgment of the court, said that the dispute concerned the sale by Notis Shipping in April 1981 of a ship, "Notis", now renamed "Bhoja Trader", to Intraco.

The agreed price was US $810,000. A deposit of $41,000 was paid, $369,000 was paid on delivery and the balance ($400,000) was payable within 90 days of delivery by means of a bank guarantee given by the London branch of Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez.

Shortly after delivery the vessel was arrested in Calcutta and Intraco had to provide security amounting to $200,000 to obtain her release.

It took a little time to provide the security, and Intraco claimed that that led to their suffering large losses through cancellations of cargo bookings. Arbitration proceedings had been begun in London by Intraco against Notis Shipping, alleging breach of the sale contract and claiming damages.

Notis Shipping had no assets in England other than their rights under the bank guarantee. Accordingly, Intraco applied ex parte to Mr Justice Robert Goff for an injunction restraining the sellers from calling upon the bank to make payment. The injunction was granted in order to hold the position.

The inter partes proceedings *were heard by Mr Justice Staughton*, against whose decision Intraco appealed and Notis Shipping cross-appealed.

The judge refused to continue the injunction restraining the sellers from calling upon the bank to make payment under the guarantee, but granted a Mareva injunction restraining the sellers "until further order from removing from the jurisdiction or otherwise disposing of any of their assets and in particular moneys payable under [the bank] guarantee . . . save in so far as the same exceeded the sum of US$50,000".

In refusing to interfere with the sellers' right to call upon the bank to make payment under its guarantee, the judge acted in accordance with the well established principle that the court would not grant such an injunction unless there was fraud: *Howe Richardson Scale Co Ltd v Polimex-Cekop* ([1978] 1 Lloyd's Rep 161).

Irrevocable letters of credit and bank guarantees regarded as their equivalent had been said to be the life blood of commerce. Unless fraud was involved, thrombosis would occur if the courts disturbed the mercantile practice of treating rights thereunder as being the equivalent of cash.

The judge said that that did not prevent the court, in an appropriate case, from imposing a Mareva injunction upon the fruits of the letter of credit or guarantee. Their Lordships agreed.

It was the natural corollary of the proposition that a letter of credit or bank guarantee was to be treated as cash that, when the bank paid and cash was received by the beneficiary, the cash should be subject to the same restraints as any other cash assets.

Enjoining the beneficiary from removing the cash asset from the jurisdiction was not the same as taking action which would *prevent him from obtaining* the cash: see *Montecchi v Shimco (UK) Ltd* ([1979] 1WLR 1180).

If, therefore, the guarantee had *provided for payment in London*, their Lordships would have agreed with the judge's decision. But the guarantee did not provide for payment in London.

The guarantee was a contract under which it was both the right and the obligation of the bank to pay the sellers at the offices of Citibank in Piraeus, Greece. That was not to be dismissed as a technicality.

Both from the point of view of the payer and that of the payee, payment in one country could be a very different matter from payment in another, where, for example, exchange controls were in operation. If the guarantee was to be, as it must be, treated as cash, it must be treated as cash in Greece.

Mr Aikens submitted that the asset was a chose in action whose situs, under English rules of the conflict of laws, was in London. Their Lordships agreed, but to give effect to that argument would involve interfering with the rights and obligations of the bank vis-a-vis the beneficiary of its guarantee and that, as it had been shown, was contrary to principle.

Solicitors: Ince & Co; Holman Fenwick & William.

Legal Appointments

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Applications, together with the names of three referees, should be received not later than 27th July, 1981, by The Registrar, The University, P.O. Box 147, Liverpool L69 3BX, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Quote Ref. RV/845/T.

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DIVIDEND NOTICES

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF THE NEAR EAST LIMITED
Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer are informed that they will receive payment of the dividend for 1980 of 27½p per share on and after the 7th July, 1981, on surrender of Coupon 52 at the office of the Bank, Bankside House, 107-112, Leadenhall Street, London EC3A 4AE. Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.
N. M. PEGGIE, Secretary
Bankside House, 107-112, Leadenhall Street, London EC3A 4AE.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

BAYER AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
Rights Offer to Shareholders

The Board of Management, with the approval of the Supervisory Board, has announced an increase of share capital by DM.265,000,000 to DM.2,530,000,000. A banking consortium has subscribed for DM.254,650,000 nominal of new shares and is offering them at a price of DM.100 per share of DM.50 nominal each to the Company's shareholders and holders of its 5% Convertible Loan Stock of 1969 and holders of Option Certificates in respect of the 6% U.S. Dollar Bonds of 1969 and 7¼% U.S. Dollar Bonds of 1979 of Bayer International Finance N.V. on the following basis:—
(a) One new share of DM.50 for every 10 shares of DM.50 nominal held.
(b) One new share of DM.50 for every DM.2,000 nominal value of 5% Convertible Loan Stock of 1969 held.
(c) Nineteen new shares of DM.50 for every Ten Option Certificates in respect of 6% U.S. Dollar Bonds of 1969 held.
(d) One new share of DM.50 for every ten subscription rights for Bayer shares of DM.50 nominal in respect of 7¼% U.S. Dollar Loan of 1979 held.

The new shares which will rank for one half of the dividend for the financial year 1981 are being offered on the terms of the Company's Announcement dated 7th July, 1981. Copies of this announcement with an English translation thereof, are available on request at the office of the London Paying Agent, S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. Application for permission to deal in and quotation for the new shares will be made to the Council of the Stock Exchange, London. Dealings in the new shares are expected to take place from 31st July, 1981.

PROCEDURE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM
Holders in the United Kingdom wishing to take up rights must lodge the following:—
Bearer Share Certificates—Coupon No. 38
5% Convertible Loan Stock of 1969—Receipt C
6% U.S. Dollar Bonds 1969—Receipt C
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and apply during the subscription period from 13th July, 1981, to 23rd July, 1981, inclusive at the offices of one of the London Paying Agents named below:—
Hambros Bank Limited, 41 Bishopsgate, London EC2P 2AA.
Hill Samuel & Co. Limited, 100 Wood Street, London EC2P 2AJ.
Kleinwort, Benson Limited, 20 Fenchurch Street, London EC3P 3DB.
S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd., Coupon Department, St. Albans House, Goldsmith Street, London EC2P 2DL.
between 10.00 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. where lodgement forms are obtainable.

Payment must be made in full on application and at the latest by 27th July, 1981. Temporary receipts will be issued thereafter.
Holders wishing to make payment in Sterling should agree the applicable rate of exchange with the London Paying Agent.
Subscribers will be advised at a later date when the new share certificates are available to be exchanged for Temporary Receipts.
Leverkusen
7th July, 1981.
The Board of Management.

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Subscribers will be advised at a later date when the new share certificates are available to be exchanged for Temporary Receipts.
Leverkusen
7th July, 1981.
The Board of Management.

PUBLIC NOTICES

COMPAGNIE ARAMAYO DE MINES EN BOLIVIE S.A.
(The Aramayo Mines in Bolivia Company)

In pursuance of the Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting held on the 3rd of July 1981, holders of share warrants to bearer are informed that the DIVIDEND Nr 12 for 1980 of Sw.Fr. 2.—per share, less Swiss Taxes of 35%, will become payable in exchange for coupon Nr 14 on and from July 14th, 1981, at the Société de Banque Suisse, 2, rue de la Confédération, Geneva, and at the Swiss Bank Corporation, 99, Gresham Street, London, E.C.2.

The said dividend is also payable by cheque to all shareholders on the Company's Registers on the 3rd of July 1981.

By order of the Board
C. CELLERIER
Geneva, July 7, 1981.

LEGAL NOTICES

Re: M.P.H. BUSINESS PRESENTATIONS LIMITED (In Voluntary Liquidation) AND THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the CREDITORS of the above named Company are required on or before 7th August 1981 to send their names and addresses and particulars of their Debts or Claims to the undersigned Mr. I. P. Phillips F.C.A. of Messrs Bernard Phillips & Co., at New Cavendish House, 18 Maltravers Street, London WC2R 3EJ, the Liquidator of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator are to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims at such time or place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts are proved.
Dated this 29th day of June, 1981.
I. P. PHILLIPS F.C.A. Liquidator

Re: LORDS LAKE LIMITED (In Voluntary Liquidation) and the Companies Act, 1948

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the CREDITORS of the above named Company are required on or before Friday, 14th August, 1981, to send their names and addresses and particulars of their Debts or Claims to the undersigned, David Julian Buchler, F.C.A., at Bernard Phillips and Company, New Cavendish House, 18 Maltravers Street, London WC2R 3EJ, the Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator are to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time or place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts are proved.
Dated this 29th day of June, 1981.
DAVID JULIAN BUCHLER (Chartered Accountant)

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Freshfields are looking for able young lawyers to join their busy Property Department with a view to specialising in commercial conveyancing.
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There are very good career prospects for people with ability and energy who are looking for work which will make demands on both.
As a first step please write, in confidence, quoting T/RP and enclose brief career details to:-
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This top merchant bank are offering an interesting position as a PA to a director in corporate banking where your organising skills and secretarial abilities will be put to the test. This is the main marketing department where most of the entertainment is held so a special personality is important. Excellent perks including dining room facilities. STL. Phone Diana Duggan on 638 1609. Drake Personnel (Consultants) Someone to believe in.

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A superb opportunity for a bright young Audio Sec (60 wpm), keen to develop further skills and expertise. This world-leading Oil Group offers the maximum in the way of perks, working conditions and prospects. Aged 18+. £5,800. Prime Appointments 629 7124.

SUPERB PUBLISHING OPPORTUNITY
Chance to join illustrated books publishing director of prestigious client. Ideally you'll be under 30, with good secretarial skills (S/H). Lots of author contact as well as overseas activities. £5,500+ (could begin as temp next Monday.)
COVENT GARDEN BUREAU
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01-353 7696

MAGAZINE Publishing House needs a Secretary to work in busy, interesting department which chooses, has photographed and runs special offers for Good Housekeeping, Cosmopolitan, Company and other quality magazines. We are looking for someone in their twenties, with excellent typing, preferably some shorthand, a good telephone manner and well organised. Definitely not suitable for a college leaver, but need someone who knows that an interesting job is part dogsbody and part opportunity.—Please ring Beverlie Flower on 439 0558.

DIALING any one of the following telephone numbers will put you in touch with the staff agency where the standards match your own. 730 2664 (West End), 836 2875 (WC2), 937 6525 (W8). Cantacon Staff Recruitment Consultants.

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THERE'S STILL TIME TO WIN £25!
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EXP. SALES REPS required.—See Recruitment Opportunities.

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"RECOMPENSE to no man evil for evil. Provide things honest in the sight of all men. . ." Romans 12: 17.

BIRTHS

BROOKSBANK.—On July 4th to Tom and Peta—a son (George Stamp).

BURBIDGE.—On July 6th, at St Thomas's Hospital, to Suzie (nee Elman-Brown) and Howard—a son (Rupert William Strahan), a brother for Guy Anthony.

COFFIN.—On July 3rd at Freedom-fields Hospital, Plymouth, to Lesley (nee Graham) and Chris—a daugher (Philippa Louise), a sister for Alexander.

HASSAN.—On July 6th at Bury St Edmunds, to Andrew and Josephine (nee Elms) — a son, Alasdair James.

HENNIKER-MAJOR. — On 29th June, 1981 to Lesley and Mark—a daughter (Harriet Laura), sister for Jessica and Josephine.

HOARE.—On July 3rd at Mount Alvernia, Guildford to Janet (nee Shorter) and David a son, a brother for Katherine.

HUTTON.—On July 1st at Redhill General Hospital, to Heather (nee Searle) and Stephen—a son, (Nicholas Geoffrey Haslan), a brother for Lucy and Richard.

KENTISH.—On July 3, to Anthea (nee Pitcher) and William, a daughter, a sister for Emily.

LECKY.—On 1st July, 1981, at Whittington Hospital to Julia (nee Garden) and Bryan—a daughter, (Frances Camilla Jane), a sister for James.

MILLBOURN.—On July 4th, to Cathleyn and Robert, a daughter, (Tara Vanessa).

MURRAY.—On 4th July in Glasgow, to Bina and Anthony—a daughter.

RICHARDS.—On July 4th, at the Lindo Wing, St Mary's, Paddington, to Serena (nee Spencer) and Charles—a son.

RITTNER.—On 3rd July at home, to Margaret (nee Whitehead) and Mark Rittner, a son (Julian Mark Hardwick)—a brother for Alice.

SORRELL.—On 2nd July at Queen Charlotte's, to Therese and Gavin—a son (William).

TWEDDELL.—On July 4th, to Monica (nee Schmoller) and Nic, a son (Joseph Tobias).

VANN.—On July 3rd, to Judith and Michael—a daughter (Camilla Louise), a sister for Sophie.

WALTON.—On 4th July, at Frimley Park Hospital, to Sara (nee Berman) and Roger— twin daughters (Ruth and Rhiannan).

WYAND.—On July 2nd to Liz (nee Varley) and Roger—a son (Edward John Richard), a brother for Ben.

BIRTHDAY

MARRIAGES

DEATHS

PUMFREY.—On July 3rd, peacefully at home, after a long illness, Stanley George, widower of Phyllis, father of Edward, Dennis and Jillian. Funeral service in Bath Abbey, Monday, July 13th at 1 p.m. followed by cremation. Family flowers only, please. If wished, donations for Cancer Research may be sent to Mark Rutherford, Solicitor, 4 Queens Square, Bath, Avon.

RYMILL.—On July 3rd after a short illness Marjorie aged 77 years loved wife of Robert and mother of Pamela and Colin. Funeral service at Golders Green Crematorium on Friday July 10th at 12 noon in the west chapel. Please no flowers or mourning. Donations if desired to the Royal London Society for the Blind or the Shipwrecked Mariners Society, 1 North Pallant, Chichester, Sussex.

SEAGER.—On July 3rd, 1981, at Heathergate, Oldfield Road, Heswall, Wirral, aged 71 years, Thomas Seager, M.D., dear husband of Anna and father of John, Janet and Anna. Service at Heswall United Reformed Church, on Wednesday, July 8th, at 2.15 p.m., followed by private cremation. No flowers please, but donations may be sent for Heswall Handicapped Boys Camp, c/o A. Thomas, The National Westminster Bank Lt., 258 Telegraph Road, Heswall, Wirral.

SOUTHAM.—On 4th July, 1981, after a long illness Alexander William Southam, C.B.E., born in Moscow 1898, much loved and devoted husband and father. Funeral private, donations if desired to Friends of Southwold Hospital, Southwold, Suffolk.

SPOONER.—On July 5th, 1981, Thea (nee Wilmer), after a long illness peacefully in her sleep at home, deeply loved wife of George, and mother of Richard, Sarah and Geoffrey. Service at East Knoyle Parish Church, at 11 a.m., on Friday, July 10th, followed by cremation privately. Family flowers only, please, but donations may be sent to The Wessex Body Scanner Appeal, Southampton General Hospital, Shirley, Southampton, Hampshire.

WARNEKEN.—On July 4th, 1981, suddenly, Reverend Arnold Warneken, S. J., aged 77 years. Requiem at St. Aloysius Church, Woodstock Rd., Oxford, on Thursday, 9th July, at 11 a.m., followed by interment.

WHITE.—On July 4th, 1981, at West Kirby, Marjorie, aged 85 years, widow of Percy White, mother of Daphne and John Justin. Funeral at Caldy Church, Thursday, July 9th, at 2.15 p.m.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

THIS YEAR COME ON A WINE TOUR

World Wine Fair & Festival Bristol Exhibition Centre

ANNOUNCEMENTS

CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN

ARTHRITIS

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

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PICK raspberries in Scotland mid-July - mid-August. — Send large s.a.e. to VW1, 9 Park End St., Oxford.

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E. SUSSEX.—Pretty cottage in grounds country house. C.H., tennis, sleeps 4. £98 p.w. incl. 01-836 2507.

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HOLIDAYS & VILLAS

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CHOICE

Cyril Cusack as Mac in Maybury (BBC 2, 9.30 pm).

● WHOSE HAND IN THE TAP? (ITV 10.30 pm) is about the control of the precious water resources beneath the West Bank of Jordon. Since Israel captured the territory in 1967 they have controlled the supply and have consistently refused Arab requests to drill new wells for agricultural use. By contrast Israeli settlements have flourished thanks to the two dozen new wells that have been drilled for them. But now, with talk of Palestinian autonomy on the West Bank the question of control is again being raised. Filmed entirely on the West Bank, the programme gives both sides of the argument including interviews with Israeli settlers and water commissioners, an Arab farmer and mayors from two Arab townships.

● MAYBURY: MAISIE AND MAC (BBC 2, 9.30 pm) sees wonderful performances by both Pauline Belaney and Cyril Cusack. Although Mac cannot (or will not) speak, only bark like a dog, Mr Cusack's ability to create humour and pathos is outstanding. Maisie, his eccentric Irish benefactress, has some wonderful comic lines and with the ever-present Patrick Stewart as the psychiatrist, the trio make this one of the best plays in the series.

● WHEN THE CHIPS COME TUMBLING DOWN (Radio 4, 7.50 pm) is an investigation by Oliver Scott into the state of the British computer industry in the light of the latest performance figures — or lack of them — by ICL, one of the largest computer companies in Britain. How did the company find itself having to rely on Government money to fend off a foreign takeover and to reduce its workforce by 5,000? Mr Scott traces the background and outlines the options for its future survival.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: †STEREO; * BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Dear

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40am Open University: Only in the Mating Season 7.05 Brighton Marina 7.30 Lens Design. Closedown at 7.55.
9.05 For Schools, Colleges: French Conversation. Closedown at 9.30.
10.55 Cricket: Second Test between England and Australia at Lords. Live commentary of the final day's play introduced by Peter West. The commentators are Richie Benaud, Tom Graveney, Tony Lewis and Bob Simpson. (There is further live commentary at 1.35pm on BBC2 with highlights of the day's play at 10.20) 1.05 Interval.
1.15 News.
1.30 Heads and Tails. Birds in the Spring with music and narration by Derek Griffiths (r). Closedown at 1.45.
3.15 Songs of Praise Choice. Thora Hird introduces some favourite old hymns requested by viewers (first shown on Sunday at 6.40pm). 3.50 Goreuon Gwynfrn Highlights of a welsh variety show. 4.20 Play School presented by Lucie Skeaping and Ben Thomas. The story is What do Astronauts Have for Dinner by Margaret Joy (shown earlier on BBC 2) 4.45 The Record Breakers presented by Roy Castle and Norris McWhirter. The last in the present series of repeat showings of some of the world's records 5.10 John Craven's Newsround. The intelligent child's guide to world news 5.15 Ask Aspel. As well as showing clips from requested BBC programmes Mr Aspel has botanist extraordinaire David Bellamy as his studio guest.
5.40 News read by Richard Baker 5.55 Regional news magazines. 6.20 Nationwide.
6.55 Medical Express. Hilary Henson and Chris Serle with news of the latest developments in the world of medicine.
7.25 Film: Goin' Coconuts (1978) starring Donny and Marie Osmond. An extremely light thriller set against an Hawaiian background.
9.00 News read by Peter Woods.
9.25 Jump Jet. A film tracing the rise and fall of the Harrier Jump Jet from its conception to the present day. The commentary is spoken by Alexander John.
10.15 Goodbye Darling . . . Daisy by James Mitchell. Daisy follows her lover from the States when he ups and goes without saying goodbye. When she catches up with him, hell hath no fury etc. . . .
11.05 It's a Dog's Life. In the second of his four programmes on working dogs and their owners Phil Drabble watches the first few weeks' training of new canine recruits to the Staffordshire Constabulary (r).
11.35 News headlines and weather.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: Cymru/Wales: 3.50-4.20pm Closedown. 5.15-5.40 Yr Awr Fach. 5.55-6.20 Wales Today. 6.55-7.25 Heddiw. 11.35 News and weather. Scotland: 9.55-10.00am. The Wombles. 10.00-10.15 Jackanory. 10.15-10.30 Godzilla. 10.30-10.55 Take Hart. 1.10-1.15pm The Scottish News. 3.50-4.20 Closedown. 5.55-6.20 Reporting Scotland. 11.05-11.35. . . Tir Mo Ghraidh: My Beloved Land. 11.35 News and weather. Northern Ireland: 3.50-4.15pm Closedown. 4.15-4.20 Northern Ireland News. 5.55-6.20 Scene Around Six. 11.35 News and Weather. England: 5.55-6.20pm Regional Magazines. 11.40 Closedown.

BBC 2

6.40 am Open University: English Houses of the 1930s. 7.05 New York — Community Participation. 7.30 Conflict in the Family. Closedown at 7.55.
11.00 Play School. For the under-fives presented by Lucie Skeaping and Ben Thomas. Closedown at 11.25.
1.35 pm Cricket: Second Test. Live coverage of the last afternoon's play in the game between England and Australia from Lord's. Introduced by Richie Benaud.
6.05 Open University: The Case of the Missing Skills. 6.30 Variations on a Theme.
6.55 Jaqueline du Pré Masterclass. From the Guildhall School of Music Miss du Pré plays the Brahms Sonata in E minor. With her are Melissa Phelps and Gillian Thoday. The accompanist is Clifford Benson (r).
7.30 News: including a sub-titled synopsis for the hard-of-hearing.
7.40 My Music. A contest of musical knowledge between two teams. One Frank Muir and John Amis, the other Denis Norden and Ian Wallace. The questions are set by the inquisitor, Steve Race. The first of a new series.
8.05 Taking the Strain. Noel Edmonds investigates stress. The musical interlude is provided by the predominantly medical group Instant Sunshine.
8.30 The Theatre quiz. Alfred Marks asks two teams of players questions on theatrical lore.
9.00 Rhythm on Two. A concert by two of the leading trombonists in the world—Kai Winding and Don Lusher. Recorded at the Planet Theatre, Slough.
9.30 Maybury. Cyril Cusack and Pauline Delany star as Mac, a speechless down and out and Maisie, the woman by whom he is befriended (see Personal Choice).
10.20 Cricket: Second Test. Highlights of the final day's play from Lord's introduced by Richie Benaud.
10.45 Newsnight.
11.30 The Old Grey Whistle Test. Appearing are Duran Duran and Richard Strange. Ends at 12.15 am.

Thames

9.30 am Custom Cars. A documentary about the eccentric cars and the people who drive them; 9.40 Bailey's Bird. Adventures of a freelance pilot;
10.10 Hands. The making of rushwork; 10.35 The World We Live In: The Child Watchers. How psychologists monitor a child's growth from birth to five years old; 11.00 Little House on the Prairie. Drama serial (r); 11.50 Cartoon: Dick Tracey.
12.00 Paperplay introduced by Susan Stranks (r); 12.10 pm Pipkins (r); 12.30 The Sullivans. Drama serial about an Australian family during World War Two.
1.00 News; 1.20 Thames News.
1.30 About Britain. Dermot McQuarrie visits the RAF's 22 Squadron in Leuchars, Scotland, and goes in one of their helicopters on a rescue mission;
2.00 After Noon Plus: Summer Season. Betty Foster with a basic pattern that can be adapted to make any chosen garment (r).
2.25 Horse Racing. Brough Scott introduces the 2.30, 3.00 and 3.35 races from Newmarket.
3.45 Looks Familiar. Denis Norden reminisces about the jazz artists of the Thirties and Forties with his guests Humphrey Lyttelton, Annie Ross and Ronnie Scott (r).
4.15 Cartoon: The Prize Pest featuring Porky Pig and Daffy Duck; 4.20 Razzmatazz. Non-stop entertainment for young people. This week the guests include Madness; 4.45 Heavens Above. An easy guide to the galaxy presented by Heather Couper and Terence Murtagh (r); 5.15 Diff'rent Strokes. Adventures of a wealthy man and the two children he adopts.
5.45 News 6.00 Thames News 6.25 Help! Viv Taylor Gee with news of the Across Trust.
6.35 Crossroads. There is some exciting news from Adam Chance.
7.00 Years of Lightning. 1952: Shadows of Power. Momentous events from the year that saw the Queen accede to the throne.
7.30 The Jim Davidson Show. Zany humour and music from the cockney comic and his guests (r).
8.00 George and Mildred. The middle-aged couple begin to think that they live in a snooty neighbourhood in this repeat episode of the sit-com series.
8.30 You're Only Young Twice starring Peggy Mount and Pat Coombs. Flora's engagement ring goes missing.
9.00 The Spoils of War. North Country life as seen through the eyes of the working class Haywards and the wealthy Warringtons.
10.00 News.
10.30 Whose Hand on the Tap? Who should control the water supplies under the West Bank? The Israelis have since 1967 but now there are more problems (see Personal Choice).
11.30 The Questors. The first of a six part series that looks at the lives of scientists dedicated to seeking answers.
12.00 Barney Miller. After allegations of police corruption Barney and his men have to take a lie detector test.
12.25 am Close with a poem read by Dame Janet Baker.

The Sea Harrier — the West's only operational vertical take-off aircraft. A history of this extraordinary aeroplane can be seen tonight on BBC 1 at 9.25 pm.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Tuesday Call: 01-580 4411 — Mental Illness.
10.00 News.
10.02 From Our Own Correspondent.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: The Footsteps.
11.00 News.
11.05 Thirty-Minute Theatre: Secrets.
11.35 Wildlife.
12.00 pm News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Miles of London. †
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 A Dance to the Music of Time.†
4.00 Other People's Radio.
4.15 Excellency.
4.45 Story Time: Illyrian Spring (10).
5.00 P.M: News Magazine.
6.00 Six o'clock News, including Financial Report.
6.30 Brain of Britain 1981 † (21) Midlands.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Medicine Now.
7.50 When the Chips come Tumbling Down.
8.15 The Week in Synod.
8.35 A Touch of Genius.
9.05 In Touch.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
10.30 The Living Night.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: The Moving Toyshop (7).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 am News.

VHF
6.00 am With 1f.
6.30 With 1f.
10.30 Listen with Mother.
10.45 With 1f.
1.55 pm Programme News.
2.00 With 1f.
5.50 PM (continued).
5.55 With 1f.
11.00 Study on 4: Euromagazine: Edizione Italiana (2).
11.30 Close With 1f.

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather 7.0 News 7.5 Morning Concert† Mozart, William Lawes, Weber; records 8.0 News 8.5 Morning Concert (continued) Milhaud, J. C. Bach arr. Mozart, Beethoven; records 9.0 News 9.5 This week's composer† Menotti; records, including mono 9.55 Mozart† Piano recital 10.25 Interlude. 10.55 Cricket: Second Test. England v Australia; commentary from Lord's. 6.30 pm Mainly for Pleasure† (joining vhf) 7.0 Early Baroque Dialogues and Duets.† 7.30 The Quality of Mercer. 8.15 Beethoven piano sonatas†. Recital 8.55 What Books I Please. 9.15 Collegium Aureum† Gluck and Mozart; records 10.0 String Quartets† Recital: Wolf, Schubert. 11.0 News 11.5-11.15 Vivaldi† on record.
VHF
5.55-6.55 am Open University: 5.55 Milton's Readers 6.15 Ethics and the Atom (2) 6.35-6.55 The Classical Symphony 10.25 Hallé Orchestra† Concert: Schoenberg, Beethoven, Brahms. 12.20 pm A Celebration of Venice.† 1.0 News 1.5 Six Continents 1.25 A Celebration of Venice† Part 2. 2.20 The Younger Generation.† 2.50 Now and Then† Piano and Song recital. 4.25 Jazz Today.† 4.55 News 5.0 Mainly for Pleasure.† 11.15 pm-12.55 am Open University.

Radio 2

5.00 am Steve Jones.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 John Dunn.† 2.00 pm Jean Challis † also Racing from Newmarket. 4.00 David Hamilton. † 5.45 News; Sport. 6.00 David Symonds.† 8.00 Hubert Gregg.† 9.00 Marching and Waltzing. (†) 10.00 You've Got to be Joking. 10.30 Patterson. 11.00 Brian Matthew. Weather; Motoring Information (In stereo from 12.00 midnight) 1.00 am Truckers' Hour.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.30 Dave Lee Travis. 4.30 Peter Powell, including 5.30 Newsbeat; 6.00 Top 40 Singles Chart. 7.00 Wheels with Dave Lee Travis. 8.00 Richard Skinner. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 midnight Close.

VHF RADIOS 1 and 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT):
6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Europa. 8.30 Baker's Half Dozen. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Songs of Praise. 10.15 Washington Square. 10.30 Talking about Music. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Letter from London. 11.25 Scotland This Week. 11.30 Sports International. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Masters of Interpretation. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Cricket. 1.45 A Jolly Good Show. 2.45 Network. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 The Waters of my Song. 7.45 Serenade. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 8.30 Summertime. 9.15 The Golden age of Pop. 9.30 The Waters of my Song. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Scotland This Week. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Round-up. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Classical Record Review. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 A Jolly Good Show. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Report on Religion. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Opera Gallery. 2.30 Snail Fever. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Songs of Praise. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-four Hours: News summary. 5.45 The World Today.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TV

Channel

As Thames except: Starts 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20 News. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00-6.35 Channel Report. 7.30-8.30 Hagen. 10.28 News. 10.34-11.30 West Bank Water.

Southern

As Thames except: Starts 9.35 am Untamed World. 10.00 Young Ramsay. 10.50 History of the Car. 11.15 Stingray. 11.45-12.00 How. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15 Captain Nemo. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00-7.00 Day by Day. 7.30-8.30 Hagen. 11.30 Superstar Profile: Steven Spielberg. 12.00 Weather followed by A Twenty Year Record.

HTV

As Thames except: Starts 10.10 am Splendour Falls. 10.35-12.00 Film: Constant Husband (Rex Harrison, Margaret Leighton). 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15 Rookie Revue. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Report West. 6.30-7.00 Mork and Mindy. 7.30-8.30 BJ and the Bear. 10.28-10.30 News. 11.30-12.00 Questors.
HTV Cymru/Wales: As HTV West except: 12.00-12.05 pm Poli a Pili. 12.05-12.10 Calimero. 4.15-4.45 Camigam. 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales. 10.30-11.15 Cefn Gwlad. 11.15-11.45 George and Mildred.

Yorkshire

As Thames except: 9.30 am Larry the Lamb. 9.40 Wild, Wild World of Animals. 10.05 Beachcombers. 10.30 Cities: Glasgow. 11.30 Butch Cassidy. 11.55-12.00 Wattoo Wattoo. 12.30 pm-1.00 Looks Familiar. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Calendar. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00-6.35 Calendar. 7.30-8.00 Charlie's Angels. 11.30-12.00 Pavilion Folk.

Grampian

As Thames except: Starts 9.45 am First Thing 9.50 Wild, Wild World of Animals 10.15 Hands 10.40 Sesame Street 11.35-1200 Stars on Ice 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today 1.20-1.30 News 5.15-5.45 End of Part One 6.00-6.35 Summer at Six 11.30 News 11.35-12.05 am Paris by Night

Westward

As Thames except: 9.30 am Galway Way 10.30 Bailey's Bird 10.55 Target the Impossible 11.15 Sally and Jake 11.30 Out of Town 11.55-12.00 Wattoo Wattoo 12.27 pm Gus Honeybun's Birthdays 12.30-1.00 Gardening Today 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Survival 6.00-6.35 Westward Diary 7.30-8.30 Hagen 10.32 News 10.34 Whose hand on the tap? 11.30 Faith for Life 11.36 Closedown

Tyne Tees

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 Good Word 9.25 News 9.30 Film: Christopher Columbus 11.05 Coral World 11.50-12.00 Mumbly 1.20-1.30 pm News 5.15-5.45 Flying Kiwis 6.00 News 6.02 Crossroads 6.25-7.00 Northern Life 7.30-8.30 Charlie's Angels 10.30 News 10.32 Whose hand on the tap? 11.30 Run from the morning 12.00-12.05 am Learning from children

ATV

As Thames except: 9.30 am Here Comes Mumfie 9.45 Young Fishermen of Bay Bulls 10.10 Family Hour 11.00-1.00 Sesame Street 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today 1.20-1.30 News 2.00 Royal Show 3.45-4.15 Royal Show 4.20 Razzmatazz 5.15-5.45 Happy Days 6.00 News 6.05 Crossroads 6.30-7.00 ATV Today 7.30-8.30 Charlie's Angels 11.30 News 11.35-12.35 am Paris

Anglia

As Thames except: 9.30 am Sesame Street. 10.30 Hands. 10.55 Walt Disney Classic. 11.05 Spread Your Wings. 11.35-12.00 Protrait of a Village: Wansford. 12.30-1.00 pm Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00-2.25 Adapting to Fashion. 5.15-5.45 Bygones. 6.00-6.35 About Anglia. 7.30-8.30 Charlie's Angels. 11.30 Tenspeed and Brown Shoe. 12.25 am Methodists in Conference.

Scottish

As Thames except: Starts 9.55 am Snows of Garabaldi. 10.20 Kum Kum. 1045 Welcome to the Ceilidh. 11.10 Bailey's Bird. 11.35-12.00 Stars on Ice. 12.30-1.00 pm Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Royal Show. 5.15 Tealtime Tales. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30-7.00 Father Dear Father. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35-12.05 am Bowls.

Border

As Thames except: 9.30 am Sesame Street. 10.30 Cartoon. 10.35-12.00 Film: Windbag the Sailor. (Will Hay)* 1.20 pm Border News. 5.15-5.45 Welcome Back Kotter. 6.00-6.35 Lookaround. 7.30-8.30 Charlie's Angels. 10.30 News. 11.33 Closedown.

Ulster

As Thames except: Starts 12.00-12.10 Paperplay. 1.20-1.30 Lunchtime. 4.13-4.15 News. 5.15 Cartoon. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.30-7.00 Bygones. 7.30-8.30 Hagen. 11.30 Bedtime, followed by Closedown.

Granada

As Thames except: 9.30 am Dick Tracy. 9.35 Target the Impossible. 10.00 Cartoon. 10.10 Who's afraid of Opera? 10.35 Adventures of Niko. 11.00-12.00 Sesame Street. 1.20-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00-2.25 Adapting to Fashion. 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.25 This is Your Right. 6.30-7.00 Crossroads. 7.30-8.30 Hagen. 11.30-12.35 am It's a Musical World.

Classified Guide

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Left wing fails to get NUM backing for Benn

From Paul Routledge, Labour Editor, St Helier

Left-wing coalfield leaders failed narrowly yesterday to swing the crucial 244,000 block vote of the National Union of Mineworkers behind the campaign to elect Mr Wedgwood Benn as deputy leader of the Labour Party.

Delegates to the NUM policy-making conference in Jersey voted 137 to 125 to prevent debate on a move by Yorkshire pitmen to secure the miners' backing for the left's challenger to Mr Denis Healey.

The vote went for the moderates after the small Scottish craftsmen's area deserted the left and the cokeman abstained on a procedural initiative to restore to the agenda a "back Benn" amendment tabled by Mr Arthur Scargill's area but excluded by the right-wing dominated national executive.

The decision was greeted by Mr Scargill, a strong supporter of Mr Benn, with the words: "Had the matter come before the conference, there would certainly have been a vote in favour of Benn. We will now be holding the president of the NUM to his word and pressing for a coalfied ballot on the issue."

It will be up to the NUM executive to decide whether to hold a secret pithead ballot on the issue, which would favour Mr Benn's chances, or to make a recommendation to the union's delegation to the Labour Party leadership elections on September 27. If the latter course is chosen, the miners are likely to stick to the Foot-Healey line-up.

The NUM conference will today engage in a strongly worded internal contest over the next pay claim after many hours of political horse-trading behind the scenes have failed to produce a compromise.

Left-wing coalfield leaders have privately agreed to withdraw all their wage resolutions in favour of a South Wales proposal for a 25 per cent claim, giving a £100 a week minimum in the industry. If that demand is rejected, the NUM executive is instructed to recall a special delegate conference to take a view on the wage offer before it is put to a pithead ballot.

But the union's executive, meeting in emergency session early today before the start of the conference, is expected to reject that policy line, preferring instead a composite proposal from the moderate Midlands and Northumberland coalfields telling NUM negotiators to seeek an unspecified "realistic and reasonable settlement" in the next round of wage negotiations.

On the floor of the conference today the voting will be tight but the left is confident of assembling a coalition behind the South Wales formula; that drops some of the militant conditions attached to other hardl-line pay demands such as Yorkshire's commitment to consulting the membership on various forms of industrial action. However,

In the political debate Mr Jack Taylor, the Yorkshire vice-president, argued that it would be a negation of democracy and a betrayal of the NUM constitution to deny delegates an opportunity to vote on which candidates to support for the Labour leadership.

Mr Des Dutfield, from the South Wales coalfield, said the executive's action in excluding debate on the Benn-Healey-Silkin election, was "a shoddy trick".

Mr Trevor Bell, secretary of the colliery officials and staff area, countered that the left's efforts were "a con trick".

He went on: "These people who are trying to introduce more democracy are wanting to introduce their brand of democracy to do the thing that suits them."

Mr Joseph Gormley, president of the NUM, said he did not give a damn who was deputy leader of the Labour Party if Labour could not regain power and put its policies into effect because of internal squabbling.

Gormley on Mafia, page 2

Señora Perón wins her freedom

Buenos Aires, July 6.—A federal judge today released Señora Isabel Peron, the former Argentine President, who had been held under house arrest since the Army overthrew her in 1976.

Señora Peron, who is 50, went to a federal court in Buenos Aires today to request conditional release.

The last prosecution pending against her ended today with the judge sentencing her to 18 months in prison and saying she would be eligible for parole because of the time she has already been confined.

The sentence was imposed for transferring a public building to her Justicialist (Peronist) Party

US Navy plan for massive expansion

From Nicholas Ashford
Washington, July 6

While Britain cuts the size of the Royal Navy, a huge shipbuilding and aircraft procurement programme—costing more than $120,000m (£62,000m) over the next five years—has been proposed by the United States Navy.

The aim is to reach the goal of a 600-ship navy, set by Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, to achieve a clear margin of naval superiority over the Soviet Union.

The plan includes two new nuclear-powered aircraft carriers, 14 attack submarines and nearly 1,900 aircraft.

After President Reagan came to power the Navy was asked to prepare a five-year procurement plan to enable America to regain maritime superiority by the end of this decade. Mr Weinberger is expected to announce the naval expansion programme in the near future. It would then have to be approved by Congress.

Pentagon sources said today that the Royal Navy cuts which have been greeted with dismay here, would be an important factor for Congress to take into account when considering the American naval plans because the United States would have a larger role to play in the North Atlantic.

However, it was emphasized that the American programme was already at an advanced planning stage before the British cuts were announced.

The Navy has proposed building 143 new ships as well as overhauling four battleships and two small aircraft carriers. It also wants 1,890 aircraft. Altogether the plan would be 75 per cent larger in numbers of ships and aircraft than that planned by the Carter Administration.

The two 95,000-ton nuclear aircraft carriers, costing $3,300m each, would be at the centre of the new battle groups which are the Navy's basic tactical formation. At present the Navy has 12 carriers in service, with one being overhauled.

The call for 14 new nuclear-powered submarines would bring the Navy's total submarine strength to 100 attack submarines. However, the number of Trident-carrying submarines would remain at six.

The Navy is also planning to buy 208 Harrier jump jets.



Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, dressed to kill at a demonstration of jousting at Knebworth House, Hertfordshire.

Impasse on Maze strike talks

From Richard Ford, Belfast

The five-man delegation from the Irish Commission for Justice and Peace met a government minister at Stormont last night after another day of talks in Belfast which appeared to bring their initiative to find a settlement of the hunger strike at the Maze prison no nearer success.

It was not known whether the delegation was putting a package of proposals designed to end the impasse to Mr Michael Alison, Minister of State at the Northern Ireland Office with responsibility for prisons, but it is expected the commission will issue a statement during the next 24 hours.

Republican sources empasized that nothing had been said or agreed to give any grounds for hope that an end to the fast by eight men was within sight.

This could be because they do not know what was discussed with the prisoners during the weekend of talks such is the secrecy and delicacy surrounding the commission's initiative.

The commission members left the Maze shortly after 12.30 am yesterday and had been expected to make a fourth visit to the prison. But this was postponed while they had discussions with representatives from Sinn Fein, relatives of some of the hunger strikers and representatives from the Irish Republican Socialist Party. At one stage Mrs Bernadette MacEliskey was involved in the talks, at a hotel in west Belfast.

The commission's efforts to find a formula are becoming a *race against time with the condition* of Mr Joseph McDonnell, aged 30, continuing to deteriorate. He begins the 60th day of his hunger strike today.

The delegation are thought to have a package of ideas concerning clothing, work and association. But, any deal will have to be agreed by the eight on hunger strike, their families, supporters outside, the Government and Mr Brendan McFarlane, the officer commanding Republican prisoners at the Maze.

A special court is to sit for three days in October to hear the cases of 33 H-block protesters including Carol Turner, aged 32, a Labour councillor from Southwark, London. They were arrested after a demonstration outside Belfast City Hall on June 27 and face charges including assault and *obstruction* of the police and conduct likely to cause a breach of the peace.

Gas unions threaten to cut off supplies

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Reporter

The gas unions yesterday threatened to cut off supplies to 14 million consumers if the Government went ahead with its plans for the sale of the state industry's showrooms.

They have drawn up plans for a "demonstration"—probably a one-day strike within a week of what they fear will be an announcement on Thursday that the Government intends to phase out the corporation's £200m-a-year retail business.

The unions, representing 106,000 manual and white collar gas workers, gave warning that unless the Government changed its mind the short stoppage would be followed by more severe action aimed at securing a total shutdown of the industry.

If suggestions of a Thursday announcement about the showrooms by Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister for Consumer Affairs, prove correct, the unions would meet almost immediately to complete plans for an industrial campaign against what they said yesterday was a "disastrous" decision which could cost between 30,000 and 42,000 jobs.

Mr John Edmonds, national officer of the General and Municipal Workers' Union, which with the white collar National and Local Government Officers Association, is one of the two largest unions in the industry, said yesterday: "Our people are determined that their jobs will not be destroyed by a move that looks more and more like a political decision, designed to gain credit with Conservative backbenchers."

A national shutdown, beside cutting supplies to 13 million domestic consumers, would have a crippling effect on manufacturing industry, particularly in such process sectors as glass, rubber, cement, paper and chemicals.

Although the control of supplies from North Sea installations through underground pipelines into regional networks is now heavily computerized, the unions say it would be impossible to run the system safely without specialized staff, mainly Nalgo members, who oversee the automated monitoring of gas pressures.

The unions said yesterday that the corporation would be given notice, probably of at least a week, of any national strike, and that it would be up to management whether to cooperate with the unions in shutting the industry safely

Mr Edmonds emphasized yesterday that in meetings with ministers, most recently with Mr Norman Lamont, Under-Secretary at the Department of Energy, they had been given no indication that a final decision had been taken.

Mr David Stirzaker, Nalgo national officer, said: "We would be aiming to create a situation whereby supplies will have to be turned off. The unions would still have to consider the maintenance of emergency cover, for example in the case of leaks.

In a statement yesterday, the unions said closure of showrooms was opposed by appliance manufacturers, the National Gas Consumer Council, the Consumers' Association and all parties except the Conservatives.

Closure of showrooms would narrow consumer choice and lead to a less efficient or much more expensive emergency service, a risk of inadequately installed appliances, and closure of appliance factories.

Letters, page 13

Record by-election field

from page 1

supporters are hoping that he will not be easily confused with their man.

Mr Parkin/Jenkins has views that are a mixture of left and right. He feels strongly about law and order. But he is in favour of *more* immigration. He is also against claret. "I am sticking to Tetley's bitter until the working class switches to claret, which is never."

He may, however, have blundered. He changed his name to Roy Harold Jenkins. The other one is called Roy Harris Jenkins.

Mr Doug Hoyle (Labour) and Mr Stanley Sorrell (Conservative) were the only candidates of their respective names and *parties*.

□ There is a record number of 12 candidates for the seat (a correspondent writes). The one late withdrawal was, George Alfred Leigh, of the Alternative Independent Conservative Party.

The nominations are: Eric Douglas Harvey Hoyle (Lab), Stanley James Sorrell (C), Roy Harris Jenkins (SDP with Liberal support) Roy Harold Jenkins (SDP), Donald Anthony Keane (SDP), Thomas Leslie Keane (Campaign for Prosperous Britain), William George Boaks (Public Safety Democratic Monarchist White Resident), Neil Stuart Chantrell (Ecology Party), John Henry Fleming (Independent Labour), Daniel Hussey (United Democratic Labour Party), Ian Leslie *(Citizens' Band Radio Party)*, and Harry Wise (English Democratic Party).

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

The Queen holds Investiture, Palace of Holyroodhouse, 11; with the Duke of Edinburgh, attends luncheon Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, to mark their tercentenary, 1; attends reception given by Company of Merchants of the City of Edinburgh to mark their tercentenary. Merchants' Hall, Edinburgh, 6.30.

The Duke of Edinburgh visits HM Naval Base, Rosyth, 10; as patron and trustee, attends reception for gold standard winners in Duke of Edinburgh's Award, Palace of Holyroodhouse, 3.

The Prince of Wales visits Erskine Hospital, Bishopton, Renfrewshire, 11.15; opens new saw mill, Fort William, 2.45.

The Duke of Gloucester, as president, attends annual general meeting of Cancer Research Campaign, Senate House, University of London, 2.50.

Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, visits Royal Agricultural Society of England Show, Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, 11.

Princess Alexandra opens headquarters building, Medical Research Council Institute of Hearing Research, University Park, Nottingham, 2.45.

Talks, lectures

Mother Teresa of Calcutta, St James's Church, Piccadilly, 11.45; Freedom of the Press, Sean MacBride, Old Hall, Lincoln's Inn, 6; Romance of London's Liveries, J. K. Melling, St Margaret Pattens, Eastcheap, 1.10; Bouts, David, Audrey Tyndall, National Gallery, 1; Cubism, Sarah O'Brien Twohig, Tate Gallery, 1; The Gamble Room, John Compton, Victoria and Albert Museum, 11.30; Tubular steel furniture, John Compton, Victoria and Albert museum, 2.30; Stuart miniatures, Harriet Bakewell, Victoria and Albert museum, 3.30; Turner's downs, rivers, harbours and coats, 1811 to 1827, Eric Shanes, Turner's Society, Warburg Institute, Woburn Square, 6.

Exhibitions

Children's Art Competition, National Gallery, 10 to 6; Charles Windsor Through the headlines, Church Farm House Museum, Greyhound Hill, Hendon, 10 to 1 (until July 19); Marc Chagall: The Daphnis and Chloe suite, Redfern Gallery, 20 Cork Street, 10 to 5.30 (until July 15); Natural World of Britain and Ireland, Science Museum, 10am to 6pm (until July 26); Needlework treasures associated with the Royal Family, Royal School of Needlework, 25 Princess Gate, 9.30 to 5 (until August 14); Wedding Dresses, 1850-1981, Cusworth Hall Museum, Doncaster, 11 to 5.

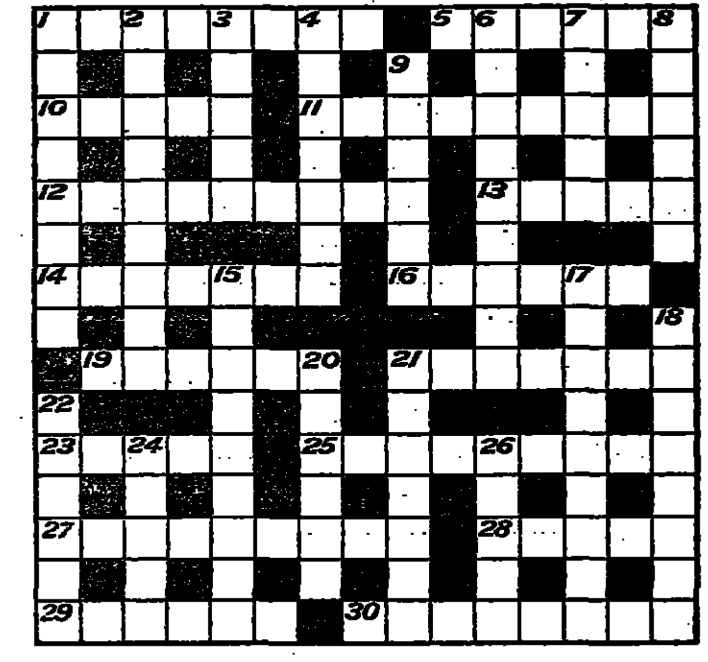
Eric new opera based on Victorian moralist novel of Frederic Farrow, Concert Hall, West Road, Cambridge, 8 (and Wednesday).

Victorian marionette show, Museum of London, London Wall, 12.30 and 1.30.

Music

Mozart chamber concert by members of Royal Opera House orchestra, Royal Opera House, Covent Garden 1; Bach, Harold Dexter, organ, St Botolph, Aldgate, 1.5; Yulia Lipmanovich, piano, St Olave, 1.5; Camden School Chamber Orchestra, St Vedast, 1.10; Londinium Woodwind Quartet, St Martin-in-the-Fields, 1.5; Faure's Requiem, *Jane Austen Singers and* Orchestra, St Margaret Lothbury, 5.15.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,571



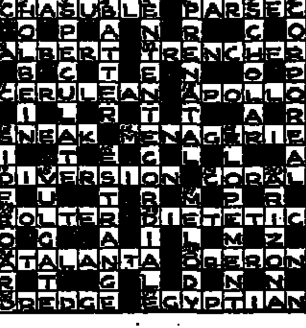
ACROSS

1 Test case required by striker (8).
5 Very funny cry? (6).
10 About to take inexperienced novice as stroke (5).
11 Last man in got fifty, apparently (4-5).
12 Musical instrument for gardener—nothing new in that (4-5).
13 Forbearance shown by Miss Pecksniff (5).
14 Opera character starting endless rioting (7).
16 Cabin gets sea air (6).
19 How the Queen and Albert treat metal (6).
21 Our debt for replacing fortification (7).
23 This beast made Beatrix a non-starter (5).
25 Section of head lawyers once in London (6, 3).
27 Attacks underworld HQ? That's a shock (9).
28 Plain—and backward on the whole (5).
29 He believes he is motor-cycling, apparently (6).
30 Ornament for tribe in belt form (8).

DOWN

1 Club price appears steep (8).
2 Moor's representative? (9).
3 Greeting port official initially (5).
4 Figure seen at Congo assembly (7).
6 Sort of paper that appears best face up (5-4).
7 Tree is the joiner, not West (5).
8 Railway vehicle mounted by Latimer, for example (6).
9 Rabelais' greatest characters (6).
15 Article's about gold—it's re-read by speculators (9).
17 Sort of sketch that may need cutting? (9).
18 Believe ancient deserts raised this plant (8).
20 Bobbles as feature film (6).
21 Rose, right easy-going type (7).
22 Marsupial cut up night-flier (6).
24 Archbishop, not fifty, in beautiful valley (5).
26 Schubert's music in this time? (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,570



Sporting fixtures

Cricket: Second Test, England v Australia, at Lord's (11.0 to 5.30 or 6.0). County championship: Derbyshire v Worcestershire, at Chesterfield; Kent v Lancashire, at Maidstone; Leicestershire v Somerset, at Leicester; Northamptonshire v Glamorgan, at Northampton; Sussex v Gloucestershire, at Hove; Warwickshire v Essex, at Birmingham; Yorkshire v Surrey, at Harrogate (11.0 to 5.30).

Racing: Meetings at Newmarket (2.0, including the Cherry Hinton Stakes at 2.30 and Princess of Wales's Stakes at 3.35) and Chepstow (2.15).

Equestrianism: Royal Show, at Kenilworth.

Polo: British Open, at Windsor.

Sport on TV

BBC 1: 10.55, Cricket, second Test.

BBC 2: 1.35, Cricket, second Test; 10.20, Cricket second Test.

ITV: 2.25, racing from Newmarket.

Premium Bond winners

Winning numbers for £10,000 prizes in the Premium Bond draw for July are EZ 313124 (Norwich), 3FL 766984 (Newport, Gwent), 25RZ 543917 (Derbyshire), 11WT 277168 (Kensington and Chelsea) and 8XL 561512 (Sheffield).

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.71	1.64
Austria Sch	34.10	32.00
Belgium Fr	81.00	77.00
Canada $	2.34	2.25
Denmark Kr	15.00	14.30
Finland Mkk	8.86	8.46
France Fr	11.28	10.78
Germany DM	4.77	4.53
Greece Dr	113.00	107.00
Hong Kong $	10.95	10.35
Ireland Pd	1.31	1.25
Italy Lir	2320.00	2220.00
Japan Yn	460.00	434.00
Netherlands Gld	5.31	5.05
Norway Kr	11.98	11.38
Portugal Esc	123.50	117.50
South Africa Rd	1.91	1.76
Spain Pta	186.50	177.50
Sweden Kr	10.21	9.66
Switzerland Fr	4.10	3.88
USA $	1.95	1.88
Yugoslavia Dnr	72.50	67.50

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: *FT* Index fell 7.2 to 540.8.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 949.3, down 9.89 points from Thursday.

Auctions today

Bonhams, Montpelier Street: Sale of wines, 11. Christie's, King Street: Important Old Master drawings, 11 and 2.30. Christie's, South Kensington: English and Continental glass, 10.30; Old and modern jewellery, 2.30; Quilts, needlework, books and tools and embroidered pictures and samplers, 2. Phillips, Blenheim Street: Furniture, carpets and works of art, 11. Sotheby's, Bond Street: Krug collection of glass, part one, 10.30; Postage stamps of the world, 11; Ryohei Ishikawa Collection, foreign post offices in Japan, 2; French and other glass paperweights, 2.30: Sotheby's, Belgravia: Victorian paintings, drawings and watercolours, 11.

Viewing today

Bonhams, Montpelier Street: English and Continental furniture, 9 to 7; Old Master paintings, 9 to 7; silver and plate, 5.30 to 7; watercolours and drawings, 9 to 7. Spink's, King Street: Important English coins in gold and silver, 10 to 5. Phillips, Blenheim Street: English and Continental ceramics and glass; lead soldiers and figures, 9 to 7; Good Oriental and European embroideries, textiles, bobbins, lace and fans, the property of the (late) Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone. Sotheby's, Bond Street: Important Old Master paintings; Medieval, Renaissance and later works of art, fine Old Master drawings, fine French furniture, clocks, works of art and carpets, 9 to 4.30. Sotheby's, Belgravia: English furniture, French and English works of art, rugs and carpets, English and foreign silver and plated wares from 1837, 9 to 4.30. Sotheby's, Conduit Street: Fast sales, ceramics, small works of art, silver, watches, etc., 9 to 4.30.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on defence. Lords (2.30): British Nationality Bill, committee stage, first day.

Today's anniversaries

Gustav Mahler born, Kaliste, Bohemia, 1860. Richard Brinsley Sheridan died, London, 1816.

The papers

The riots continue to attract coment in papers at home and abroad. The police must have whatever they need to defeat the mob, the *Daily Mirror* says, but higher spending on takling the social causes is needed. "If that means Mrs Thatcher standing on her head, so what? The flames of future riots are smouldering now in cities throughout Britain."

The *Daily Mail*, critical of the way in which black leaders treat it as an act of betrayal for members of their community to join the police force, feels they must bear some responsibility for the fear of the mob that has now returned after a century or more to haunt the cities of this land.

The Northern Echo, Darlington, says: "There was no such trouble in a poorer society 50 years ago, but now there is more to covet and less to inhibit anarchy, thanks to a decline in behaviour. Pending other changes, the police need better personal protection and better understanding and support in what we expect them to do."

Corriere Dela Sera, Milan, says the basic issue behind the race riots in Liverpool and London is the failure of a policy for integrating ethnic minorities. After criticizing the police for "unBritish" behaviour, the paper says conflicts and intolerance are bound to increase.

TV top ten

Week ended June 28, 1981

		Viewing millions
1	Coronation Street (Wed), Granada	16.10
2	Coronation Street (Mon), Granada	14.20
3	Crossroads (Wed), ATV	13.10
4	Rings On Their Fingers, BBC	12.55
5	Crossroads (Tues), ATV	12.45
5	Magnum, ITV	12.45
7	Where's There's Life, Yorkshire	12.20
8	The Video Entertainers, Granada	12.00
9	Young At Heart, ATV	11.95
10	Family Fortunes, ATV	11.90

JICTAR

First nights

London theatres: St Mark's Gospel, Globe (437 1592), opens next Sunday. War with the Newts, Riverside Studios, Hammersmith (748 3354), *opens tomorrow*.

Cinema: Ken Russell's Altered States, Warner West End (439 0791); Andrew Solt's This is Elvis, Gate Three, Camden Town (485 2446); Eric Rohmer's The Aviator's Wife, Academy One, Oxford Street (437 2981); all opening on Thursday.

Last chance to see...

Theatre: Billy Bishop goes to War, Comedy Theatre (930 2578), ends on Saturday. Hank Williams, Criterion, Piccadilly Circus (930 3216), ends on Saturday.

Exhibition: Important XIX and XX Century Works of Art, Lefevre Gallery, 30 Bruton Street, end on Saturday.

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Weather

The general situation: Pressure is high over Europe *and low to NW of the British* Isles. Troughs of low pressure will cross NW areas.

Forecast from 6 am to midnight:

London, SE, central S England, East Anglia, E Midlands (E), Channel Islands: Dry, sunny periods developing; wind SW, light or moderate; max temp 22 to 24C (72 to 75F).

E, NW, central N England, W Midlands: Dry, sunny periods developing; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 20 to 22C (68 to 72F).

SW England, Wales: Sunny intervals in sheltered places, occasional drizzle near exposed coasts and hills; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 20C (68F) inland but 17C (63F) on coasts.

Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland: Rather cloudy with a little rain or drizzle, sunny intervals developing; wind S or SW, fresh; max temp 16 to 18C (61 to 64F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen: Mostly dry, sunny periods, becoming more cloudy later; wind SW, fresh; max temp 18 to 20C (64 to 68F).

Glasgow, central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE Scotland: Dry and bright, becoming more cloudy with rain or drizzle later; wind S, fresh; max temp 17 to 19C (63 to 66F).

Argyll, NW Scotland, N Ireland: Mostly cloudy, occasional rain or drizzle; wind S, fresh or strong; max temp 15 to 17C (59 to 63F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Warm and sunny in central and E parts at first but rain spreading E later. W and N parts will be cooler and changeable.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind SW, moderate, occasionally fresh; sea slight or moderate.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind SW, fresh to strong, perhaps gale; sea rough.

Sun rises: 5.29 am. Sun sets: 8.44 pm. Moon rises: 10.16 am. Moon sets: 10.54 pm.

First quarter: August 7.

Lighting up time

London 9.14 pm to 5 am
Bristol 9.23 pm to 5.10 am
Edinburgh 9.44 pm to 4.54 am
Manchester 9.30 pm to 5.01 am
Penzance 9.30 pm to 5.26 am

London

Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 21C (70F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 15C (59F). Humidity: 7 pm, 62 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, Trace. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, 9.6hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,018.7 millibars, steady.

1,000 millibars=29.53in.

Yesterday

Temperature at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

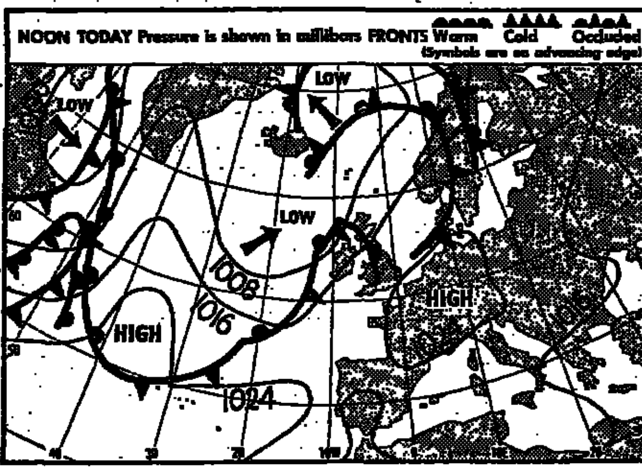
		C	F			C	F
Belfast	r	16	61	Inverness	c	18	64
Birmingham	c	17	63	Jersey	s	20	68
Blackpool				London	f	20	68
Bristol	c	18	64	Manchester	c	16	61
Cardiff	c	16	61	Newcastle	c	15	59
Edinburgh	r	16	61	Perth			
Glasgow	c	15	59	Ronaldsway	c	14	51
Guernsey	s	17	63				

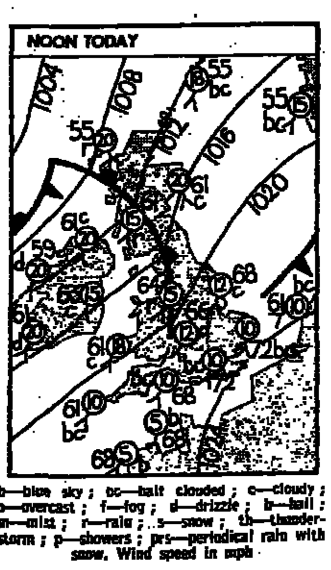
Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

LONDON: Cosmos 185R (July 8) 2.9-2.17; W; 40NNW; NE. Cosmos 1220 (July 8) 0.42-0.49; SSW*; 65ESE; NE. Titan 3D 22.36-22.40; SSE; 65 ESE; N. Cos 2nd Stage (July 8) 1.31-1.33; E*; 25E; NNE. Salyut 6 (July 8) 2.35-2.40; W; 60W; E.

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 185R (July 8) 2.9-2.17; WSW; 55NNW; NE. Cosmos 1220 (July 8) 2.23-2.32; WSW; 45NNW; NE. Salyut 6 (July 8) 2.35-2.40; WSW; 60SSW; E.





b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	6.33	7.1	6.46	6.7
Aberdeen	5.52	3.9	6.37	3.6
Avonmouth			12.05	11.8
Cardiff	11.48	11.0		
Devonport	10.36	4.7	10.44	4.9
Dover	3.32	6.1	3.51	6.2
Glasgow	5.15	5.0	6.01	4.4
Harwich	4.37	3.9	4.53	3.7
Holyhead	2.54	5.2	3.22	4.7
Hull	10.53	7.0	11.33	6.4
Leith	7.26	5.0	7.54	4.9
Liverpool	3.50	8.6	4.20	8.2
Lowestoft	2.16	2.3	1.55	2.4
Margate	4.45	4.5	4.52	4.5
Milford Haven	10.57	6.1	11.16	6.2
Portland	11.41	1.6	11.43	1.7
Portsmouth	3.47	4.3	4.32	4.5
Shoreham	3.38	5.7	4.10	5.8
Southampton	3.28	4.0	4.08	4.1
Swansea	11.06	8.3	11.24	8.3
Tees	8.24	5.0	9.01	4.7
Walton-on-the-Naze	4.19	4.1	4.32	3.9

Tide measurement is metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

POLLEN COUNT: 20 (low). Forecast: Higher. Information supplied by the Asthma Research Council.

At the resorts

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
E COAST					
Scarborough	3.0	.22	18	64	Rain am
Bridlington	1.4	—	19	66	Cloudy
Cromer	1.9	—	22	72	Cloudy
Lowestoft	3.1	—	21	70	Cloudy
Clacton-on-Sea	9.1	—	19	66	Sun pds
Margate	9.5	—	21	70	Sun pds
S COAST					
Folkestone	8.1	—	18	64	Sun pds
Hastings	9.2	—	18	64	Sun pds
Eastbourne	8.7	—	17	63	Sun pds
Worthing	8.7	—	18	64	Sun pds
Littleh'ton	8.4	—	18	64	Sun pds
Bognor R	9.1	—	17	63	Sun pds
Southsea	—	01	19	66	Sun pds
Ryde	8.5	—	19	66	Sun pds
Sandown	8.2	—	20	68	Sun pds
Shanklin	7.8	—	18	64	Sun pds
Ventnor	4.2	—	16	61	Sun ints
Swanage	8.2	.03	17	63	Sun pds
Bournemouth	8.2	.13	19	66	Sun pds
Weymouth	6.8	—	18	64	Sun pds
Exmouth	5.9	—	20	68	Sun ints
Torquay	5.7	.01	20	68	Sun ints
Falmouth	3.5	—	18	64	Sun ints
Penzance	1.3	.01	18	64	Cloudy
Guernsey	12.6	—	20	68	Sunny
W COAST					
Douglas	3.3	.05	15	59	Rain am
Morecambe	—	.06	16	61	Rain am
Blackpool	0.6	.12	16	61	Cloudy
Southport	—	.01	17	63	Cloudy
Colwyn Bay	6.1	—	20	68	Sun ints
Anglesey	2.5	.12	15	59	Rain pm
Ilfracombe	1.8	—	20	68	Cloudy
Newquay	2.7	.03	18	64	Cloudy
Scilly Is	0.2	.04	17	63	Cloudy
SCOTLAND					
Lerwick	5.6	.12	14	57	Rain pm
Wick	7.4	.01	18	64	Rain
St Andrews	4.6	.05	20	68	Sun ints
Dunbar	7.6	.04	21	70	Sun ints

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	24	75	Cologne	c	22	72	Madrid	s	31	88	Salzburg	f	24	75
Akrotiri	f	28	82	Copenhagen	f	20	68	Majorca	s	28	82	Sao Paulo	c	16	61
Alexandria	f	29	84	Corfu	s	29	84	Malaga	s	25	77	San Francisco	s	18	64
Algiers				Dallas	s	31	88	Malta	s	28	82	Santiago	f	25	77
Amsterdam	f	20	68	Dublin	c	18	64	Melbourne				Seoul	f	26	79
Athens	s	29	84	Dubrovnik	f	25	77	Mexico City	c	22	72	Singapore			
Bahrain	s	29	84	Faro	s	27	81	Miami	s	33	91	Stockholm	f	22	72
Barbados	f	29	84	Florence	s	29	84	Milan	s	27	81	Strasbourg	c	24	75
Barcelona	s	25	77	Frankfurt	c	23	73	Montreal	s	29	84	Sydney	s	16	61
Beirut	f	29	84	Funchal	f	21	70	Moscow	f	26	79	Tangier	s	31	88
Belgrade				Geneva	f	23	73	Munich	f	23	73	Tehran			
Berlin	f	26	79	Gibraltar	s	24	75	Nairobi	c	20	68	Tel Aviv	s	28	82
Bermuda	c	28	82	Helsinki	f	21	70	Naples	f	28	82	Tenerife	f	20	68
Biarritz	c	22	72	Hongkong	r	25	77	New York	c	31	88	Tokyo	f	29	84
Boulogne	f	16	61	Innsbruck	c	22	72	Nice	s	25	77	Toronto	s	28	82
Bordeaux	s	22	72	Istanbul	c	21	70	Oslo	c	18	64	Tunis	s	29	84
Boston	f	29	84	Jeddah	s	37	99	Ottawa				Valencia	s	26	79
Brussels	c	21	70	Johannesburg	s	15	59	Paris	c	21	70	Vancouver	r	14	57
Budapest	f	24	75	Las Palmas	f	24	75	Prague	f	25	77	Venice	f	26	79
Cairo	s	36	97	Lisbon	s	23	73	Reykjavik	f	13	55	Vienna	f	24	75
Cape Town	c	16	61	Locarno	f	26	79	Rhodes	s	28	82	Warsaw	f	22	72
Casablanca	f	24	75	Los Angeles	s	29	84	Riyadh	s	42	108	Washington	c	28	82
Chicago	s	29	84	Luxembourg	c	19	66	Rio de Jan.	c	18	64	Zurich	f	23	73
								Rome	f	30	86				